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The Times souvenir edition

Tomorrow *The Times* will present a special photographic *souvenir of the* royal wedding. Times writers will be at all key points on the wedding route to provide an authoritative and comprehensive report. Philip Howard *will be in* St Paul's to report the historic *ceremony. Anthony* Holden, best-selling biographer of Prince Charles, looks beyond the wedding to the long years before the Prince of Wales becomes the King.

● Today The Times *presents* Prince Charles and his enthusiasm for the Common wealth (page 12) and also a two-page guide on the centre pages to watching and viewing today's spectacle.

We are very sorry that some readers of *The Times* who *purchase it regularly* but do not have it delivered to their homes were unable to obtain copies yesterday with the royal wedding colour magazine. More than half a million copies were printed by special effort in all *departments* at *The Times* but every edition was quickly sold.

We advised casual purchasers of this risk last week in notices on the front page and must advise again that there will be strong demand for *The Times* on Thursday morning. To be sure of *The Times*, particularly at this period, it is prudent to place a regular order with a newsagent.

Treasury rejects MPs' scrutiny

A proposal by the all-party *Public Accounts* Committee to strengthen MPs' control over public spending was rejected by the Treasury. The committee wanted full access to the books of public and private *bodies* receiving state funds, and the *setting up of* a national audit office Page 3

Pay team for Whitehall

The Government *is expected to* announce the composition of *the team* which will investigate Civil Service pay, before MPs leave for their summer recess on Friday. The inquiry will draw up the framework for a new pay agreement *to operate* from 1983 Page 2

Blacks criticize £500m jobs plan

The Government's new *£500m* jobs programme has been attacked as cynically motivated and incoherent by London's black and Asian councillors, who see the United States equal opportunities programme as a more sincere attempt to remedy racial discrimination Page 4

BR presses for £50m scheme

Sir Peter Parker, after a meeting of the Rail Council, is *expected to press the* Government for an early decision to go ahead with the £50m electrification scheme for East Anglia. Union leaders believe the scheme is being blocked by the Treasury rather than the Department of Transport Page 2

Change on fuel policy urged

An all-party parliamentary select committee has urged the Government to scrap its present industrial energy pricing policy, lower prices, and offer grants to specific energy-intensive industries which claim they are at a disadvantage compared with their European competitors Page 19

Shaky ceasefire

Israel restrained Major Saad *Haddad*, the Christian militia commander in southern Lebanon, from retaliating when Palestinian shells fell on his enclave in violation of the *ceasefire* Page 8

Weather forecast: A fine day after a grey start

London pitches camp for today's royal wedding

By John Witherow

Patriotism tinged with a traditional spirit of commercialism took to the streets of the royal wedding procession route in London yesterday as crowds of people *settled down for* a long wait for today's spectacular.

Hundreds of people began gathering at St Paul's Cathedral and Buckingham Palace equipped with chairs, camp beds, sleeping bags, food and Union Jacks. They were joined by many more people after the fireworks display in Hyde Park late last night.

Two Scotsmen arrived with 35,000 flags to *sell* while a travel agent, enraged by what he saw as a snub by King Juan Carlos of Spain in declining a wedding invitation, said that *shredded Spanish holiday brochures* would be among the confetti thrown today.

He said: "We have ripped up the brochures by hand and *it will make very good confetti.* I am sure the royal couple will appreciate the display of patriotism."

About 140 guests attended a private dinner at the *Palace* last night for visiting heads of state, governors-general, heads of government and other VIPs. Most of these will go to a reception after the wedding today at the Bank of England being *held by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.*



Many of the guests of the *Queen were later taken by bus to* watch the firework display in Hyde Park, which was attended by the Royal Family who drove in cars to the site through a corridor of Scouts holding torches. Shortly after 9 p.m., *police estimated the crowd in* the park at about 400,000.

Meanwhile, the leading American fashion journal, *Women's Wear Daily*, tried to scoop the world yesterday with an "exclusive sketch and *detailed description*" of the royal wedding dress. But Buckingham Palace said the story was "pure fantasy" and the dress remained a secret until *early today.*

People's fascination with the *route* and insistence on taking photographs caused further traffic jams. Several roads around the Palace were closed to traffic in the evening and most streets *near the route were* sealed off early today.

Last-minute preparations along the route were made with more decorations going up, streets swept, floodlighting checked, sewers inspected and *deliveries made.*

Outside St Paul's, the most visibly patriotic camper was Brian Balmer, aged 19, a *student*, who had painted his face with the colours of a Union Jack. He said: "The Royal *family is good* for the country. It gives it a focal point, a bit of stability.

ON OTHER PAGES

"*This is history* in the making. Just look at the people around us. It's the British spirit."

One of the oldest overnight campers was Mrs Ivy Holland, aged 73, from Essex, who was there with her husband, Bill, aged 70. She said: "I'm no stranger to camping out on pavements. I've been there for them all, since Princess Marina's wedding in 1934, King George VI's coronation in 1937, the Queen's wedding in 1947, her coronation six years later, and, of course, Sir Winston *Churchill's funeral.*

There were other signs of royal wedding fervour around the country. A baker in Manchester is marking the wedding with bread baked with red, white and blue food dyes. In *Ilkley, Yorkshire, a butcher* has been making Union Jack pork sausages.

Staff at St Paul's also carried out the final preparations for the event with rehearsals, cleaning and organ tuning. Flowers were being placed in the cathedral and a cousin of the Queen, Lady Mary Colman, brought dozens of lilies from Norfolk to the Lady Chapel, *where the register will be* signed.

London police appealed to people to be extra vigilant today. In a statement from Scotland Yard they asked crowds to help police preserve *the happy spirit* and the peace of the royal wedding.

As part of tight security measures, a Scotland Yard observer will join an Independent Television News filmcrew in an airship which will film the events from 1,000 feet above the route.

Wedding guests continued to arrive in London yesterday. Among the heads of state who flew in to Heathrow were M François Mitterrand, France's *new Socialist president, and* two Commonwealth prime ministers, Mr Pierre Trudeau of Canada and Mr Malcolm Fraser of Australia.

M Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, sent a congratulatory telegram to the Queen on behalf of the European Community.

☐ Weather prospects remain good with the London Weather Centre forecasting a fine day after a grey start.

☐ In Athens, Greek officials denied that President Karamanlis would be absent from the wedding to protest against *the invitation of* King Constantine, the deposed Greek monarch, to the celebrations (Mario Modiano writes).

Mr Karamanlis was due to fly to London yesterday. An announcement from the Presidential Palace said he had cancelled his visit due to "a slight indisposition", Mr George Rallis, the Prime Minister, came in his place.

A *senior Greek official said*: "Had there been any problem with Britain, we could hardly have the prime minister himself representing Greece there."



Flying the flag: *Three women dressed for the occasion in The Mall.*

Footman on explosives charge

By Stanley Baldwin

A footman employed at Buckingham Palace has been charged with stealing explosives and with a colleague from the Palace has been jointly charged with burglary and *theft of mining equipment.*

Both men are in custody and they will *appear* before Coleford magistrates, Gloucestershire, next Tuesday.

The men are Stephen Anthony Bevis, aged 20, of Maidstone, and Andrew James Gildersleeve, aged 23, of Min*ster, near Ramsgate, Kent.*

An official at Buckingham Palace told *The Times* last night: "I can confirm that two footmen from Buckingham Palace have been picked up by the police in Gloucestershire in connexion with dynamite offences. There is, however, no suggestion that dynamite has been found at the Palace".

Wedding day protest by union at BL

By *Donald Macintyre*, Labour Correspondent

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers is to protest formally to British Leyland about what *it sees as* an unfair policy of granting *some* workers a day off for the royal wedding and not others.

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the AUEW, said yesterday that the union intended to raise with BL management the fact that about *20,000* Leyland Group workers are not being given an extra day off while most of BL Cars' 60,000 workers are.

Most of the Leyland Group, which makes commercial vehicles, are at present on annual holiday, but management *have decided* that they should not be granted an extra day off in lieu of the royal wedding day, a bank holiday.

At BL Cars, by contrast, where workers are not yet on annual holiday, employees at most plants will be given today off. The conflict between the *decisions, taken separately by* the managements of each subsidiary, has prompted complaints from local union officials.

In one Leyland Group subsidiary, Self Changing Gears, *Coventry, the labour force is* being asked to turn up normally today. If they want to watch the royal wedding on television, they can either take a day's unpaid leave or deduct a day from their annual leave.

A *BL official said yesterday* that, in keeping with policy, the managements of subsidiaries were expected to take their own decisions on issues like leave. He added: "The management of Leyland Group took the view that, with a 50 per cent fall in demand for commercial vehicles since last year, they could not

Continued on back page, col 7

New Zealand may opt out of Gleneagles pact

By Dan van der Vat

Mr Robert Muldoon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, expects his Government to abrogate the Commonwealth Gleneagles Agreement against sporting contacts with South Africa within two months, he said at a press conference in London yesterday.

Mr Muldoon, in London for the royal wedding, said he would ask the caucus of his ruling National Party whether they wished New Zealand to *continue to adhere to it* in the light of the different interpretation put on it by New Zealand's Commonwealth critics.

"I expect the answer No", he said. "Then you have got Gleneagles minus one." The question would be put to the caucus before the Commonwealth summit conference in Melbourne, Australia, on September 30, where Mr Muldoon *expects other member states to* put the Gleneagles issue on the agenda.

The Prime Minister insisted that New Zealand had adhered to the agreement, reached on June 15, 1977, and unanimously adopted by the Commonwealth summit of that year. He admitted that the majority of members interpreted the agreement differently from New Zealand.

Until they interpreted it the same way at New Zealand or confirmed that they wanted a different agreement to the one New Zealand had agreed to, *Mr Muldoon said* "New Zealand will not be a party to it but will unilaterally abrogate it". The country could not be a party to an agreement that the majority understood differently.

The Commonwealth worked by consensus, not by majority vote, which would be the end of it. The Gleneagles issue had not gone that way, which meant that it was "a dead duck as of this moment", Mr Muldoon said. It would either be reaffirmed or "tossed out of the window" at Melbourne.

The Prime Minister criticized those Commonwealth countries which had "pointed the finger" at New Zealand, naming two. He did not have anyone in his *Cabinet who had to be dis*missed for beating a village *chief*, like Zambia, nor were remand prisoners in New Zealand forced to eat rats, as in *Uganda.* He kept no blacklist; he was concerned only with the facts.

The majority of Commonwealth members think that New Zealand should have stopped the present Springbok rugby *tour there, which* has led to disruption and disorder, by denying the team visas. They feel that the Gleneagles Agreement actually required the Wellington Government to do that after the New Zealand Rugby Union decided to go ahead despite Government dissuasion.

Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, was in no doubt about this yesterday. In an interview with *The Times*, he said that the *Springbok tour presented* the Commonwealth Secretary-General "to draw back from principle or to stand up for its commitments".

"The truth is that no great issue of interpretation of the Gleneagles Agreement lies at the heart of the Springbok tour. *No one argues that the Government of New Zealand* is obliged to use its immigration powers to prohibit the Springbok tour. It could use them; it has found ways to *prohibit other visitors* including sportsmen; there is no impediment in law.

Mr Shridath Ramphal: Test for the Commonwealth

"It has chosen as a matter of policy not to use that lawful *authority*, as in fairness it always said it would not do. But the Gleneagles Agreement is not contravened merely by a failure to withhold visas; it is contravened if *it cannot fairly* be said that the Government of New Zealand has discharged its 'urgent duty ... vigorously to combat the evil of apartheid by withholding any form of support for, and by taking every practical step to discourage' this Springbok tour. The question is essentially one of performance", Mr Ramphal said.

"No amount of innuendo can *change the letter and spirit* of the Gleneagles accord. Its language is not ambiguous, nor was its intent. It was not a set of weasel words designed to mean all things to all leaders. It was a clear statement of a *political* commitment deeply rooted in principle. . ."

Gleneagles text, page 8

EEC dams Italian wine lake

From Ian Murray
Brussels, July 28

The European Commission today decided a series of *measures to stop the wine* lakes of Italy from brimming over and drowning the Community spirit. Two good years of production have yielded such a glut that only a special permission to distil unprecedented quantities of the wine and turn it into spirits can soak up the surplus.

Italian producers are already flooding the French market with table wine at 10 francs (about 93p) a hectolitre, undercutting and infuriating the French producers, who are seeking 14 francs for the same *amount.*

Announcing the Commission's proposals today M Claude Villain, director general for agriculture, *said*: "We have to do something to ensure that Italian lorries are not *set on fire on French roads.*"

Italian wine cooperatives, he said, were deciding to sell at low prices for cash rather than wait for payment of *intervention funds for which* they could be eligible. The Commission thus found itself obliged either to take the "detestable" step of stopping free trade *within the Community or* take emergency measures.

Fixing a basic minimum price had to be ruled out because many French distributors had already signed contracts at low prices with the *Italian producers* and because of the certain refusal by the Agriculture Council to agree it. The only alternative was to increase the percentage of *wine which can* legally be distilled into spirits from 15 to 20 per cent.

The measure will have to be approved by a Council meeting at the beginning of September, but M Villain was sure that it *would be agreed without* difficulty. It will use up about two million hectolitres of wine, which will be bought in at the attractive price—for the Italian producers—of 13 francs a hectolitre.

William Wyler dies at 79

Los Angeles, July 28.—William Wyler, the Hollywood film director, who won Oscars for *Mrs Miniver, The Best Years of our Lives* and *Ben Hur*, died here from a heart attack yesterday aged 79, his daughter, Mrs Judith Sheldon, said. On Sunday he had returned home from *Europe, during which he spoke* to the British Film Institute in London.

Wearing of seat belts to be made compulsory

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

At the eighth attempt in 10 *years the House of Commons* voted last night to make the wearing of car seat belts compulsory for drivers and front seat passengers.

The vote was 221 to 144, a majority of 77.

The decision came after a free vote on both sides of the House, with MPs approving a House of *Lords* amendment to the Transport Bill that was carried last month in the Upper Chamber by 132 votes to 92.

The seat belt legislation, which involves a maximum penalty of £50, will become operative at a date to be chosen by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, after he has consulted medical organizations and other concerned *groups on the question of* exemptions and other proposals, such as seat belt design.

The experiment will continue for three years, then its effect *will be examined. If the regu*lation is not then approved by Parliament again, it will expire.

Early in the debate Mr David Ennals, *one of the leading supporters of the legislation, said* that no other single piece of legislation could achieve such big savings in lives and serious injuries.

Mr Ivan Lawrence, Tory MP for Burton, argued in the other direction.

He was in favour of wearing seat belts, but all MPs were elected to protect, as far as they could, the liberties of *citizens against the remorseless* hunger of the state.

Mr Roger Moate, Tory MP for Faversham, argued that the Government had a duty to lay *down the conditions* under which people should drive so as to avoid injury to others and to themselves.

Intervening early in the debate, Mr Fowler told MPs that on principle he would be *voting against compulsion.*

He had always worn seat belts and it was a commonsense precaution to take, but MPs would be foolish to ignore the fact that a great many people took the view that this was a *matter for them, and not for* the criminal courts.

The Secretary of State added that they were making criminal law and asking the police to enforce it.

Britain had many fewer *motoring restrictions than her* European neighbours, but her road safety record was one of the best. Nevertheless, he accepted that lives would be saved by compulsion.

Immediately after the division figures were announced, to loud cheers, Mr Fowler congratulated those who had led the campaign. The necessary regulations would be laid before the House early in the new year. After these had been approved by another Commons vote he promised no delay in implementing them. He suggested that would be towards the middle of 1982.

☐ *Welcoming the Commons* decision, the AA said last night: "This is a long overdue measure which, if the experience of other countries is reflected, will save some *700* lives each year. We hope there will be no delay in bringing forward the necessary regulations."

Parliamentary report, page 6



Encouraging report on Pope's health

From Peter Nichols
Rome, July 28

Professor Emilio Tresalti, medical supervisor at the Gemeli Hospital, tonight gave the first firm indication that *his most illustrious patient*, Pope John Paul II, would be well enough to visit London as planned in the early summer of next year.

While the Pope received the new Polish Primate in his 10th *floor sickroom*, and waved to a small group of Polish pilgrims gathered in the courtyard beneath, Professor Tresalti talked freely about the pontiff's condition.

The virus infection which had brought him back to hospital on June 20 could now be regarded as over, he said, and on Friday the college of a dozen or so doctors who had been following *the Pope's illness is* expected to decide the date of his second operation to reactivate his intestines.

Professor Tresalti said that he was not worried about the outcome of this operation: it was *simple*, and the intestine damaged so badly in the attempt on the Pope's life on May 13 had already been made to function normally again. *Hence there need be no fear of* infection or other dangers.

The only doubt he placed on the Pope's ability to undertake his London visit was that he must not be allowed to overtax his strength in the meantime. *Professor Tresalti* gave a quite objective impression of his patient's occasionally difficult temperament. "He is", he said with a slightly wry look, "used to command, not to follow instructions."

The Pope had, moreover, laid down the law to the doctors on Wednesday about his insistence on staying in hospital this time until he was fully cured, except for the necessary convalescence. He *told the doctors that in his* time he had been a worker and a priest and a bishop and then Pope, but what he laid claim to now were his rights *as a patient to be put in order* as soon as possible and then be sent home. It was apparently a dramatic moment.

"Never", Professor Tresalti said, "had I expected to see such rich humanity as the *Pope has displayed during his* illness. His entourage has behaved with great sensitivity, and except for the fact that I call twice a day to see how the Pope is, and attend his evening mass, I cannot say that his presence now disturbs the running of the hospital".

BR seeking early electrification in East Anglia

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Sir Peter Parker, the chairman of British Rail, is to press the Government for an early start on the £50m electrification scheme for East Anglia as evidence of its intentions to sustain investment for the rail network.

Sir Peter agreed yesterday to approach ministers on the subject at a meeting of the Rail Council at which union leaders expressed considerable anger that the Government had still not authorized the project.

The East Anglia scheme, which provides for electrification of lines from Colchester to Ipswich, Norwich and Harwich, and between Royston and Cambridge, is earmarked as the probable first stage of BR's intended forward programme for electrification.

Union leaders who believe that the scheme is being blocked by the Treasury rather than by the Department of Transport were heard with some sympathy by Sir Peter when they protested that the delay was doing little to ease the path towards improved productivity.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, made it clear in the Commons on June 22 that approval for each stage of BR's electrification plans—which if implemented in full would cost £775m over 20 years—was conditional on the profitability of the investment in question and on the achievement of necessary improvement in productivity.

At yesterday's meeting, however, union leaders, including Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Mr Tom Jenkins, general secretary of the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association, argued that the first stage could be justified by productivity gains already achieved.

The unions cited the loss of 7,000 jobs in the past year.

Sir Peter's move comes as negotiations on pay and future productivity measures, which his board regards as urgent, are delicately poised. He is insisting that the second-stage payment of 3 per cent contained in the recommendations by the Railway Staff National Tribunal must be matched by a commitment to detailed further improvements by the unions.

Both the NUR and the TSSA have agreed to submit their terms for train-manning reductions, including the phasing out of guards on some services, changes in rostering and the increased use of "open stations", leaving tickets to be collected on trains.

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has so far declined to relate productivity to its formal insistence that the McCarthy 10.5 per cent award is met in full.

The unions are due to meet the board again on Monday.

Whitehall pay team appointed

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The Government is expected to announce this week the composition of the team which will investigate Civil Service pay and draw up a framework for a new pay agreement to operate from 1983.

It is understood that a statement will be made in Parliament before MPs leave for the summer recess on Friday. Among the members appointed to the inquiry are Lord Lever, former Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who headed the inquiry into the 13-week steel strike last year, Lady Seear, chairman of the National Council for Single Women and their Dependants, and Mr John Chalmers, former general secretary of the boilermakers' union.

Eight of the nine Civil Service unions appeared last night to be moving towards accepting the Government's offer for settlement of this year's pay deal. Voting by union members indicate a majority in favour of the offer, although members of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation have voted to reject the offer.

The Council of Civil Service Unions is to meet tomorrow night to decide whether formally to accept the offer of £30 a year on top of the original 7 per cent, and the federation has said it will go along with the majority union view.

Seven sections of the Civil Service UNion yesterday voted in favour of the offer with six against, and the only union where voting is running very close is the Society of Civil and Public Servants, whose executive has urged its members to vote for rejection.

Industrial civil servants look set to accept a pay deal of just over 5.5 per cent to run for nine months. It would give them a common settlement of April 1 with white collar staff.

The 160,000 industrials are to vote before August 21 on the offer and an alternative of 7½ per cent over 12 months, both to run from the beginning of this month.

No police obstruction, MPs told

By Our Crime Reporter

Inquiries into London police corruption by Operation Countryman were not obstructed by police officers, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, told the Commons yesterday. Allegations that a senior officer had tipped off policemen under suspicion were, he said, given to neither him nor Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions.

Sir Michael, in a Commons written answer, said he stood by statements he made last year denying any obstruction. His answer came after a week in which a Granada Television programme suggested that there had been obstruction, and the former head of the investigation told The Times that Scotland Yard had admitted to him that a senior officer had leaked information.

Answering a question put down by Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham West, Sir Michael said: "At no time have any allegations been made to me or the Director of Public Prosecutions of obstruction by imparting of information to policemen under suspicion."

Mr Arthur Hambleton, former head of Countryman and retired chief constable of Dorset, told *The Times* that the security leak was revealed by Mr Patrick Kavanagh, deputy commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, during a meeting in 1979 which included Sir Thomas.

Scotland Yard said yesterday, following the Commons answer, it had no comment to make on Mr Hambleton's statement.

☐ Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, was asked yesterday to institute an inquiry into the case of Mr John Campbell, who has frequently claimed that his complaints against prostitutes and pimps operating in the Shepherd Market area of Mayfair, have been met with harassment by police from Vine Street police station (Our Political Correspondent writes).

Mr Alex Lyon, QC, Labour MP for Bradford, West, and a Crown Court recorder since 1972, made the request

Government aims to close house-exchange loophole

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Legislation is to be introduced early next session, with retrospective effect, to prevent local authorities opposed to the sale of council houses from imposing restrictions on tenancy exchanges, Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, indicated in a written parliamentary reply. The government considers it unacceptable for a local authority to exploit a tenant's wish to exchange his home with another tenant in order to get him to forfeit the right to buy.

Replying to Mr Ralph Howell, Conservaative MP for Norfolk North, Mr Stanley said his attention had been drawn to a letter which the Norwich Council had sent to tenants.

"*In it the council state* that they will consider mutual exchanges only if they are carried out by way of assignment," he said. "*The effect of this would* be to deny tenants the right to buy the house or flat to which they moved and also to remove their statutory security of tenure."

He added: "As this practice represents an attempt to remove from individuals their rights under existing legislation, the new legislation will, subject to parliamentary approval, be given effect as from today."

The sale of council houses, which fulfilled a Conservative election pledge, has been strongly attacked by many Labour-controlled councils. Several resolutions in the preliminary agenda for this year's Labour Party annual conference ask that a future Labour Government repeal the legislation.

Bank upset over judge

By Sarah Segrue

The Midland Bank is considering making formal representations to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halisham of St Marylebone, concerning remarks about the bank attributed to Judge Sir Harold Cassel during a case at Snaresbrook Crown Court on Monday.

The judge attacked the bank for its "disgraceful attitude to young customers" and for using the police "as a kind of threat" to regain £1,000 from Mr Wilfred Osula, aged 25, who admitted four charges of obtaining money by deception.

The bank explained that evidence is only provided to the police as a last resort where there is evidence that a customer has obtained money by deception, but only after due warning has been given. It was for the police, not the bank, to decide whether action would be taken.

French criticism

Mitterrand to meet leaders in London

From Charles Hargrove, Paris

The Elysée Palace emphasized *last night that President* Mitterrand's visit to London for the royal wedding would include meetings with four Western leaders.

The statement was apparently designed to ward off criticism in France that the Socialist president is visiting London just for the wedding at a time when Britain is facing an acute economic crisis, there are riots in British cities and IRA hunger strikers are starving themselves to death.

The Elysée said that before the wedding today M Mitterrand was receiving President Eanes of Portugal at the French Ambassador's residence. After the wedding, he is meeting Mrs Thatcher at Downing Street, Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister of Australia, and Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister of Singapore, before returning to Paris.

M Mitterand was recently criticized by a local trade union branch which expressed astonishment that a left wing president "should condone the repressive, reactionary policy of Britain on the problem of Irish prisoners" and called upon him to boycott the festivities.

The Celtic League, a Breton independence movement called on him to abstain from the ceremonies to "mark his solidarity *with the Irish people*".

The League for the Rights of Man, in a statement issued on Monday, called on the British royal family to use its influence to obtain from Mrs Thatcher a gesture of conciliation in favour of the hunger strikers.

Yesterday morning several members of the Young Communists sprayed red paint over the walls of the British Ambassador's residence, and wrote "Freedom for Ireland" on one of the walls.

French newspapers have been full of the wedding for weeks. What puzzles most French journalists, even those who are not basically hostile, or critical, is the contrast Britain offers *between the royal pomp* and pageantry and poverty and unemployment, not to mention Northern Ireland.

Le Figaro calls it "the royal interval", and after commenting on unemployment and violence, expresses the hope (for the intention of the Socialist government) that France will never "resemble a stage set, or some Musée Grevin (the French wax museum) chronically shaken by deathbed convulsions."

The independent Socialist newspaper, *Le Matin*, says that "while Kieran Doherty is starting the 68th day of his hunger strike, one can see Charles and Diana in 99 per cent of the shop windows of the capital."

In retreat

CLARENCE HOUSE WELCOME

After Tuesday night's dinner and reception at Buckingham Palace, Lady Diana Spencer left the Palace yesterday for the comparative peace of Clarence House.

Under the wing of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, and Lady Fermoy, her grandmother, who is a lady-in-waiting at Clarence House, Lady Diana was being helped to get over her pre-wedding nerves.

Her mother, Mrs Frances Shand Kydd, was with her. Her married sisters, Jane, whose husband, Mr Robert Fellowes, is the Queen's assistant private secretary, and Sarah, were also near at hand.

Lady Diana and the Prince of Wales had been up late at the Palace for the celebrations given by the Queen in their honour.

Guests included many of the couple's friends, and entertainers, among them two *members* of the Prince's favourite singers, the Three Degrees.

Because of the tradition that bride and groom do not meet on the night before the wedding, Lady Diana did not attend a supper party the Queen was giving for visiting heads of state.

Nor did she go with the rest of the royal family to the great firework display in London's Hyde Park, which was also watched by millions

But she did not miss all the excitement. From Clarence House she could see and hear the fireworks display against the night sky, while outside in The Mall, the crowds thickened

Lady Diana already knows all she needs to know about her part at the centre of an event which will be watched by up to 750 million people throughout the world. eYsterday she was determined not to be overwhelmed by it all.



The dress as seen by "Women's Wear Daily".

The 'hoax' dress

Fashion scoop of the century is unfrocked

By Suzy Menkes, Fashion Editor

The American fashion journal, *Women's Wear Daily*, tried to scoop the world yesterday with an exclusive sketch and detailed description of "the royal wedding dress".

But Buckingham Palace described as "pure fantasy" the document the journal published, which was alleged to have been sent from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, St James's Palace to Mr Michael Shea, Palace press secretary.

The Palace pointed out that Sir Eric Penn, who supposedly issued the five page memorandum, retired last February. It said that the genuine information, being issued this morning in sealed envelopes did not pass through the Lord Chamberlain's office.

The perpetrators of this elaborate hoax managed to get some of their facts right, with plausible descriptions of the historical provenance of various pieces of lace and needlework and lengthy suggestions for the royal jewels.

Women's Wear Daily expanded its circulation in the 1970s under the aggressive direction of John Fairchild, by including inside news and gossip.

There has been intense pressure on the self-styled "bible" of the fashion industry to produce the fashion scoop of the century. Using the fake information as a guide, an artist *produced a sketch of the dress.*

A leak from the Lord Chamberlain's office would have destroyed an elaborate network of security set up to preserve the bride's secret.

Lady Diana's constant weight loss, 15lb in four weeks, required a final fitting last Thursday at the Emanuel salon in Brook Street, Mayfair.

Designers David and Elizabeth Emanuel have had their premises guarded day and night by a security firm.

Four different dresses have been made and altered by needlewomen, with only the two designers and Lady *Diana* herself knowing which one is on view to the world today.

How Lady Diana ignores the hallowed traditions

By Our Fashion Editor

Lady Diana Spencer has made an absolute break with the hallowed fashion names of royal tradition. The young teams she has chosen as her stylists for this wedding day, reflect her own youthful image and her taste for unstuffy elegance.

Members of the team are in their twenties and thirties and are already known to fashion's *cognoscenti*.

Starting from the top:

Lady Diana's hairdresser, Kevin Shanley arrives at Buckingham Palace at breakfast-time to wash and style her hair. He will stay to supervise *the placing of the veil and* tiara.

Mr Shanley, aged 26, has been a stylist at Headlines in Thurloe Street, South Kensington for five years. He is a Londoner, who trained at The Dorothy Gray salon and now has a client list drawn from the Knightsbridge and South South Kensington set.

The face:

Barbara Daly will give Lady Diana a light and lasting make-up just before she puts on the wedding dress.

Barbara Daly, aged 35, has made up Lady Diana's face for many of the photographs by Lord Snowden, and is the best-known British *make-up artist*. She has worked for many international fashion magazines, created the bold make-up for Stanley Kubrick's film *A Clockwork Orange* and currently has a course of beauty programmes on independent television.

The dress:

David and Elizabeth Emanuel will help Lady Diana to dress in their gown.

The young husband-and-wife team graduated from the Royal College of Art in 1977 and set up their salon in Brook Street, Mayfair. Mr Emanuel, the son of a Welsh steel worker, married Elizabeth six years ago. They have two small children, Oliver, aged three, and Eloise, aged one, and live in Kensington.



The dress: David and Elizabeth Emanuel.



Shoes: Clive Shilton and Julie Smith.

The feet:

Lady Diana will wear a pair of shoes hand-made by designer Clive Shilton.

Mr Shilton, aged 36, from Leicester, has made bespoke shoes for Princess Margaret and the Duchess of Kent. He and his partner, Julie Smith set up in business 10 years ago and have a shop in Covent Garden, London.

Rebellion

Hunger strike protest over pomp

rom a Staff Reporter, Barnsley

Mr Jack Brown one of South Yorkshire's more militant left-wing county councillors, has embarked on a week's hunger strike in protest at the "demonstration of ostentations wealth" at today's royal wedding.

Mr Brown, aged 44, a community education tutor at Barnsley, is vice-chairman of the constituency Labour party, chairman of Barnsley TUC and is well known for his views on royalty.

In a letter to the Prince of Wales explaining the point of his fast, Mr Brown refers to the issues of housing, unemployment and the Northern Ireland hunger strikers whose commonplace deaths, he says, "are more newsworthy than the latest state of your fiancée's wedding dress".

Mr Brown writes: "The pleasures of love are some of the very few pleasures that are left to many to enjoy and I do not see any reason why the Prince should not have the same pleasures as the pauper, so good luck to you on that score. I would, however, have thought more of it if you had fitted the mood of the time and had a quiet family ceremony somewhere.

"Although I wish you and your bride-to-be personal happiness, I do not think that an institution so demonstrably insensitive, deserves to survive."

On the second day of his hunger strike Mr Brown who weighs 12 stone 7lbs, said last night he was not finding it too bad. He is taking only water.

Interview

I think I shall spend half the time in tears, says the musical Prince

By John Whitherow

The Prince of Wales said last night that some of the music he had chosen for his wedding service today was so moving that he thought he would "spend half the time in tears". He wanted everybody to leave St Paul's having had "a marvellous musical and emotional experience". He and Lady Diana Spencer were being interviewed for BBC and independent television.

The Prince was asked during a recorded television interview if he had a favourite hymn or psalm and replied: "Yes, Well, the one I chose was 'Christ Has Made The Sure Foundation', which has got the most marvellous harmony. I find it very moving. I shall, I think, spend half the time in tears."

The Prince said: "The awful thing is that I have always longed to have a musical wedding. . . . One of the reasons I particularly wanted to be married in St Paul's is because I think that, musically speaking, it is such a magnificent setting, and the whole acoustics is so spectacular

"And so I have taken a lot of interest in that, and actually the whole thing. And I very much wanted to take a hand in the organization from the very beginning and I have had great fun organizing the music, with a great deal of help from the Director of the Royal College of Music, Sir David Willcocks, who I have known for some years through the Bach Choir which I am President of and he runs.

"So we have had a marvellous time getting together three orchestras that I am patron of and the Bach Choir . . . and also, very exciting, Kiri te Kanawa, the Maori opera singer, is prepared to sing in *the cathedral. So I can't wait* for the whole thing, I want everybody to come out, you know, having had a marvellous musical and emotional experience."

It takes about three and a half minutes to walk down the aisle and the Prince said: "You want something very stirring and dramatic and noisy to carry you up. Because if you have something rather quiet you start hearing your ankles cricking, you know what I mean?"

Asked about the most touching presents they had received, Lady Diana said: "Well, for me, all the things that have come from children who have obviously spent hours of work on paintings, pictures, cards, anything like that, and things they've baked at home, it's wonderful."

She had also received a collage from the children at the kindergarten where she used to work. She said: "I collected it last Friday when I went to the end of term party . . . I ended up being battered and bruised. I had so many children crawling on top of me. But they presented me with that and a glass representing young England. It was lovely, really nice."

She said that she was persuaded to go to the kindergarden to teach "through friends". "I wanted to teach children and they said: 'Well why not come along?' So I first started off doing afternoons and then I took over the mornings and did whole days. But I only worked three days a week *at kindergarten, and* the other two I looked after an American baby boy, which nobody seems to realize, who was very special to me".

The couple said they had received an enormous number of presents and letters. The Prince said: "The difficulty is there is so much coming in in *terms of mail and presents* and so on that it's very hard to keep up, particularly when you try to dash about the country as well.

"Already this week alone I think there have been 25,000 letters, and it has averaged 15,000 letters for the last four weeks.

"I think roughly, since we got engaged, there have been about 100,000 letters . . . I wanted to be able to take the opportunity to say how really really grateful we are for such incredible kindness. I can't get over it.

"And I think there have been, something like 3,000 . . . over 3,000 presents. And I looked this morning and there is a corridor stacked with, I don't know, 40 sacks full of presents and mail which we can't get through."

Asked about the guest list, Lady Diana said: "It has been quite difficult my side anyway."

The Prince said: "But I very much wanted, to have as many people who I have known in the Navy and . . . and university and the Air Force, and everyone I've been involved with for the last . . . 20 years . . .

"And school all the marvellous people who looked after me at these different places, and to try and *remember* everybody has been an absolute nightmare, hasn't it? . . . even now I suddenly remember somebody that I had tried hard to remember but didn't, and I hope we've got most people."

The couple will carry out joint engagements after their marriage. *The Prince said:* "Well I think quite a lot will be joint obviously, and certainly to begin with. And I think obviously when we go abroad they will be joint. But I think that as Diana begins to do various things or gets involved in the children's things, that very often you get many more invitations, you meet more people, you suddenly find areas *or things that you think 'My* goodness I must . . . I'd like to do something about improving things here or encouraging there'. And after a bit you develop your own sphere."

Camping out/Mrs Reagan

The sleepers bag their sites

From Ronald Faux, Ludgate Hill

On the sunny side of Ludgate Hill yesterday afternoon the pavement became a bright *patchwork of sleeping bags as* a cheerful army of royal wedding watchers prepared for the night. Claim-staking began early and by 4pm more than 1,000 determined spectators had turned small areas of pavement into personal sanctuaries guarded by Union Jacks, elbows and *bonhomie*.

A loudspeaker crooned over their heads: "The sun will come out tomorrow, thinking about tomorrow clears away the cobwebs and sorrow".

A large lady squeezed into a frail aluminium chair hoped the song would prove right. The last night she had spent out on the pavement was the one before the wedding between the Queen and Prince Philip. "That is still a strong memory for me. People were very friendly and they felt that it all mattered. I am glad it still seems to be the same now," she said.

The West face of St Paul's glowed warmly in the afternoon sunshine and a group of men in lounge suits and armed with pikes rehearsed past the door. Workers with scrubbing brushes and a water hose spruced up the broad flight of steps that have led to so much British ceremonial history.

The crowd gave them a cheer. A woman from Georgia who was determined to wait all night for *the wedding marvelled at the* fact that the spot where she was standing would be the focus of attention by millions of people. "That is sure worth being here for," she said, giving her hair a tidying pat.

The police kept the crowds moving along the pavement on both sides of Ludgate Hill but as the afternoon wore on more and more took up station as close to the crowd barriers as possible.

Television cameras mounted beside the statue of Queen Anne gave a preliminary scan of the crowds, the flag, hat and souvenir sellers did brisk business and as the crowd built up, more entrepreneurs appeared with boves of periscopes.

"Mazeltov Charles and Di" one banner said that was being brandished towards the cathedral door. An official perhaps worried about propriety was assured this was a most respectful Jewish greeting.

The front window of Trollop and Colis commands one of the *best views of St Paul's entrance.* It has been converted into a grandstand with orderly tiers of pink seats clearly intended for privileged posteriors that would spend the night decently abed.



Photograph by Chris Gregory

The long wait starts with a sunbathe.

Smiling Mrs Reagan is late again

☐ Mrs Nancy Reagan continued to smile her way round London yesterday achieving a roughly 50 per cent success rate in meeting her prepared schedule (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

Heavy traffic delayed her arrival at St Paul's Cathedral on punctual for her lunch appointment at Claridge's but she slipped thereafter. She was 25 minutes late at a Spastics Society centre near Bloomsbury.

Mrs Reagan, whose visit has occasionally assumed the aspect of a rewarding but somewhat exclusive affair with the American press corps, conducted coincidentally on British soil, was able to penetrate her security cordon a little more successfully yesterday.

She received a pink bouquet (unscheduled) from Lise Errington, aged three, from Newcastle, outside the society's assessment centre, a red, white and blue bouquet (scheduled) inside, from Jackie Clark, aged 13, and confined to a wheelchair, and went on to meet Lord Snowdon, *president of the International Year of Disabled* People.

Mrs Reagan, who is herself involved in voluntary work with the handicapped, spent half an hour touring the centre, meeting children and staff and renewing her acquaintance with television crews from NBC, CBS *and ABC, each of them allocated* a different floor.

She re-emerged to smile at the American press photographers, one of whom has the single assignment of photographing her outfits. She will be dressed in peach today but yesterday looked cool and charming in cream.

Earlier she told reporters that she had spoken to her husband the previous night and told him how wonderful everything was. "He wishes he were here", she said. "I wish he was here too".

Her delay in leaving spokesman explained later, was caused by further conversations with the press.

☐ The 5,000 Britons on the remote island of St Helena will have to wait until the middle of next month before they see a video recording of the wedding.

The Atlantic island 700 miles west of Africa has only one *regular link with the outside* world, the supply ship St Helena. It will arrive at the island on August 13 carrying a television—St Helena has none—and video equipment and tapes of the wedding.

There are about 5,000 Britons on the island, which is a British protectorate. They have sent the Prince and Lady Diana two wedding presents—a hand-made drop-leaf table and a hand-made *chess set, a replica of one used* by Napoleon when he was exiled on the island.

☐ Pigeons and petals will be the Strand Palace Hotel's contribution to the wedding celebrations. A thousand racing pigeons will be released from the hotel's upper windows as Lady Diana passes by on her way to St Paul's.

On the royal couple's return to Buckingham Palace guests at the hotel will shower the Prince and Princess of Wales with rose petals specially collected for the occasion.

☐ Patriots in Manchester are marking the royal wedding with red, white and blue bread.

Mr Bill Ward is selling up to 400 loaves a day at his small bakery in Blakeley, Manchester. "It was the best way I could think of to mark the event of a lifetime", he said.

The bread, which is coloured with edible food dye, is being bought by regular customers as well as publicans and street party organizers.



Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.450; Belgium B Frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 480 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 5.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.75; Iran IR 1.35; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 1400; Jordan JD 0.400; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden SKr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS3.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 60.

SDLP to fight for dead hunger striker's seat

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

The writ was issued yesterday for the by-election at Fermanagh and South Tyrone, to elect a successor to Mr Robert Sands, the dead hunger striker who never took his seat at Westminster. It will be held on August 20.

The Commons approved without a division a motion allowing it to take place, although it looked at one stage as if a vote and possibly a debate would have to be held.

Mr James Dunn, Labour MP for Liverpool, Kirkdale, objected to the motion moved by Mr Dafydd Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP for Merioneth, at the beginning of question time.

Mr Gerard Fitt, Socialist MP for Belfast, West, who later bitterly attacked the decision to move the writ, also voiced his doubts at that stage.

Accordingly Mr George Thomas, the Speaker, ruled that he would have to put the motion again at the end of question time. If it had been opposed at that stage MPs would have been entitled to debate the motion before voting on it.

In the meantime, however, Mr Dunn decided not to press his objections and the motion went through unopposed.

Mr Dunn, Under Secretary for Northern Ireland in the last Labour government, said later that he had objected to the motion in the first place because he had not been favourably inclined to the prospect of a by-election being held " under the shadow of the H-block hunger strikers."

He felt that any chance of reaching an accommodation with the hunger strikers would go until the by-election had been held.

After consultations with colleagues, he had decided not to press his objection because, if the issue had gone to a vote and he had been unsuccessful, the difficulties he was trying to avoid might have been intensified.

" Without making any capitulation to the hunger strikers I saw that there could have been catastrophic consequences, so I decided to let the matter go."

Mr Dafyd Thomas had been given assurances that neither the Government nor the Labour Party would block his move.

After he moved the motion in the Commons, Mr Fitt rose on a point of order and expressed his reservations about it. He said that a dead or dying body of an IRA hunger striker was a more lethal weapon than an Armalite rifle in the hands of men of violence.

Mr Fitt regretted last night that Mr Dunn had not maintained his objection.

" The moving of this writ is almost tantamount to calling for a prolongation of the hunger strike ", he said.

It was all so easy for MPs in Westminster to talk about the democratic dangers of leaving a Northern Ireland constituency unrepresented, but the comfortable atmosphere of the House of Commons was light years removed from the realities of politics in Northern Ireland.

There was no need to hold the election while the Commons was not sitting. Even if the most articulate of MPs were elected, he or she would not be heard until October.

Mr Sands, who was serving a 14-month jail sentence for possessing firearms, was elected to the Commons on April 10 by a majority of 1,446 votes over Mr Harry West, the Official Unionist candidate. He died on May 4 after 66 days without food.

□ The Social Democratic and Labour Party have decided to contest the by-election but a candidate will not be picked until next week (Richard Ford writes from Belfast).

At the last by-election in April, when Mr Sands was elected an MP, the party had no candidate after being outmanoeuvred.

Mr Sands's election agent, Mr Owen Carron, is standing on an anti-H-block ticket and it will be interesting to see if pressure is brought on the SDLP to withdraw before nominations close to ensure that there is no split in the nationalist vote, which would allow a unionist candidate to win.

In April the SDLP candidate withdrew in the belief that the seat was going to be contested by an independent MP, Mr Noel Maguire, but he withdrew at the last moment in favour of Mr Sands.

The official Unionist candidate is Mr Kenneth Maginnis, a schoolteacher and part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment. The Alliance Party have not yet publicly named their candidate.

At the Maze prison, near Belfast, the condition of Mr Kieran Doherty and Mr Kevin Lynch, who today entered the 69th and 68th day of fast respectively, continued to deteriorate.



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Robert Lowe, aged 26, with his painting " Tales of the Alhambra " which was voted by the public the best work at the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition and won him the £1,200 BP award.

GLC foots jamboree bill

By Martin Huckerby

Grants for a big bonfire and firework spectacular on November 5, and a steel band jamboree in Trafalgar Square, are among the subsidies announced yesterday by the arts and recreation committee of the Greater London Council.

The council is giving £2,500 to Welfare State International to mount its Guy Fawkes night celebration, and £200 to the Steel Band Association.

Most of the £223,150 grants announced yesterday were in the pipeline before Labour took control of the GLC.

However, Mr Tony Banks, chairman of the committee, said he was particularly pleased about the £100,000 towards constructing and fitting out the New Albany Empire in Deptford.

Other grants include £30,000 for work on the Theatre Royal, Stratford East; £30,500 towards the cost of running the Greater London Arts Association, £6,000 for the running costs of Dulwich Picture Gallery, £2,000 to hire stands for spectators at the Notting Hill Carnival, and a guarantee of £8,250 for the Hampstead Theatre.

CAA baulks at war on bucket shop operators

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The Civil Aviation Authority has neither the staff nor the time to mount a " holy war " against bucket shops which give discounts on airline tickets, Sir Nigel Foulkes, the authority's chairman, said yesterday.

Widespread discounting was symptomatic of an over-regulated airline industry, Sir Nigel commented. The over-regulators were not in Britain but abroad, and he hoped that liberalizing governments, including the British, would eventually prevail on the heavily protectionist governments to create conditions in which the bucket shops would wither away.

Sir Nigel was presenting the report and accounts for the authority for 1980-81, which showed a net loss of £29.3m compared with a loss of £28.5m in the previous year.

In another reference to bucket shops, Mr Raymond Colegate, economic director for the authority, said he would like to see freedom for airlines to file, and countries at both ends of the routes to approve, " the sort of fares which would be what the marketplace is looking for, available across the high street counter, and not through some back street office ".

Sir Nigel apologized to the travelling public, to the airlines and the tourist industry for the damage caused this year by the air traffic controllers strike. His apology would, he said, be echoed by those controllers who did not support the strike and many who did.

Smoking in decline—by men only

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

The number of men who smoke has declined by a fifth in the past eight years but the number of women smokers has declined by only a tenth, a new report shows.

The decline among women has been tailing off in recent years and between 1978 and 1980 the numbers remained static, while the number of [illegible] who smoked continued to fall.

By 1980, 42 per cent of men and 37 per cent of women smoked. A far higher proportion of men (28 per cent) had given up smoking, compared with only 14 per cent of women.

The figures, collected [illegible] year in the Gen[illegible] Survey and published yesterday by the Office [illegible] Censuses and Surveys, [illegible] that the difference in smoking habits between social classes continued to increase, with more professional people than manual workers giving up.

Smoking has declined particularly sharply among young men. In the 16-19 age group, the proportion of smokers fell from 43 per cent in 1972 to 32 per cent in 1980.

Cigarette Smoking 1972-1980, Information Branch (Dept M), OPCS, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP.

GULLS' MYSTERY

Samples from [illegible] of dead and dying herring gulls found in the Channel [illegible] have been sent to the Ministry of Agriculture for analysis. The symptoms include paralysis.

New control on MPs' spending is rejected

By Peter Hennessy

A classic Westminster-Whitehall power battle was joined yesterday when the Treasury rejected a plan proposed by the all-party Commons Public Accounts Committee to increase Parliament's control over public spending.

The committee wanted its watchdog, the Comptroller and Auditor General, to be granted access to the books of all public and private bodies in receipt of funds voted by Parliament, including the nationalized industries. It also recommended the establishment of a national audit office with wide powers of investigation to supersede the controller's existing exchequer and audit department.

The report was regarded in Whitehall as very radical both by the interdepartmental committee of finance offices which considered it initially and the ministers who approved the Treasury's White Paper, *The Role of the Comptroller and Auditor General*, published yesterday.

The White Paper rejects the idea of a national audit office and decries the need for an extension of the comptroller's remit to allow him to monitor public money wherever it flowed. It endorses, however, the committee's desire to develop value-for-money investigations and encourages MPs to examine the relationships between nationalized industries and their sponsoring departments in Whitehall.

Mr Joel Barnett, Labour MP for Heywood and Royton, chairman of the public accounts committee and a former Chief Secretary to the Treasury, was highly critical of the White Paper yesterday. He promised that the fight to extend parliamentary accountability and control of spending would go on.

He said: " The response shows the worst side of the Treasury and its almost inevitable resistance to change. I very much regret that the Government have endorsed so negative a reply, especially when our proposals were unanimous and non-party political. This is clearly not the end of the matter.

" I know very strong all-party support for the committee's views exists and pressure will be maintained to ensure that the House of Commons has real or effective control over public spending."

At a briefing to journalists, Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, denied in a statement on the record that the White Paper was contemptuous of the principle of parliamentary accountability and the wishes of the premier parliamentary select committee. This government had done more than any previous administration to increase the power of Parliament by establishing the new departmentally related select committee, he said.

The best way of increasing efficiency in the public sector was to build on the recent experience of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in conducting efficiency audits in the nationalized industries, Mr Lawson said.

The White Paper said an extension of the remit of the comptroller, as proposed by the committee, would overload him and his staff. It would be better to increase the involvement of private sector accountants in the audit of public spending.

Mr Barnett said: " The Government's constant repetition in the White Paper of not wanting to extend or overload the comptroller and auditor general wholly misses the point. They talk of involving the private sector, something to which I have no objection."

The Role of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CMND 8323, Stationery Office, £1.10).

Government to take over local authority auditing

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

The Government yesterday announced its intention to set up a new commission to audit local authorities in England and Wales.

So that the audit commission can begin work in 1983, early legislation is expected, and it could be included in the Queen's Speech in the autumn. The commission would take responsibility for the district audit system now supervised by the Secretary of State for the Environment.

In a statement to the House of Commons yesterday, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government, said the commission's members would be from local government, industry, commerce and the professions, with an independent chairman.

Mr King's statement came in the light of the publication of the Public Accounts Committee report, which recommended that the Comptroller and Auditor General should assume responsibility for the district audit.

The Government had decided that such an arrangement would clash with the constitutional position of local authorities, Mr King said. " We do not believe it is right in principle that a local authority should appoint its own auditors."

The proposed commission would appoint auditors, either from district audit or the private sector, to the local authorities and work on efficiency and value for money.

The present district audit cost about £8m to scrutinize local government spending of £22m in England and Wales this year. The proposed commission would be slightly more expensive, Mr King told a press conference, but it would be self-financing, primarily from audit fees.

While the Confederation of British Industry welcomed the announcement as a way of getting better value for ratepayers' money, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities was critical.

Mr Jack Smart, the authority's chairman, said that to take away from local government their right to choose their own auditors was restricting them and denying them the right that any other body had.

KILLER'S CAR FOUND

A car which Simon Hennessey, aged 17, the escaped killer, may have stolen in Nuneaton was found abandoned 17 miles away in Leamington Spa yesterday, police said last night.

Hennessey, who was sent to jail two years ago for stabbing to death his widowed aunt, aged 72, broke out of Glenthorne Youth Treatment Centre in Erdington, Birmingham.

3 MONTHS TO PAY £1M COSTS

Alexander Sinclair, the millionaire drugs organizer, was yesterday given three months to pay £1m towards prosecution costs in the " handless corpse " drugs and murder trial.

The order was made at the Central Criminal Court by Mrs Justice Rose Heilbron, who presided over the case at Lancaster Castle.

New jobs scheme called cynical by black leaders

By Lucy Hodges

The £500m jobs package announced by the Government this week was condemned yesterday by a group of London's black and Asian councillors as doing nothing for black youngsters in the inner cities.

They wrote to Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, calling for a five-point programme to help young blacks. "Their needs, and not just the needs of white youth, must be met if we are to avoid repetitions of the street violence recently seen", they said.

Their letter, written by Mr Russell Profitt, a black Lewisham councillor and spokesman for the Standing Conference of Afro-Caribbean Councillors, describes the new jobs programme as cynically motivated and incoherent. It says the package is an attempt to buy off the feelings of anger which led to street violence.

It says: "Neither these proposals nor anything we have so far seen from this government add up to anything like the programme several of us in the black communities have been calling for to create hope for the future of Britain's black communities.

"It should not be forgotten that it is these youngsters who, in the first place, began to take action on the streets as a way of gaining attention to their plight."

The councillors want the Government to take a lead in pushing for equal opportunities programmes in employment which, like those in the United States, are properly monitored. The Civil Service has such a policy, but it is widely believed to be ineffective and the position of blacks is not monitored.

They also want a proper equal opportunities clause in all contracts with outside companies, as a condition for receiving government work.

The letter calls for employers to be encouraged to train key people to identify discrimination and for the Government to encourage positive action in favour of blacks. It says second-opportunity courses should be set up.

"Must we in the black community wait until white society runs out of either good-natured judges it can send to cool its trouble spots or until the police can no longer cope before we see realistic attempts to find proper solutions to the racial frustrations of living in Britain?"

Ratepayers may face £2m bill

☐ Riot damage in West Yorkshire could cost ratepayers up to £2m it was disclosed yesterday.

The West Yorkshire police committee was told that the county council had received 120 compensation claims, and the estimate of the cost was between £1m and £2m.

Mr Ronald Gregory, the chief constable, told the committee that a group of about 50 youths was believed to have started the rioting in Chapeltown, Leeds.

It was difficult to identify the cause of that type of public disorder, but for some time there had been evidence of agitators and extremists inciting violent opposition to the establishment.

Police should seek a middle course and if possible, protect life and property without resorting to water cannons, rubber bullets or CS gas, he said.

Sizing up job seekers, page 20

A mortgage survey is ruled proof of value

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Consumers' Association claimed last night that a High Court decision yesterday would mean house buyers would no longer have to commission a separate survey on their house when buying on a mortgage.

Mr Justice Park had held that building society surveyors who admitted they had submitted a negligent report did have a responsibility to the couple who were buying the house, and could not claim that only the building society was their client.

Mr David Tench, legal officer to the Consumers' Association, said the judge's decision meant buyers could now rely on a building society's willingness to give a mortgage as meaning that the house was in satisfactory condition.

"It has been a grievance of house-buyers for years that they paid for the building society's survey, but were not allowed to see it", he said.

Until now house buyers have been told that though they pay for the building society's survey they cannot rely on it as proof of the property's condition. To satisfy and protect themselves it has been necessary to commission a second survey, for a second fee, though often it has been carried out by the same surveyor.

Spokesmen for the Building Societies' Association and the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors said yesterday that it was too early to predict how the decision might affect the survey system, but there was speculation that it would lead to an increase in surveyors' fees, and more thorough surveys on the building societies' behalf.

☐ In the High Court action it was said that Mr George Yianni and his wife bought a house in Seymour Road, Hornsey, north London, in 1976 after Edwin Evans and Sons, the surveyors, recommended in a confidential report to the Halifax Building Society that the £15,000 house was good security (the Press Association reports).

Soon after moving in the couple noticed cracks, and damage caused by subsidence has been estimated at £18,000.

Mr and Mrs Yianni won their action against the surveyors on Mr Justice Mark's ruling that they were entitled to rely on the surveyor's recommendation to the building society as meaning the house was worth the purchase price.

Mr Justice Park said the surveyors had admitted they submitted a negligent report to the building society, but had claimed they had no responsibility to the house buyer.

"That is not right", the judge said. "Mr and Mrs Yianni paid the surveyors' fee and they, as well as the building society, were their clients."

He added that the Halifax had made it "abundantly plain" that without the negligent recommendation they would not have granted the mortgage. And, said the judge, without the mortgage the Yiannis would not have brought the house.

Law Report, page 24

Ready to go: Tall ships waiting yesterday at Great Yarmouth for today's Cutty Sark race to Ostend. They leave after the royal wedding so that the 400 crew members can watch the ceremony on television.

Science report

Are girls really growing up faster?

By the Staff of "Nature"

It is a common assumption these days that youth reaches sexual maturity much earlier than, say, a hundred years ago; but according to two recent collections of data on the onset of womanhood, the effect may be much less marked than had been thought, at least in Anglo-Saxon countries.

The data appear in a work titled *A History of the Study of Human Growth*, which is shortly to be published by Cambridge University Press and written by Professor James Tanner of the Institute of Child Health, London, and in the journal *Science*. They show that there has been a much more marked decrease in the mean age of menarche (first period) among women in Scandinavia, Russia and Germany since the nineteenth century than in Britain. The data for the United States are less reliable, Professor Tanner says, but they seem to show a trend closer to the British pattern.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, the mean age of menarche among British working women was a little over 15, and among the British middle class about a year earlier, Professor Tanner shows. Today it is about 13.

By contrast, the working class of Copenhagen in 1835 reached menarche at about 16½, the middle class about 14½, with similar figures in Russia and Germany.

Today these countries show a mean age of menarche close to 13, like Britain, so the decline there has been somewhat steeper (among the working class at least) than in the United Kingdom.

Scandinavian data dominated earlier estimates of the fall, and may thus have given a mistaken impression of the trend in other countries. In the United States, Professor Tanner says, the decline has been from around 14¼ (working class) and 13½ (middle class) in 1890 to a little over 12½ today, at which age it has probably halted. Most developed countries now show a mean age of menarche of a similar order.

The trend may correspond to increasing affluence and better feeding, as is borne out by the difference in menarche dates between the working and middle classes, but, strangely enough, some medieval and Roman data bear out ages close to the modern ones.

Writing in *Science* (vol 213 p 365) Dr Vern L. Bullough, of New York State University, at Buffalo, points out that Roman law assumed that females were mature at 12; a thirteenth gynaecological text, *De passionibus mulierum*, puts the age of menarche at 13 or 14; and Islamic law prescribed that prospective wives must have menstruated, and set a range of ages for examination between 12 and 13.

Howe hints at legislation to curb racialist groups

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

An indication that the Government would be willing to introduce legislation to restrict racialist organizations in the light of inquiries being made by the Home Office, was given by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the Anglo-Asian Conservative Society in London yesterday.

Recalling the findings in 1967 of the Street committee of which he was a member, he said it was accepted as axiomatic that the integration of British life was a problem which all people of goodwill wanted to solve.

"It is all the sadder that certain extremists are trying to deny the validity of this process", Sir Geoffrey said. "As you know, the Home Secretary is conducting an inquiry into racialist activities at the moment. The aim is to assess the extent of racially-motivated attacks and determine how far racialist organizations are behind them.

"We must ensure, and we will ensure that all our citizens have equal protection under the law. We will not compromise with racialism."

Some extremes of opinion did not recognize the enormous contribution that different racial groups had made to British life. In places there had been racial violence. This had, of course, come at the time as a disturbing increase in the general level of violent behaviour, much of which had nothing to do with race.

"Many of this month's so-called riots were little more than hooliganism," Sir Geoffrey asserted. "But some of the earlier incidents had a racial element. In Southall there was extremists with Nazi emblems. In Brixton, whatever the rights and wrongs, the upshot was a battle between blacks and the police.

"Our responses to incidents of this sort must be to reassert the fact that Britain is a multiracial society.

Home Office examines Clift case

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

An internal Home Office inquiry team is preparing a report on Dr Alan Clift, the forensic scientist who was suspended from duty four years ago because of concern about his work.

Dr Clift, aged 56, of Witley Avenue, Solihull, has refused to resign or retire from his job in the West Midlands forensic service. Yesterday his case was reviewed by a Civil Service retirement board composed of two officials and two independent scientists. Their report is expected in the next few weeks.

The Home Office would not say whether Dr Clift was attending the hearing, adding: "This is an internal board, not a public court".

Last month the Scottish Court of Appeal freed Mr John Preece, a lorry driver, from Stoke-on-Trent, who had served eight years of a life sentence for murdering a woman, because Dr Clift's evidence in the case was discredited.

In 1977, Dr Clift was suspended on full pay of £12,000 after a prosecution decision not to offer evidence at Worcester Crown Court in an assault case involving four men. Senior members of the forensic service then examined other cases the scientist had been involved with.

The Ombudsman has been asked by Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, to investigate why it took four years for Mr Preece to gain his freedom after doubts rose about Dr Clift's work.

IN BRIEF

Woman charged over train baby

Janice Mary St Clair, aged 31, of Low Hill Crescent, Wolverhampton, was remanded in Dublin yesterday charged in connexion with the disappearance of a three-day-old boy from a Dublin hospital earlier this month.

Mrs St Clair, who will next appear in court on Friday, was allowed bail of £300. She has two children. The baby was found abandoned on a Glasgow to Bristol express train.

Schoolboy found dead

A schoolboy, aged 11, wearing only a pyjama top, was found dead beneath the third floor balcony of his flat in Painswick Court, Daniels Gardens, Peckham, south-east London, yesterday, with his books scattered around him. He has not been named.

21st Channel swim

Mike Read, aged 40, of Ipswich, Suffolk, holder of the record number of successful Channel swims, extended his tally to 21 yesterday when he swam from Dover to Calais in an unofficial time of 16 hours 38 minutes.

Two die in fall

Mr Timothy Denneny, aged 25, and his girl friend, Bernadette Quinn, aged 21, were found dead outside their Bayswater, west London, hotel early yesterday, after apparently falling backwards while sitting on the balcony. The drop was about 18ft.

Duplicated pools win

Eight Rotherham steelworkers whose syndicate won £75,000 from Vernon's Pools four years ago have been told they have now won £250,000 from the same company. They used the same numbers, permutation and stake.

EEC language ruling

An EEC directive that migrant workers' children should be taught their mother tongue has been given legal force and Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education, has said he will apply the directive to about 650,000 pupils in Britain.

Bedford march ban

Bedfordshire Police yesterday announced an eight-day ban on political marches to thwart a planned demonstration by the right-wing British Movement, in Bedford on Saturday. The ban will last from then until August 8.

Fire-raiser hunted

Detectives were yesterday hunting a petrol bomber who set fire to an Asian family's home in Thornton Heath, south London, on Monday night. Nobody was injured but the house was damaged.

Schooner refloated

The sail-training schooner Sir Winston Churchill, stranded on a sandbank off the Norfolk coast with a crew of 42 girls on board, was refloated safely with the aid of a tug yesterday.

Mary Rose Fund grows

The Mary Rose project announced yesterday the gift of £50,000 from a British foundation. The appeal has now received half the £3m needed to raise Henry VIII's flagship, sunk at Spithead in 1545.

Disabled groups drop holidays test case

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

A consortium of 14 disability charities has backed down from taking Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, to court over his refusal to act against a council which declined to provide disabled residents with holidays. But Wiltshire, the council concerned, has accepted the charities' view that it was acting illegally and has set aside £2,000 to provide some holidays this year.

Consortium members will be told today that the decision was taken with much regret, since Wiltshire's action is irrelevant to the legal point they want tested by the courts. But their lawyers believe that Wiltshire's decision, together with the refusal of Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, to grant leave for the case, have weakened the charities' chances.

Instead, the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation (RADAR), which is organizing the consortium's campaign, is pursuing a number of cases in which Mr Jenkin has been asked to use his default powers against councils who appear to be in breach of their statutory duties.

So far, 11 councils have been referred to Mr Jenkin for alleged breaches under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, which obliges local authorities to identify disabled residents and offer them services specified in the Act.

Only one of the cases has been resolved, and in that the local authority was exonerated.

In the five other cases where Mr Jenkin is to institute inquiries, there has been no resolution after delays of up to four months. In written answers yesterday Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, said they involved matters that were not straightforward and needed consideration.

But referrals to the Secretary of State have been made only because the Court of Appeal advised that it was the correct procedure when a case against a local authority was thrown out.

Labour chooses today to start campaign for poor

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Labour Party is marking the royal wedding by urging Labour groups on local councils to start benefit promotion campaigns on the lines of the Strathclyde experiment. Sample leaflets, with tear-off, post-free postcards addressed to local social security offices, are being sent to all Labour groups.

The leaflet starts: "You would not let the boss pocket your wages. Why let the Government keep your benefits?" It points out that one million people who have a right to supplementary benefit do not get it.

The initiative comes after the controversial experiment in Strathclyde, where the regional council distributed 100,000 postcards in deprived areas despite initial ministerial disapproval. The campaign is estimated to have resulted in an extra £1m in benefits being paid. Bradford and Sheffield authorities have started similar campaigns and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities has urged more to do so.

HEALTH DEMOTION APPEAL

From a Staff Reporter
Birmingham

Mr Peter Biddulph, demoted earlier this month as district health administrator for Bromsgrove and Redditch, Hereford and Worcester, said yesterday he was appealing to the regional health authority to clear his professional reputation.

He was suspended from the £15,000-a-year job in May for allegedly failing to report immediately a nursing incident at Bromsgrove General Hospital to the chairman of the area health authority.

In a statement Mr Biddulph said he had reported the incident as soon as an investigation he had ordered confirmed the incident.

Publicity arising from his demotion had associated recent incidents involving patients at the Bromsgrove hospital, including the wrong operation on a boy, a wrong injection to a new-born baby, and a wrong infusion of blood platelets to an elderly woman. All these were outside his responsibility and authority, he said.

Riot courts

Police van bomber is jailed

A merchant seaman who threw a petrol bomb at a police van during a riot was jailed for three years at Manchester Crown Court yesterday.

Anthony Vickers, aged 20, told detectives he threw the bomb to make a name for himself, but fortunately it failed to explode and the three officers in the van were not hurt.

Vickers, of Ellesmere Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, admitted charges of attempted arson, possessing articles with intent to destroy property, and affray.

He was told by Mr Justice Forbes: "You did not care whether those police officers lost their lives".

Mr Nicholas Simmonds, for the prosecution, said Vickers was arrested during rioting in Moss Side, Manchester. About 400 youths began stoning police, and when officers chased youths in a van Vickers threw a bottle containing paraffin and a lighted wick at the vehicle.

Vickers admitted there had been "great risk" to the officers' lives. "But I didn't bother—I wanted to make a name for myself".

Mr William Morris, for the defence, said that when Vickers went out with the paraffin he changed his mind about making a bomb, but then saw the rioting and "got carried away".

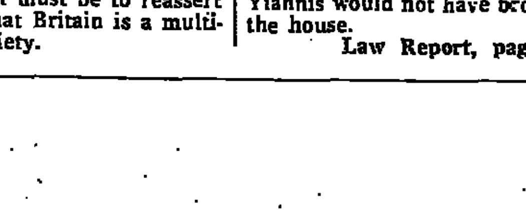
☐ A Territorial soldier who shouted "Fight me" at a group of coloured youths, after finding that his home had been ransacked during the April riots in Brixton, was jailed for nine months at Horseferry Road Court, London, yesterday.

Andrew Cairns, aged 26, unemployed plasterer, of Barnwell Road, Brixton, admitted using threatening words in Leeson Road and stealing jewelry which he found in the street.

"The time for leniency has passed", the magistrate, Mr Kenneth Harington, said.

COUNCIL HOLDS ON

Lothian council, threatened with a big reduction in government grant, agreed in Edinburgh yesterday to meet Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, probably tomorrow, but its delegation will not be putting a cash cuts package to him.





Tax haven in Oxfordshire: The bridge at Eynsham that provides a royal toll.

A royal privilege

Tax-free toll that spans the years

From Arthur Osman, Oxford

One of the few tax havens known to exist in Britain was created by George III in 1796 and is still flourishing today.

The present beneficiary, Mr Michael Cox, prefers to stay quiet about certain aspects of the recent purchase of and tax free income from Swinford toll bridge over the Thames at Eynsham, near Oxford.

He is able to charge 2p for every vehicle crossing the bridge under the old toll of "a penny a wheel". He guardedly admits that between 15,000 and 25,000 vehicles cross every week but says that doctors, ambulancemen, firemen and people driving service vehicles do not pay. Nor do those independent spirits who drive past the tollkeeper's outstretched hands.

Mr Cox said he does not get £100 a week from the toll as a result of this and that he paid closer to £250,000 than £750,000 for the bridge, 11 acres of land and the house that goes with it.

Mr Cox has the sound of a beleaguered man in his royal haven and acknowledges that many people in today's egalitarian world object to paying for passage across his bridge. There are no reports that he has pursued defaulters for he has the right of claiming their vehicles if the sum is not paid within four days.

Local rumour indicates that Mr Cox is anxious to round up the 2p toll to 5p and thereby more than double his tax-free income.

He said yesterday: "Absolutely untrue. I assure you I have no such idea and the bridge will keep on ticking over as it is. Mind you with the wedding this week we are going to die, simply die. You could say I would look at any approach the county council cared to make".

Oxfordshire county council recently reviewed the little time warp in its midst and told Mr Cox that the tolls cannot be increased without an enabling statute which the council would probably resist.

The hereditary owners of the bridge were the Earls of Abingdon to whom George III granted the rights for "favours rendered".

The bridge was built in 1767 after Lord Abingdon who owned the ferry across the river suggested that he build the bridge at his own expense.

For doing so he was given privileges, one of which was that of collecting tolls fixed by statute in 1767.

The most important privilege, however, was the exemption for the bridge and any tolls from any taxes greater than those to which the old ferry and the ferry tolls were subject in 1767. In practice, this meant the profit from the tolls was exempt from income tax.

The bridge originally linked Oxfordshire and Berkshire. The Abingdon Estate has maintained it for two centuries and it has only cost the authorities on either bank the fee for crossing it with their vehicles.

The county council has reported: "To say that George III granted rights for favours rendered does not suggest, as was in fact the case, that the rights were granted in return for bearing the cost which even then must have been very substantial of building a bridge.

"Since that time although the act imposes no liability on the owners to maintain it they have done so continuously. It remains in full use and although it is narrow it is by no means as narrow as a number of bridges over the Thames above and below Swinford."

Throughout this century both Oxfordshire and Berkshire have considered buying the bridge but have always decided the cost would be too great if they did so and stopped the tolls. Two years ago the bridge was bequeathed by the late Lady Abingdon to Mr and Mrs Ronald Hole, of Dorset, family friends, who sold it earlier this year to Mr Cox who had managed it.

Mr and Mrs Hole made a confidential approach to the county to see if it would buy it. But the county found that the vendors only wanted to sell the bridge and related property for a very substantial sum because the profit from the tolls provided considerable tax-free income.

$20 FORGERY GANG SENT TO JAIL

Eight men who formed part of a gang forging $20 notes were jailed at Preston Crown Court yesterday.

But Mr Justice Caulfield said that the "really powerful, cunning and ruthless men" behind the million dollar operation had not yet been brought to justice.

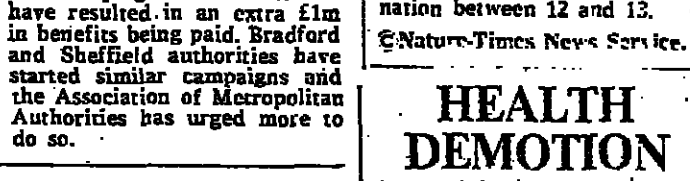
Peter Stephens, aged 37, of Darlington, John Appleby, aged 33, of Alnwick, Northumberland, Barry Armstrong, aged 33, and Malcolm Logan, aged 36, both of Newcastle upon Tyne, described by the judge as distributors of the forged currency, were each jailed for three years.

Richard O'Brien, aged 43, of Prudhoe, Northumberland, was sentenced to six months and Thomas Watson, aged 45, of Hensingham, near Whitehaven, to 18 months. Both were said to be wholesalers in the forged dollars' network.

The remaining two defendants David Cropper, aged 40, of Morecambe, and Lawrence Barry, aged 46, of Workington, were sentenced to six months and 18 months respectively.

The eight men had pleaded guilty to charges involving possessing forged banknotes, and aiding and abetting forgery.

The court had been told that police shadowed the suspects for two days



Spring baby for Anna Ford

Anna Ford, the former Independent Television News newsreader, confirmed yesterday that she is expecting a baby in the Spring by Mr Mark Boxer, *The Times* cartoonist.

Mr Boxer was married to Lady Arabella Boxer for 24 years. Miss Ford, who is also divorced, resigned from her newsreading job in March, and has joined the consortium which will launch breakfast television on ITV.

Miss Ford said she might marry Mr Boxer one day, but it was something they did not think about a lot. She added: "I am absolutely delighted. There will be no conflict between work and the baby. Breakfast television does not start until the child will be one."

Mr Boxer said "I am very pleased."

CROWN ESTATE PROFITS RISE

The Crown Estate's net contribution to the Exchequer was £11.4m in the year to March, an increase of £1.4m on the previous year, according to the commissioners' annual report published yesterday.

The commissioners, in effect, act as trustees for the Crown's landed property, whose surplus profits and rents are surrendered to Parliament in return for the Civil List.

The Crown Estate, Report of the Commissioners for the year ended 31st March 1981. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, £3.80.

Solicitors struck off for breaches of rules

The Solicitors' Tribunal in London yesterday ordered the names of four solicitors to be struck off the roll.

Mr Jeremy John Fraser-James, of Hyde Road, Paignton, Devon, a solicitor since 1972, was found guilty of being under the influence of drink when attending a client, breaches of the solicitors' account rules and unauthorized use of clients' money.

Mr Ronald Geoffrey Manning, of Linacre Road, Litherland, Liverpool, was found guilty of breaches of the accounts rules, conduct unbefitting a solicitor in practising without a certificate, and failing to advise clients of a conflict of interest.

Mr Stuart Jeffrey Elgrod, of Forty Lane, Wembley Park, north London, did not dispute allegations of breaches of the accounts rules, using clients' money for his own purposes, and forging endorsements on cheques. The tribunal said that Mr Elgrod, a capable lawyer, had been blackmailed by a client he had misled.

The fourth solicitor, Mr Robin Grayling Hammond, of Dubai, was found guilty of accepting a gift from a client and using clients' money for his own purposes. But the order against him was suspended pending an appeal.

The other three each have 14 days to lodge notice of appeal.

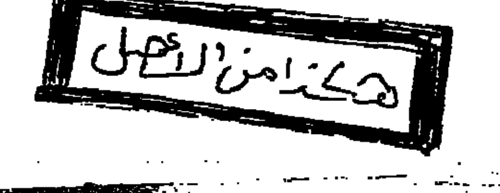
Bathers not told of risks

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

A serious lack of warning signs in places where people have drowned has been revealed in Home Office statistics. They show that in the years 1975-80 more than 4,800 people died by drowning.

Although hazardous conditions were known to have prevailed at more than 30 per cent of these locations, warning signs were present at fewer than 10 per cent, the figures show.

One in five of the 723 drownings reported last year, excluding those in domestic baths, occurred when the victim was known to be within his or her depth. Most drownings occurred in rivers, with the sea the next most dangerous place.



Seat belt wearing to be made compulsory

TRANSPORT BILL

The House of Commons voted by 221 votes to 144 in favour of the compulsory wearing of seat belts. The vote came during consideration of Lords amendments to the Transport Bill.

During the Bill's passage through the House of Lords earlier this session, peers carried an amendment giving the Secretary of State for Transport power to lay regulations making it unlawful for drivers and front seat passengers in cars and light vans not to wear belts.

The Lords amendment provided for certain exemptions, including drivers of delivery vans.

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C), opposing the Lords amendment, said this was a subject which stirred feelings which were genuinely regardless of party politics. It touched on freedom.

All MPs had been elected to protect as far as they could the individual liberties of citizens against the remorseless hunger of the state and a bureaucratic machine trying to gobble them up.

Those who were against compulsion were not campaigning to change anything. They were arguing to keep the status quo. They were not anti-seat belts; on the contrary they were overwhelmingly in favour of them. They agreed with the medical profession's powerful lobby that the wearing of seat belts was more likely to save lives of drivers and passengers and prevent serious injuries.

Their argument was whether it was right or sensible for the state to force everyone to wear them.

Supporters of compulsion often greatly overstated their case. The study by Mr John Adams of University College, London, showed that the promise of massive reductions in deaths because of seat belt compulsion simply had not materialized. There was no evidence that compulsion saved lives.

It meant that the high social cost of compulsion could no longer be weighed on the scales against a substantial saving of human life. The social price they would be called to pay for compulsion would be the high price of surrendering a parcel of their individual freedom.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich, North, Lab) said he agreed with the Lords amendment. There was the argument about freedom. But people had already accepted many infringements on what might be called absolute freedoms. Why should people have compulsory insurance or a driving licence, for instance? Both were a denial of freedom. So was the MOT test.

Regulations on all these things had been accepted in the public interest.

Mr Roger Moate (Faversham, C) said he hoped passionately that the House would agree to this amendment. To use the arguments about personal liberty and freedom in the context of the roads was to misapply them. The Government had a duty to lay down the conditions under which people drove in order to prevent injury.

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham, North West, Lab) said supporters of the amendment rightly pointed out the importance of saving lives, but the same argument could be used in the case of smoking and drinking. The Treasury got money from these, so would not stop them.

Over-eating could cost lives and too much sex could cause heart trouble. Why not have a law to say that people should not have too much sex? It was so ludicrous and farcical.

Mr Norman Fowler Secretary of State for Transport (Sutton Coldfield, C) said the Government recognized the arguments were based on deeply-held personal beliefs and that was why there would be a free vote.

It was time a decision was made as there had been five attempts at legislation.

If the power was introduced it would be subject to a number of qualifications. Three months before any legislation was made he had to lay before Parliament a statement explaining the proposals. The regulations themselves had to make provision for exceptions to be made and they were subject to renewal.

Nothing said in the debate should challenge the proposition that seat belts provided protection in an accident. It was a matter of common sense that they should be worn and there was a financial interest too because the courts would reduce personal injury damages by up to 25 per cent for those people not wearing a belt.

In spite of the extensive publicity given to seat belt wearing in Britain, only about 33 per cent of motorists wore them. On motorways the figure was 47 per cent.

The Adams report had suggested that compulsion would encourage a lower standard of driving; but the results were better in countries where the wearing of seat belts had been enforced strongly.

There should be a minimum of interference with the decisions of the individual. Although Britain had less restrictions than its European counterparts, the road safety record was one of the best.

In the past, laws had been introduced which interfered with the freedom of the individual, such as that relating to the wearing of helmets by motorcyclists.

Unlike the helmet law, seat belt law would be difficult to enforce. Unless it was, the savings in casualties would not be fully achieved.

We would be foolish (he said) to ignore the fact that a great many people take the view that this is a decision for them and not a matter for the criminal law. We are making criminal law and asking the police to enforce it.

Nothing is more important than that we should as a priority of policy preserve good relations between police and public.

Mr Roger Stott, an Opposition spokesman on transport (Westhoughton, Lab) said the United Kingdom was the only EE country without legislation on this subject.

Those countries which had introduced compulsion could point to a decline in death and injury on their roads. The medical profession wished to see compulsory seat belt wearing.

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shetland, L) said they should be extremely chary about creating criminal offences. The criminal law was designed to protect other people from harmful acts and not to protect the individual from his own harmful acts.

Mr George Robertson (Hamilton, Lab) said he was chairman of the National Seat-Belt Survivors' Club, organized by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. He had been saved when involved in a serious collision because he was wearing a seat-belt.


Fowler: Voting against


Booth: Powers of entry

The Lords amendment was carried by 221 to 144—majority, 77.

The powers of a police constable to force entry into a person's home without a warrant to arrest someone suspected of having driven while his ability was impaired through drink should be limited, **Mr Albert Booth**, chief Opposition spokesman on transport, said.

The Lords amendment would give power to a constable to enter, by force if necessary, any place where the officer suspected a person to be, for the purpose of arresting him for a drink-driving offence.

Mr Booth (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab) said the purpose of the Opposition, which he was moving, was to limit this power to the time when an officer had reasonable cause to suspect that the person he was seeking to arrest without a warrant had failed to report an accident in which he was involved and in which someone had been injured.

The right of a citizen to the privacy of his own home should not be forfeit to police enforcement powers irrespective of the nature of the offence. Where the offence wa sgrave, forcible entry may be justified.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Under Secretary of State for Transport (Rushcliffe, C) said he did not want to give the police such powers to enforce the law that the civil rights of innocent people could be infringed or that the good relationship between police and public could be disturbed.

The Government, after the committee stage, had undertaken to look at the situation in the light of reactions to the original draft of the Bill. As a result, the Government had tabled the amendment now under discussion.

In the Government's opinion the police should have a right of entry where a serious offence might have been committed.

He did not accept the comparison between the Government's attitude to this and its attitude to random tests. These would give the police the power to stop any driver and require a breathalyzer test. That was a long way from the category of cases covered by the amendment. The Government had the balance about right.

Mr Vivian Bendall (Redbridge, Ilford, North, C) said there was an encroachment here on personal liberty which he regarded as dangerous. The convention that an Englishman's home was his castle was under attack.

Mr Clarke said that there must be some circumstances in which the police could have the power to arrest without a warrant. They had it in a wide range of cases. By confining the powers of the police unnecessarily Parliament would be allowing the motorist to cock a snook at the law.

The Opposition amendment was rejected by 168 votes to 131—Government majority, 37 and the Lords amendment agreed to.

Britain to keep close watch on herring fishing

FISHERIES

The United Kingdom fisheries protection service would increase its surveillance of herring fisheries, **Mrs Margaret Thatcher**, the Prime Minister, stated when she was questioned about the decision by the EEC Commission yesterday to allow a total catch of 145,000 tonnes off the West of Scotland and in the southern North Sea.

Mrs Thatcher said there was need for adequate protection of herring stocks. Arrangements had been made by the EEC Commission for full reports on herring catches twice weekly.

The Government intended to close fisheries when the scientifically recommended total allowable catches had been taken.

In a statement later on the Council of Fisheries Ministers meeting in Brussels yesterday, **Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith**, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said: The main issue before the Council was the reopening of the herring fisheries at the West of Scotland and in the southern North Sea, as recommended by the scientists. The Council had before it a Commission proposal which, in the most important area, that of the West of Scotland fishery, would allocate to the United Kingdom 67 per cent of the total EEC catch.

However, after a prolonged discussion it was not possible to reach an agreement on these proposals even on an interim basis because of objections from four member states—Belgium, Denmark, France and Ireland.

In these circumstances, I insisted on the vital necessity of the Commission effectively monitoring the fishery so as to ensure that the total allowable catch recommended by the scientists would not be exceeded. Agreement was reached that catch reports should be made twice weekly to the Commission by any member country fishing in the area concerned.

The information obtained will be circulated to member states so we will be able to monitor the situation and ensure that the fishery is closed as soon as the proposed total allowable catch has been taken.

We are arranging for the surveillance of the area involved by both ships and aircraft to be intensified.

I am glad to report that we have persuaded the Commission to ban until the end of November imports of cod fillets into the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic at prices below the Community reference price, thereby eliminating imports at unduly low prices.

This is an important step towards the more effective operation of the marketing system. This will also make it easier to take action in future to ensure the proper observation of the reference prices.

The next Council will take place at the end of September, when it is agreed that an attempt will be made to negotiate a comprehensive fishing policy.

Mr Roy Mason, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture and fisheries (Barnsley, Lab): Will he answer the charge by the leader of the Scottish Fishing Federation, Mr Gilbert Buchan, that the decision has created a disastrous situation and that because of the Commission's dictatorial attitude, the herring stocks will soon be destroyed?

Of major constitutional and legal importance is the power of the Commission. It has trampled roughshod over the United Kingdom president's advice, and that of the Council of Ministers, and declared not only that the herring ban should be lifted but that the Commission's figures of total allowable catches should be forced on national states.

The Commission ruling, not the Council's means there will be a free-for-all in the herring zones and no controlled opening as desired by Scottish and British fishermen.

How will the Commission stop over-fishing? The past four years of conservation will be ruined and the sacrifices made by our fishermen will have been in vain.

What is the legal position and the power of the Commission vis-a-vis the British Government?

Mr Buchanan-Smith: I made clear that I believed that what was happening was not in the best interests of an orderly opening of the fishery.

But we have scientific advice that the fishery should be opened and it has to be opened on that basis. In this respect, it is the same for other fisheries.

Our objective was to ensure that that fishery should be conducted in the most orderly way possible.

It is wrong to exaggerate the position. We have instituted a monitoring system which is agreed. It has the full power of law in the Community and the Commission has said it will enforce it, if need be using the powers of the courts.

On our own measures, we are increasing surveillance by aircraft and surface craft to ensure that these matters are observed.

Once the total allowable catch is reached the fishery can be closed. That is the way we will fight the over-fishing.

On the Commission's legal competence, it did make a declaration saying it believed it had the power, the legal competence, to enforce what it was doing. We and some other members questioned that competence. Most significantly it was also questioned by the legal services of the Council of Ministers itself.

When total allowable catches have been reached it will be within the competence of the member state whose waters are affected to close the fishery.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C): Has the Government any intention to avail itself of the rights open to it under the treaty to test the legality of the Commission's position in the European Court of Justice?

Mr Buchanan-Smith: This is a matter which will only arise if the Commission takes action in the way it has indicated it might.


Mitchell: Huge catches made during ban.

Much more important at present is the orderly conduct of this fishery. We believe, for the reasons I have given, that it is possible to do so.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): When is it expected that decisions will be taken and announced on the re-opening of the Mull and Mourne fisheries and the herring fishery in the Irish Sea generally?

Mr Buchanan-Smith: Fishing will take place later this year in those areas. It has already started in some of them. Where the Mourne is concerned it will take place at the normal time later this year.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, Scot Nat): The fishermen in the areas concerned, many of whom I represent, regard what has happened as a spineless surrender.

The Government is obliged now to stand on the overriding national interest, as the French have done on many occasions. If the Government does not prevent this fishing with the help of the cruisers of the Royal Navy, it means the destruction of the fisheries and the fishing communities in the west of Scotland.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: Before indulging in such rhetoric he should consult the leaders of the fishermen who were present in Brussels yesterday about our conduct of these negotiations. He will find that they will not be in sympathy with his remarks.

I would have more respect for his views if he would show greater interest in the fishing industry and not in making party politics.

Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen, South, C): *It is tragic for the herring catchers and processors that almost three years of crippling sacrifice could be put at risk by this act of madness by the Commission and some of our EEC partners.*

Mr Buchanan-Smith: It was possible yesterday for agreement to have been reached on a much more orderly opening of the fishery. I greatly regret that other countries did not agree.

Given the situation we now face, the measures available to us and those we are already taking, we shall ensure that the sacrifice made by our fishermen over the past three years is not wasted and this fishery will be closed when the total allowable catch is reached.

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby, Lab) asked how the Government expected to monitor or control the herring catches when it was known that huge catches were made during the ban itself.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: On several occasions there have been prosecutions for illegal fishing of herring as recently as within the last three weeks. It is wrong to say there has been indiscriminate fishing of herring.

Mr Alexander Pollock (Moray and Nairn, C): In the light of the failure of the Council of Ministers to reach agreement, a dangerous power vacuum has been exposed in Europe. If the Commission are entitled to act as they claim there may be a case for an urgent look at the structure of Community negotiations.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: We shall want to examine this closely. It is significant that not only the United Kingdom but a number of other states, and the legal advisers of the Council of Ministers, are questioning it. We shall be taking an active part in any discussions.

He added: In relation to any question of the legal competence of the Commission, we shall be standing up fully for the interests of the United Kingdom.

I regret very much that we cannot see this fishery opened up on a more orderly basis than this. It was possible and the commission has failed in not being able to do that.

This was not a situation in which the veto could be used, he explained in answer to a further question.

The Government was in close touch with the representatives of the fishermen on the precise conduct of the fishery.

Mr William Benyon (Buckingham, C) asked for an assurance that every step would be taken to ensure rigorous and strict enforcement.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: I have the utmost respect for the ability of the RAF, Royal Navy and the Fishery Protection Service who have a proven record in protecting our fisheries. We shall give them every support we can.

Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Craigton, Lab): It is clear that it is a free-for-all that is involved here. Since there are no national quots but only a total quota, there is no guarantee that British fishermen off the west coast of Scotland will get 67 per cent or any other percentage.

It was essential not only for this fishery but for the United Kingdom's general negotiating position that the Commission's attempt to exercise power in this matter should be successfully challenged.

Mr Buchanan-Smith replied that Mr Millan was doing no service to make exaggerated claims on the issue.

No plans to end wages councils

QUESTIONS

People must price themselves into jobs because that was the only way to long and lasting employment, **Mrs Margaret Thatcher**, the Prime Minister, said during question time. She said the Government had no immediate plans for legislation on wages councils.

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford, C) had asked if the Government was carrying out a review of wages councils?

Many Conservative MPs believe (he said) that their activities can actually be an obstacle, and that when they go there could be fuller employment.

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): We have no immediate plans for legislation on wages councils. The minimum wages which most councils prescribe for 16 and 17 year olds vary from about £40 to £50 a week.

We hope wages councils will take into account the statement I made about help for those employed at a wage under £40 so they may take the same approach as we did. The vital thing is to get more young people into jobs.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): Before Mrs Thatcher made her announcement, did the Cabinet have before it a copy of unpublished forecasts by the Manpower Services Commission, referred to in a report in *The Times* today, which forecasts that over the next 30 months there will be an increase in unemployment including at the end of that period a figure of more than one million unemployed for a period of a year?

Does she agree? It would have been a good idea to report the matter to the House.

Mrs Thatcher: We had no new forecasts before us—if there are any such forecasts from the MSC. I saw the report in *The Times*. I do not know of the existence of such figures.

We would wish to take the measures I reporte dto the House yesterday because we wish to do everything possible to reduce unemployment among young people and also to help those who are older, but without jobs, into jobs.

We thought the best way to do that was to proceed as we said on the extension of the job release scheme.

Mr Foot: These figures are extremely serious. She should report to the House before we depart for the recess because she has not told us whether she has considered this report.

This is a most serious forecast from the commission dealing with unemployment over the next two or three years. When is she going to face the situation?

Mrs Thatcher: I have tried to indicate that there are no new forecasts. We are naturally concerned at the present position and about the fact there will be more school leavers coming on to the register.

Perhaps Mr Foot will take into account that there were Labour MPs who spoke in the censure debate who said although they too were just as concerned as us about the present position, they had no immediate solutions.

Mr John Peyton (Yeovil, C): Does she recall the last occasion when Mr Foot did something other than rend his garments rather like an untidy Old Testament prophet and actually make a constructive suggestion? (Conservative laughter.)

Peyton: Foot like Old Testament prophet.

Mrs Thatcher: Whatever Mr Foot does or does not do, we believe in tackling the problems in two ways. First, by trying to tackle the problem of unemployment at its root by increasing competitiveness and getting more jobs. Second, in the shorter term, by trying to relieve hardship and suffering in the way indicated yesterday.

Mr Nicholas Budgen (Wolverhampton, South-West, C): Since wages councils cover about 10 per cent of employment in this country, their abolition would probably do more for employment even than the useful measures she announced yesterday.

Mrs Thatcher: I indicated we have no immediate legislation on wages councils planned. I hope they will take into account the measures we proposed yesterday, and the fact many of us are most concerned to get more young people into employment and to provide employment for more older people by firms becoming competitive.

But that must mean people price themselves into jobs because that is the only way to a long and lasting solution.

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield, East, Lab): Will Mrs Thatcher explain how she can continue in office presiding over an administration which is raising £6,000m a year from North Sea oil revenue and frittering it away at £8,750m a year on the dole queue.

Mrs Thatcher: He has over-assessed the amount which goes to unemployment and social security benefit. My recollection is that the last time I inquired, the amount paid out for the first three months of this year was £750m.

It is much easier to pose the problem than to previde permanent good jobs for our people. The only way to do that is the way which Mr Foot refuses to follow and I quote: "There are no general policies put forward by which the Government can weave a miracle." So said M Denis Healey in September, 1979.

Young must be better trained

One of the ways the Government could help towards providing proper jobs for young people was to see that they were better trained, **Mr James Prior**, Secretary of State for Employment, said during a question on the latest unemployment figures.

Mr Prior (Lowestoft, C) said the Government was doing all it could to help those worst affected by unemployment, particularly young people. The Prime Minister had announced to the House yesterday the additional measures which the Government was taking.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab): The Government's appalling policies have brought about the massive increase in unemployment. The crisis measures announced yesterday will only have a marginal effect on this appalling position.

When are those entrepreneurs, who received all the tax concessions when this Government got into office, going to provide all those proper jobs which this Government and the Conservative Party promised during the election in 1979?

Mr Prior: I acknowledge that the problems of unemployment and the seriousness of it have been coming to Britain for the last 20 years and that everyone has a part and a responsibility to take for it, including unions, management and Governments of all political parties. We would do better to look at the underlying causes of unemployment than to making the sort of statements Mr Cryer makes.

Mr Nicholas Lyell (Hemel Hempstead, C): The problems of youth unemployment present an opportunity for his department to to get together and agree on quite radical solutions and changes to our present systems of transition encourage unions and management from school to work and of training and apprenticeships.

Mr Prior: There is no doubt that if money is needed to bring about a radical change in the vocational preparation of young people after they leave school and also to improve the situation in the years before they leave school, the Government will play its full part in bringing this about.

It underlines much of our bad economic performance over the last 20 years that we, above all, in this country have had a worse record in training young people than any other advanced society.

Mr Esmond Bulmer (Kidderminster, C): Which does Mr Prior think is the greatest threat to jobs in the public sector—the behaviour of councillors like Mr Livingstone or that of some trade union negotiators who cannot see the link between high pay increases, unjustified by productivity, and unemployment?

Mr Prior: I do not wish to compare the two, but both can be equally damaging, although I respect enormously those trade union leaders who have negotiated sensible settlements in the last year.

I await the Opposition's views on Mr Livingstone and I hope they will have the courage to give them.

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment, (Chesterfield, Lab): On the basis of the present Government's policies, the Manpower Services Commission assume that by 1983 two-thirds of those under 18 at that time will be without a proper job. If that happens, the scale of the disaster will be devastating.

Mr Prior, rather than going along with his colleagues in putting people out of work, should go for jobs that make for social cohesion and harmony.

Labour MPs regard the measures announced by Mrs Thatcher yesterday as wholly inadequate to deal with the seriousness of the problem of youth unemployment which is afflicting the nation.

Mr Prior: If ever there was an inadequate response to the serious problems of unemployment, it was the speech of Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, yesterday. I am disappointed that Mr Varley himself has not responded to my challenge about Mr Livingstone.

Of course it would be better to provide real, proper jobs for all young people. That is our intention and one of the ways we can help towards that is by seeing that they are better trained to take jobs.

Writ issued for by-election in Fermanagh

ULSTER

The Commons formally approved without a division the motion to enable a by-election to take place in Fermanagh and South Tyrone, to elect a member to succeed the former hunger striker, Mr Bobby Sands, who topped the poll in the last by-election there, but never took his seat at Westminster.

Mr Dafydd Thomas (Merioneth, Pl Cymru) moved the motion for the issue of a writ at the beginning of question time but a point of order and an objection led to the Speaker (Mr George Thomas) deferring consideration of the motion until the end of question time.

At that stage, when he put the motion again, there were no objections and the motion was agreed to.

At the beginning of question time when the motion was moved, **Mr Gerrard Fitt** (Belfast, West, Soc), on a point of order, asked whether it was within the ambit of the Speaker to accept or reject the motion just proposed or was it for the House.

Mr Fitt went on: As this has been well publicised in the newspapers, have you taken into account the fact that a dead or dying body of an IRA hunger striker is a more lethal weapon than an Armalite rifle in the hands of men of violence, and accepting this motion would may be condemn hunger strikers to death and others as well.

If there is to be an election called, it will be called in August when this House is not sitting and when there is no urgency for a voice to be heard from Fermanagh and South Tyrone and the newly-elected member will not be able to take his seat. For a number of years the members representing this constituency have not taken their seat.

The fact is by an election of this kind you are saying . . . .

The Speaker: I have always given him every respect in matters of Northern Ireland as the whole House does, but it is not a point of order on which I can rule. If it is unopposed, I must put the question.

He then put the motion.

Mr James Dunn (Liverpool, Kirkdale, Lab): Object.

The Speaker: Then it will be postponed until after questions.

The by-election will be held on August 20.

Tributes to Lord Widgery

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, in a tribute to Lord Widgery, the former Lord Chief Justice, who died on Sunday, said he was an ornament to the law and a model of aquired skill and innate talent in the judicial art.

He had hoped that Lord Widgery's retirement last year after a heroic struggle with an incurable progressive and crippling illness, would be the prelude to a long and happy retirement with the company of his much loved wife.

John Widgery, he said, was a wise, brave, strong, patriotic, compassionate and, above all, a profoundly humble man. He was a great public servant, an active member of his church and a gentle and affectionate friend. He would be very much missed.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, the former Lord Chancellor, said Lord Widgery graced the bench as a Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice of Appeal and High Court judge with qualities of fairness, integrity, courtesy, economy, clarity of expression and above all, common sense.

Ceiling repairs going ahead as planned

HOUSE OF LORDS

Work on the defective ceiling of the House of Lords Chamber will go ahead during the summer recess, and the overall timetable for completion of the work in 1984 is ging as planned, the Earl of Avon, a Lord in Waiting, said. The ceilings of the Robing Room, the Royal Gallery and the Princes Chamber had been examined and found to be in sound condition, and the Peers' Lobby would be surveyed properly in the recess.

Lady Sharples (C) had asked the Earl of Avon what progress had been made on the repairs to the ceiling of the Chamber in which defects had been found last summer.

The Earl of Avon: Work on dismantling the carved woodwork is now in hand and will be completed during the summer recess. Known wood consolidation techniques are being reviewed, and wood carving requirements are being assessed. The overall timetable is going as planned.

Lady Sharples: I was able to inspect both floors above the Chamber last week. I was horrified to see the amount of damage which has gone on over the years, and the degrading of wood on both levels. In this country there are apparently only 15 carvers capable of repairing the woodwork.

The Earl of Avon: About 15 to 20 carvers are available in this country to do this sort of work.

Lady Gaitskell (Lab): Are we safe in this House now or is this part of a plot to abolish this House? (Laughter.)

The Earl of Avon: I share Lady Gaitskell's feeling of safety with this ceiling above me. It has, I am sure, nothing to do with a plot to abolish this House.

New commission to audit local authority accounts

LOCAL COUNCILS

The Government is to introduce early legislation to establish a new audit commission responsible for the audit of local authorities in England and Wales, **Mr Tom King**, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, announced.

He said that with local government expenditure in England and Wales at about £22,000m this year the need to secure value for money was crucial, and the Government wished to establish an audit system for the future which would be well equipped to meet that need.

Mr Denis Howell, for the Opposition, said that the new audit commission would be a more expanded and expensive quango. The proposals were a further and serious erosion of local government independence and accountability.

Mr King (Bridgwater, C), in his statement on local government audit in England and Wales, said: In their report on the role of the Comptroller and Auditor General the Public Accounts Committee made recommendations on this subject among others.

The Government's response to the committee's report is being published today in a White Paper. Early legislation on local government audit is proposed.

The Government endorse the PAC's conclusion that the present arrangements for local authority audit need to be improved and that greater attention needs to be given to value for money work. In addition, we do not believe it is right in principle that a local authority should appoint its own auditors.

We also wish to see the experience of private sector accountants used in substantially greater measure in local government audit.

The PAC concluded that the Comptroller and Auditor General should assume responsibility for the District Audit Service. The Government have considered this very carefully, but have decided that such an arrangement would be fundamentally inconsistent with the constitutional position of local authorities.

Parliament's proper interest in moneys voted as Exchequer grants to local authorities is best pursued through the accountability to Parliament of the Ministers responsible for the payment of those grants.

The Government accordingly propose to introduce early legislation to establish a new audit commission which would be responsible for the audit of local authorities in England and Wales. Its members would be appointed by the Secretaries of State for the Environment and for Wales, partly from local government and partly from people with relevant expertise in industry, commerce and the professions, with an independent chairman.

The commission would appoint auditors to the local authorities, either from district audit or from the private sector. It would take over from my department responsibility for the district audit service. Discussions with the staff about possible transfer arrangements will start now.

The commission would also subsume the functions of the Advisory Committee on Local Government Audit.

The commission would not be responsible for the audit of water authorities, whose auditors would in future be appointed by the relevant Secretary of State.

The commission would have powers to promote or undertake work on value for money and efficiency. It would thus cover some of the work of the local authorities management services and computer committee, and I intend to discuss this with the local authority Associations.

The commission would be self-financing, primarily from audit fees, as the audit service is now. Some increase in the present scale of fees would be required to accommodate the increased audit effort.

The Secretary of State also intends to use his powers under the Local Government Act 1972 to appoint as additional district auditors members of private accountancy firms.

We believe that their diverse experience will be helpful to local authorities facing the challenges of a period of declining resources.

They will undertake the audit of the accounts for 1981-82 of a small number of authorities in England, working under the general supervision of the Chief Inspector of Audit.

The authorities will be selected to give a variety of types of authority, geographical locations, and expenditure patterns. Their names will be announced in due course.

Local government expenditure in England and Wales will be about £22,000m this year. The need to secure value for money for such a scale of public expenditure is crucial. The Government wish to establish an audit system for the future which is well equipped to meet this need. We believe that the measures I have announced are the right way to achieve that system.

Mr Denis Howell, an Opposition spokesman on local government (Birmingham, Small Heath, Lab): Would it not be more satisfactory, as the Public Accounts Committee said, for the audit service to be controlled by its own public servant, the Comptroller and Auditor General, rather than by a minister or Secretary of State, certainly a very political Secretary of State, as the country has at this moment?

The consultation document makes clear that the new audit will have expanded powers—it says, to make an immediate report if it considers that a matter of public concern should be brought urgently to public attention. I must ask what that means.

Does it mean publish irregularities or illegalities about the unlawful use of public funds? If so, we would support that. Or does it mean, as we fear, that these new auditors will be empowered to make political judgments and report upon areas of public policy, where the responsibility must be from the local authority to its electors? What is the criteria? If it is political, then local government democracy no longer has any meaning.

If the Secretary of State is taking away the powers of local authorities to appoint their auditors, he is taking powers to direct the new audit commission to areas of public political controversy where it ought not to be. That is a matter of fundamental policy. No Government in this country has ever sought such totalitarian power.

Almost every business house in this country appoints its own professional auditors. Why should local government be put in any different position?

Mr King: Our proposals are in line with the recommendations of the Layfield committee and with the evidence given by Councillor Roy Shaw of Camden Council to the PAC in support of these proposals. I find the suggestion that this is party political an unfortunate representation.

No board of directors can appoint its own auditors. That is the preserve of shareholders; no management can appoint its own auditors. It is our view that there should not be a situation in which authorities appoint their auditors.

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham, North-West): Will this new arrangement permit an MP such as myself asking the new audit committee to have an investigation made into the alleged corruption in the London borough of Newham, where it is alleged that the ex-chairman of the housing committee had for 20 years been putting his friends and relatives into housing?

Mr King: It would be open under our proposals in the same way for any elector to make representations to the District Auditor on matters they think deserve such investigation.

Mr William Shelton (Lambeth, Streatham, C): These proposals will be welcome for boroughs such as Lambeth who would like the auditor to have more strength, more teeth and the power to use them.

At the moment a year and a half may pass between a complaint being made to the District Auditor before an official judgment is given by him, and in the meanwhile the abuse, if it was one, would continue unchecked. Would the proposal remedy this?

Mr. King: Yes, it will. The criteria which will determine whether the District Auditor makes an earlier report will be his determination as to whether it is

Government defeated

NATIONALITY BILL

The Government suffered a defeat during the resumed committee stage, in the House of Lords, of the British Nationality Bill, over decisions involving the exercise of discretion.

Under Clause 43 (Decisions involving exercise of discretion) any discretion given by the Bill to the Home Secretary, a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor must be exercised "without regard to the race, colour or religion of any person who may be affected by its exercise".

The second part of the clause states that the same people should not be required to give reasons for granting or refusing applications under the Act where the decisions were at their discretion.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, moved an amendment which proposed that section one of the clause should prevail over section two.

He said section one had been introduced during the later consideration of the Bill but had not been married to the second section.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Advocate, said it was wrong to say the first part of the clause was in isolation. It was part of the whole provision of the Bill.

The Bishop of Rochester said it was important thede should be no doubt whatever as to the Government's intentions. Lord Mackay of Clashfern should take the matter back in the interests of clarity.

The amendment was carried by 94 votes to 70—majordity against the Government, 24.

Committee stage was concluded.

New peers

Lord Marsh, formerly Sir Richard Marsh, and Lord Constantine of Stanmore, formerly Sir Theodore Constantine, were introduced. Lord Marsh, Chairman of the Newspaper Publishers Association, is a former Labour Minister and former Chairman of the British Railways Board. Lord Constantine of Stanmore is a former member of the Conservative Party National Executive Committee and former High Sheriff of Greater London.

Royal Assent

The following Acts received Royal assent: Appropriation; Belize; Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions); Supreme Court; Armed Forces; Greater London Council (Money).

Training report

The report of the Manpower Services Commission on the future of industrial training boadds will be published on Thursday, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, said. He hoped to make a statement early in the new session of Parliament, he added.

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BARCLAYS

Handful of Democrats can block Reagan's tax bill

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, July 28

The political struggle over the Reagan Administration's tax-cut proposals reached its climax today with both the White House and Democratic leaders making last-minute attempts to win wavering congressmen to their side ahead of tomorrow's House vote on the tax plan.

In a nation-wide television broadcast last night President Reagan, using all of his persuasive skills, urged Americans to tell their congressmen to support the administration's programme. Declaring that his plan was "the first real tax cut for everyone in almost 20 years".

The President accused the Democrats of playing "political fun and games with the nation's economy" by trying to present an alternative tax package.

Democratic leaders responded sharply immediately after his broadcast by saying that the President's tax cut programme would only benefit the wealthy. Commenting on the broadcast, Mr Thomas O'Neill, the Leader of the House, said:

"He's a super salesman all right. But the question is very simple. Do you make over $50,000 or less than $50,000? If you make over $50,000 then go for the Republican plan, because that's what it's geared for. His bill is geared for the wealthy of America and that's what the fight is all about."

What, in fact, the fight in the House of Representatives is all about is over a small group of southern conservative Democrats who enabled President Reagan to score a major victory a month ago by voting for his plans to cut the budget over the next three years.

President Reagan has been trying to ensure that the same group of Democrats will support his tax-cut plan, and for the past few days he has been assiduously courting them with picnics at Camp David and invitations to the White House. This afternoon 30 Democrats were among a group of 43 congressmen who were invited to the White House to hear the President make a final plea for his tax plan.

Democratic leaders, still festering from their defeat in the budget vote, have also been campaigning hard to ensure there are not as many defectors from their ranks during tomorrow's vote.

Assuming that all House Republicans vote for the President's tax plan, the administration needs to win the support of 27 Democrats. Mr B. O'Neill said last night that only 14 Democrats were sure to support the President's tax bill and that another seven or eight were on the fence.

Today the White House conceded the President was still a few votes short. Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the President only had 20 of the 27 Democrats needed to assure victory. It was clear, therefore, that the issue would be decided tomorrow by a margin of less than 10 votes.

So intense has the political debate over the tax Bill become that the merits and demerits of the rival tax plans have almost been lost.

President Reagan's plan is for a 25 per cent tax cut spread over 33 months while the Democrats are offering a 15 per cent cut spread over 21 months. Both Bills also include an array of benefits for businesses aimed at encouraging them to invest in new plants and equipment.

In recent weeks both Bills have also been laden with a mass of other benefits and "sweetners" for different groups of taxpayers, as each side has sought to put together a coalition of support in Congress.

In his broadcast the President emphasized that his tax plan was an essential part of his programme designed to restore the health of the American economy.

"Our economic package is a closely knit, carefully constructed plan to restore America's economic strength and put our nation back on the road to prosperity," he said. "Each part of this package is vital. It cannot be considered piecemeal . . . only if Congress passes all of its major components does it have any real chance of success."

The President took advantage of the recent Ottawa summit to help his case. He asserted that European, Japanese and Canadian leaders had emphasized they were watching the progress of his Administration's economic programme with great hopes. The best way to have a strong foreign policy was to have a strong economy at home, he said.

In an attempt to win Democratic support the President constantly referred to his tax plan as a "bi-partisan Bill". The Bill is being sponsored jointly by Representative Kent Hance, a Democrat from Texas, and Representative Barber Conable, a Republican from New York.

Mr Reagan said his tax cuts provided for long-term security and certainly would enable people to invest in order to secure a strong economy. He said Democrats were putting forward a short-term plan which did not offer such certainty.

Initial reaction to the President's broadcast seems to have been favourable.

Soviet minister says US has begun arms race

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, has bitterly attacked the United States for "aggravating the international situation and the arms race".

Writing recently in *Pravda*, he accused the new American Administration of acting against arms limitation accords. "They are fomenting conflicts in various parts of the world, whipping up the arms race and pursuing a line for destabilizing the social and political situation in Europe that took shape after the Second World War. This poses an immediate threat to the security of the USSR and its allies", he said.

Although the article ended with a reiteration of Soviet peace offers, it has puzzled Western observers by its virulence and timing.

In contrast to the 70s, Mr Ustinov wrote, America had abandoned the policy of peaceful coexistence and chosen to put its trust in force and in establishing a position of "superior strength".

"The United States unilaterally declined to discuss a number of important military problems: the talks on the Indian Ocean, on limiting the sales and supplies of conventional weapons, and on the universal and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests have been frustrated; and the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe have been stalemated through the fault of the United States."

The article accused Washington of pursuing a terror campaign in the Middle East with Israel, helping the Unita guerrillas attack in Angola, intervening in El Salvador, threatening countries in South-east Asia and assisting counter-revolutionaries in Poland.

But the article also recalled Moscow's willingness to discuss the "Soviet military contingent's stay in Afghanistan" if the "undeclared war against Afghanistan should be fully terminated and Afghanistan should be given reliable guarantees of non-interference".

Portugal's leader cuts his holiday

Lisbon, July 28.—Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemao, the Portuguese Prime Minister, broke off a holiday in Algarve today and returned to Lisbon to deal with a political crisis caused by the resignation of Senhor Carlos Macedo as Minister of Social Affairs.

The Minister's decision to resign in spite of Senhor Pinto Balsemao's pleas that it could bring down the Government, provoked press speculation about the Prime Minister's chances of political survival.

The resignation will force him to negotiate a Cabinet reshuffle with his coalition partners,

The coalition groups the Prime Minister's Social Democratic Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the small Popular Monarchist Party.

Senhor Macedo is vice-president of the Social Democratic Party in which a growing number of the Prime Minister's former supporters now demand his dismissal



"Hunger!" says the sign on a Lodz bus leading a protest convoy.

Strike alert over food shortages

Warsaw, July 28.—Workers in Czestochowa went on strike alert today because of what union officials described as disastrous insufficiency of food supplies, amid signs that protests over shortages were spreading.

The strike alert, a tactical weapon which means that workers are ready at a moment's notice to down tools, was in force in 340 enterprises, local officials of the Solidarity independent trade union said.

They said that Czestochowa was plastered with posters protesting against ineffectual food rationing and drastically insufficient supplies. Union leaders would meet tomorrow to decide their next moves.

"We want the action to be as moderate as possible. We do not want people to take to the streets," a Solidarity official said.

More than 30 lorries and buses bearing protest slogans were driven in a noisy procession today down the main street of Lodz, Solidarity officials said. With horns blaring and lights on, the vehicles stopped outside the mayor's office.

Another motor car procession is planned for tomorrow, and union officials expected several thousand women to turn up for a protest march in the city on Thursday.

The protest in Czestochowa came after the Government and Solidarity reached a tentative agreement on plans to cut meat rations.

The union had threatened possible strikes because of planned 20 per cent reductions in allowances for August and September, but the Government said last night that it would reconsider the decision for September and study ways to make up the August shortfall.

Solidarity said that in principle it remained opposed to any reductions in what it considers as already barely sufficient rations.

Most staple foods are rationed, but this has not had the expected effect of reducing queues. Critics argue that the fault lies in the communist Government's central planning and distribution system.

A statement on the Government-Solidarity talks said the union believed the authorities had been slack in failing to increase purchase prices sufficiently to halt the decline in cattle breeding.

Solidarity leaders in Czestochowa and several other cities, including Gdansk, have instructed their members not to collect their reduced August meat ration cards as a sign of protest.

A resolution by the union's Czestochowa branch said that working and living conditions had reached the limit of endurance. "Attempts to solve the growing problem in talks with local and Warsaw authorities without conflict have been inconclusive," it added.

Solidarity's branch at the state shipping lines, said a statement by the Government that there were not enough ships to carry food to Poland was not true. It cited the case of empty vessels sailing from St Nazaire, in France, to Polish ports.

Solidarity in Krakow also said there were plenty of unused lorries for internal food transport.

Statistics published today showed a decline in livestock herds between January and June, with cattle down by 6.7 per cent, pigs by 13.3 per cent and sheep by 7.4 per cent in comparison with the first six months of 1980.

The Central Statistics Office also reported that average earnings in the industrial sector had risen by 24.5 per cent, while production per employee fell by 12.2 per cent in the first six months compared with the same period last year.

The Roman Catholic newspaper *Slowo Powszechne* blamed what it called the complete organizational failure of the rationing system for the forced reductions in allowances.

It accused the Internal Trade Ministry of misleading the public by claiming some months ago that Poland was ready for any eventuality on the meat market because it had reserves of some 213,000 tonnes of meat.

"To make matters even worse, one of the Trade Ministry spokesmen impudently told a journalist that if people wanted to eat then let them queue for food", *Slowo Powszechne* added.—Reuter.

Leading article, page 13

Dr Irving Jaye (above) with his baby son and daughter and (below) Mrs Yaira Jaye.

Mother and her child survive coma birth



The first pictures have been released of a baby born more than four months after his mother went into a coma following a car crash.

It is believed to be the first time both mother and child have survived such a birth.

Mrs Yaira Jaye, wife of Dr Irving Jaye, an Israeli kibbutz doctor, gave birth to Yiftah in the Beit Levinstein Hospital in Ranana last September 5. Her baby son weighed 5lb 6oz.

Dr Jaye, aged 37, who works at Kibbutz Eilon, in northern Israel, said that doctors had recommended an abortion. He refused.

"One of the hardest things was to ensure that the unborn child got proper nutrition because we did not know how the mother's diet should be altered", he said.

"When we noticed that growth seemed to be slowing we altered the mother's diet by increasing the iron, calcium, vitamins and protein in the food which was administered directly to her stomach via a tube."

Social net becomes a hammock

Fiddlers call the tune in German welfare state

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 28

The West Germans call their welfare system a "social net" to protect the sick, the jobless and the old. But many are complaining that it has become a "social hammock" in which the crafty and workshy can laze in luxury at the expense of the rest.

Much of West Germany's wealth has been ploughed into a social system—a mixture of insurance and public assistance—considerably more lavish than Britain's. As the two coalition parties negotiate cut-backs in the system, West Germans are swapping tales of hair-raising abuses.

There is, for instance, the married couple working on a camping site in northerly Schleswig-Holstein. He runs a little grocer's shop, she keeps the newspaper stand. Each formally employs the other as a shop assistant.

As the season draws to a close, each reports sick to the other and for several weeks lives on sick pay provided by a mutual fund for small businesses and by the health insurance company.

Come the winter, they shut up shop, dismiss each other, and live on unemployment pay. Since they have only worked a few months at the end of the year, they get enough tax back from the state to live another two weeks without work.

Altogether, according to the weekly news magazine *Spiegel*, which dug out this genuine case, they work 20 weeks a year, go off "sick" for 11 weeks and are unemployed for 19. The rest is holiday, and they still have full pension rights.

Many West Germans say they know doctors or dentists—the country's highest earners—who employ their own or colleagues' wives as receptionists, then dismiss them so that they can live for three months on unemployment insurance which is 68 per cent of their former earnings. Then they rehire them, dismiss them again and so on indefinitely.

When Herr Hans Ulrich Klose resigned as Mayor of Hamburg recently, he did his press spokesman and friend, Herr Manfred Bissinger, a favour—he dismissed him.

If Herr Bissinger had resigned, he would have got no social benefits. As it was, he was entitled to six months on full pay—8,000 marks or nearly £2,000 a month—five years on 75 per cent of his pay and a pension of 4,000 marks a month for the rest of his life. The opposition reckoned that three years of Herr Bissinger's services is likely to cost the city 1.5m marks (about £300,000).

Herr Bissinger's case drew attention to the privileges of an exclusive group, the political civil servants who are hired by politicians and usually depart when they fall from office. It is an insecure job, but they make up for it by ensuring that they are financially safe for the rest of their lives.

Then there are the ordinary civil servants who, by taking out private medical insurance on top of their ordinary health insurance, can actually make a profit if they fall sick. There are retired people who get more in pensions than they earned while they were working, and then there are the works of art bought by businessmen which in effect cost nothing because they decorate their offices and are therefore tax-deductible.

A spokesman for the federal labour office in Nuremberg says no one knows how many people fiddle the welfare system, but as a whole they are exceptions to the rule.

Even Social Democrats, who oppose any cutbacks in the social services, are prepared to campaign against abuses but the experts say that policing the system more severely would be so costly that actual savings would be negligible.

Meanwhile, there is a growing movement against the principle that citizens should be looked after from cradle to grave by a bureaucratic state. Oddly enough, it is coming not from the right wing but from the left.

Mauritania 'CIA target'

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, July 28

The Central Intelligence Agency had proposed destabilizing the former government of Mauritania and not President Gaddafi's regime in Libya as reported in the latest issue of *Newsweek*, according to Administration sources.

The sources were commenting on the report that Mr William Casey, the beleaguered director of the CIA, and Mr Max Hugel, his former deputy director in charge of covert operations, had planned a covert scheme aimed at overthrowing a foreign government.

Exactly why the CIA should have considered such action in Mauritania, which was the target of a pro-Moroccan coup earlier this year, is unclear. But the fact that the House intelligence committee should have felt sufficiently strongly to protest about the proposed action to President Reagan has raised further doubts about Mr Casey's suitability for the post.

The Senate intelligence committee today began secret hearings into the financial dealings of Mr Casey before he became the CIA's director.

☐ A State Department official said today that a claim by President Fidel Castro of Cuba that the CIA was responsible for the current outbreak of dengue fever in Cuba was totally without foundation.

IN BRIEF

Liberia accepts fleet checks

Geneva.—More than half the world's merchant shipping (420 million tons gross) including that of Liberia which has just registered with the International Labour Organization, will soon be covered by ILO Convention No 147 on minimum standards in merchant vessels.

When the convention comes into force in four months' time, port authorities will be empowered for the first time to inspect a ship suspected of being sub-standard even if it is flying the flag of a country not among the 14 that have so far ratified the convention. They can also prevent a ship sailing and take immediate action to rectify faults hazardous to safety and health.

Baseball deadlock

Chicago.—Player representatives from all 26 major league teams voted unanimously to back the players' association bargaining committee in future negotiations, dashing hopes for a settlement to end the 46-day-old baseball strike. Mr Marvin Miller, the association's lawyer, maintained that the players' solidarity on the strike issue was stronger than ever.

$81,000m needed

Addis Ababa. — Africa's poorest nations need $81,000m in aid for development projects in the next decade, according to Dr Adebayo Adedeji, the chief executive of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Of the envisaged expenditure of $133,000m, only $52,000m was coming from domestic sources.

Lost chord

Kuhmo, Finland. — Peter Cropper, first violinist with the Lindsay Quartet from Britain, tripped and fell on his Stradivarius violin, valued at £100,000, while leaving the stage at the music festival here. The neck of the violin was broken. On the same stairs last year a Soviet musician fell on his cello shattering it.

Crowbar man lives

Boston.—A man whose brain was impaled by a 7ft crowbar is home from hospital and playing with his teen-aged sons, his wife said. Mr John Thompson's head was pierced when the station wagon he was driving struck a tree and the crowbar hurtled forward from the back seat. When rescuers reached him, the crowbar was extending 3 ft from his forehead and 3 ft from the back of his head.

Priest murdered

Oklahoma City. — Father Stanley Rother, aged 46, an American priest who was warned that he was a target for "execution" was shot dead early today at his mission in the Guatemalan city of Santiago Atitlan, the Oklahoma Catholic diocese said.

Lorry strike ends

Melbourne. — Road transport drivers decided at meeting throughout Australia to end their 12-day strike, accepting the SA20 (£13) a day offer made on Monday.

Shelling fails to end shaky ceasefire

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 28

The shaky ceasefire between the Israelis and Palestinians survived two more breaches today as Palestinian gunners twice fired heavy artillery shells at targets in the frontier enclave controlled by the Israeli-backed Christian militia leader, Major Saad Haddad.

The breakfast-time incidents brought to six the number of Palestinian violations of the ceasefire agreement reported by Israel's military command since it came into force last Friday. On each occasion, the Israel Army has refrained from returning fire and has also succeeded in restraining the militia from retaliating.

At present, the Israelis appear willing to ignore the occasional violation, contenting themselves with earning international goodwill by not retaliating in kind. But diplomatic observers are doubtful that the restraint will last if any civilians are killed.

As efforts continued in the north of Israel to return life to normal, the authorities announced that a number of senior municipal officials in Kiryat Shimona had been dismissed for fleeing the town and deserting their jobs during the shelling.

More than 60 per cent of the population of 15,000 abandoned their homes during the two-week war of attrition with the Palestinians. Among those dismissed today were the city treasurer, the official responsible for security in the local schools and the parks manager.

The low morale among the townspeople during the shelling has been a subject of concern and embarrassment to the Government, which is still uncertain how many residents plan to leave permanently. Urgent efforts are now under way to improve shelters and other forms of defence.

☐ The Israeli Knesset today ratified by an overwhelming majority the accord between Israel, Egypt and the United States for setting up a multinational peace force in the Sinai after Israeli troops pull out next spring (AFP reports).

Only the small Tehiya and Communist Parties voted against the accord, which has already been initialled by negotiating delegations of the three countries.

The official ceremony for signing the Sinai accord is to be held in Washington at the end of the week.

The force, which will be controlled primarily by Americans, could be pulled out of the peninsula only by agreement between Israel and Egypt.

☐ Washington: Mr Robert Neumann, American Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, has resigned only three months after being appointed to the post (Nicholas Ashford writes).

The official reason is the ill health of his wife. However, sources here said that Mr Neumann, who has been in Washington for the past week, had a disagreement with Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, over how to gain congressional approval for the sale of five sophisticated Awacs aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

☐ Cairo: President Sadat says he will make a joint offer to President Reagan, suggesting the United States use military facilities in Egypt and the Sudan to avert another Afghanistan "tragedy". (Our Correspondent writes).

Egypt has been offering America the use of such facilities for more than a year, and Sudan supported the idea last March. But the joint offer, which Mr Sadat disclosed after a visit from President Nimeiry of Sudan, is a new approach.

Both President Nimeiry and Mr Sadat have insisted that the facilities could be used only temporarily and not permanently as bases—a volatile issue here, where memories of the colonial era are long.

President Sadat is to visit Washington from August 4 to 9.

Sad case of a black with no job

From Eric Marsden
Lauga, Cape Town, July 28

One of the two magistrates' courts in this bleak suburb spent all day listening to the sad story of Philip Msilikazi, one of more than 1,000 people arrested in the western Cape under the pass laws as an illegal resident.

It was a depressingly familiar account of the plight of the homeless and jobless blacks in South Africa's cities. Mr Msilikazi, aged 35, is from Ciskei, the homeland on the Indian Ocean for part of the Xhosa-speaking people. He has a wife and four children there but owns no land or cattle, so his family is wholly dependent on what he can send them from casual work. A fifth child died while he was away looking for work.

In three hours of questioning by his lawyer, he explained that, since a one-year contract on a building site ended several months ago, he had been unable to find any other work.

He had gone home to the Ciskei but there was no work at all there so he had returned to Cape Town and after a spell of illness at Crossroads, was arrested on July 16 as an illegal resident. His case was adjourned until August 14.

The only remarkable feature of Mr Msilikazi's case is that it is being defended. Similar courts have been sitting in other parts of Cape Town for two weeks, often disposing of alleged "illegals" in a few minutes.

The defendants without lawyers are asked to admit that they are black and that they have been in the forbidden area for more than 72 hours, and are then fined about £40 or sentenced to 60 days in prison in default.

Workers in Kiev strike and win

By Gabriel Ronay

Kiev factory workers have staged three successful strikes in protest against higher work quotas and poor living conditions, according to an authoritative Soviet dissident journal.

Although strikes are illegal in the Soviet Union, the authorities conceded the strikers' demands after stoppages lasting less than two days in each incident. The strikes were organized by the factories' Communist Party and trade union officials.

The first strike at the machine building factory of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Livestock Breeding in Kiev, took place at the beginning of April, according to the Soviet civil rights chronicle *Archiv Samizdata No* 4354, a copy of which has now reached London.

The strike was called in protest against higher work quotas arbitrarily introduced by the factory management without higher rates of pay. After a stoppage lasting a day and a half, the old work quotas were reintroduced, according to the civil rights chronicle.

A more contentious second strike at the same factory later that month was in protest against chronic water shortages in Kiev's Kievo-Svyatoshinsky district, where the factory is situated. When the workers, led by their Communist Party officials, refused to report for work for the second day running, the local authorities carried out long-delayed waterworks repairs.

After the settlement of the strike, the factory's manager was dismissed and the party and union officials involved in the stoppage were swiftly replaced. The chronicle had no information as to whether the workers involved had also been punished.

What Gleneagles pact set out to achieve

The following is the text of the Gleneagles Agreement (June 1977):

The member countries of the Commonwealth, embracing peoples of diverse races, colours, languages and faiths, have long recognized racial prejudice and discrimination as a dangerous sickness and an unmitigated evil and are pledged to use all their efforts to foster human dignity everywhere. At their London meeting, the Heads of Government reaffirmed that apartheid in sports, as in other fields, is an abomination and runs directly counter to the declaration of Commonwealth principles which they made at Singapore on January 22, 1971.

They were conscious that sport is an important means of developing and fostering understanding between the people and especially between the young people, of all countries. But, they were also aware that, quite apart from other factors, sporting contacts between their nationals and the nationals of countries practising apartheid in sport tend to encourage the belief (however unwarranted) that they are prepared to condone this abhorrent policy or are less than totally committed to the principles embodied in their Singapore declaration. Regretting past misunderstandings and difficulties and recognizing that these were partly the result of inadequate intergovernmental consultations, they agreed that they would seek to remedy this situation in the context of the increased level of understanding now achieved.

They reaffirmed their full support for the International campaign against apartheid and welcomed the efforts of the United Nations to reach universally accepted approaches to the question of sporting contact within the framework of that campaign.

Mindful of these and other considerations, they accepted it as the urgent duty of each of their Governments vigorously to combat the evil of apartheid by withholding any form of support for, and by taking every practical step to discourage, contact or competition by their nationals with sporting organizations, teams or sportsmen from South Africa or from any other country where sports are organized on the basis of race, colour or ethnic origin.

They fully acknowledged that it was for each Government to determine in accordance with its laws the methods by which it might best discharge these commitments. But they recognized that the effective fulfilment of their commitments was essential to the harmonious development of Commonwealth sport hereafter.

They acknowledged also that the full realization of their objectives involved the understanding, support and active participation of the nationals of their countries and of their national sporting organizations and authorities. As they drew a curtain across the past they issued a collective call for that understanding, support and participation with a view to ensuring that in this matter the peoples and Government of the Commonwealth might help to give a lead to the world.

Heads of Government specially welcomed the belief, unanimously expressed at their meeting, that in the light of their consultations and accord there were unlikely to be future sporting contacts of any significance between Commonwealth countries or their nationals and South Africa while that country continues to pursue the detestable policy of apartheid. On that basis, and having regard to their commitments, they looked forward with satisfaction to the holding of the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton and to the continued strengthening of Commonwealth sport generally.

Marseilles deaths grow into big political scandal

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 28

The affair of the Marseilles murders has grown over the past week into a political scandal of national magnitude. And rumour is growing apace and engulfs an increasingly wide circle of people including some in high places.

It is even suggested that the murder of the police inspector, M Jacques Massie, was in some way connected with sales of arms to the P2 masonic lodge in Italy, which has just been dismantled.

"The file, of which the contents are frightening, reveals the subterranean and threatening aspect of France, an organization of which the judicial investigation alone will reveal all the ins and outs," Maitre Gilbert Collard, counsel for the relatives of the victims, said yesterday after having examined it at the Palais de Justice in Marseilles.

"It reveals that this carnage, for which the precise reason is not yet clear, is the doing of an organization, which uses paramilitary codes, initials and methods which make it very difficult to discover the truth."

M Pierre Debizet, the secretary general of the Civic Action Service (SAC), the para-military organization linked by M Collard to the murder, was transferred this morning to Marseilles under a strong police escort. He is to be confronted with the four other people charged in the case.

One of them, M Jean-Bruno Finochetti, was placed under increased supervision at the Beaumettes prison in Marseilles. The judicial and police authorities have denied reports that he attempted to commit suicide.

The sister of M Massie, Mme Marine Massie, told the investigating judge yesterday that her brother felt that he was under threat from M Finochetti and M Jean-Joseph Maria, another of the men charged in the case who succeeded the murdered inspector at the head of the SAC for the Provence region.

According to her counsel, M Finochetti told police investigators that he had received orders from someone highly placed, whom he described as "Z". He also described all four members of the commando with letters of the alphabet.

Yesterday, for the first time since the crime, the investigating judge, Llaurens-Guérin, went to the villa at Auriol, in the neighbourhood of Marseilles, where the murders took place and found an account book containing some names, a letter, and four film rolls of shots taken at political meetings, which were placed in the

The investigation by the judge on the site of the crime arose from evidence given by Mme Massie, which was apparently corroborated by what was found. She has been given police protection because her life might be in danger.

Counsel for the four men charged in the case maintain that those who seek to make a political scandal of the affair are wrong, and the judicial investigation will show it.

The Marseilles affair was the main subject of conversation in the lobbies of the National Assemby yesterday. Prominent members of the opposition questioned on the subject tended to dismiss the SAC as part of the Marseilles folklore.

Exodus of 600,000 Vietnamese feared

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, July 28

At least 600,000 Vietnamese people are expected to flee their homeland over the next decade, and in extreme circumstances the figure could be as high as two million, according to sources associated with the refugee relief and resettlement effort here.

The sources express concern that the United States — which takes the majority of Vietnamese refugees for resettlement — will be unable to cope with such an exodus. They note that the climate of opinion in Western Europe, especially Britain, is increasingly hostile to accepting immigrants from Asia.

The situation can be improved only through the cooperation of the Vietnamese authorities, who at present turn a blind eye to illegal exit from the country. The outflow suits the Hanoi Government's purpose in more ways than one, the sources suggest. The refugees usually leave their savings behind as bribes to officials, a part of which is thought to find its way into official coffers.

In addition, remittances from resettled refugees to their relatives in Vietnam bring in about $120m (£63m) a year in hard currency, and people anxious to leave Vietnam will probably not be docile citizens in any case.

While China has absorbed scores of thousands of ethnic Chinese refugees from northern Vietnam, and a smaller number of boat people from the south, many find conditions in China too austere, and have fled to Hongkong or Macão.

From these places they are usually deported back to China or return voluntarily, because they cannot find work, and because having lived for a time in China they no longer qualify for refugee status.

The sources, who have carried out exhaustive interviews with refugees here, say the continuing exodus from southern Vietnam is partly a result of the assumption of positions of power there by party cadres from the north.

Technicians and professional people who stayed behind in the south after the overthrow of the previous regime are finding it increasingly difficult to work alongside battle-hardened guerrilla commanders who regard them as bourgeois traitors.

An increasing number of refugees landing in Hongkong are ignorant fisher folk or peasants who have simply heard they can have a better life if they run away. This eases the population pressure in Vietnam and makes it easier for cadres from the north to control the administration of the south.

The Hanoi Government, the sources maintain, uses the outflow of people as a means of embarrassing the United States

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POLICE STATE

INDIA

ANARCHY, CHAOS

"Your bed or mine?"

Hill tribes dilemma for Zia's successor

From Trevor Fishlock
Chittagong, July 28

One of the questions raised by the death of President Zia ur-Rahman of Bangladesh is the nature of future development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the treatment of the 430,000 tribal people who live here.

The Government's vigorous, even aggressive, policy of development in this wild region is controversial and has been strongly criticized.

Like the nineteenth-century development of the American West it involves army protection for settlers and incidents of army harassment of tribal people. An ancient way of life is being deliberately destroyed and, inevitably, this policy has produced episodes of cruelty and killing.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts are one of the world's remaining wildernesses. They are a complex system of densely forested hills and valleys, wet, lush and of considerable beauty. They cover 5,100 square miles of south-east Bangladesh, merging into the Indian states of Tripura in the north and Mizoram in the east, and into Burma in the south.

They are the traditional home of 13 tribes. The largest are the Chakma (350,000), the Marma (90,000) and the Tripura (60,000). They are mostly Buddhist, Hindu and Christian.

They have existed by following the practice known as shifting, burning off an area of land, growing rice and vegetables for three or four years, and moving on when the land is exhausted.

Since 1947 it has been government policy to encourage Bengali settlement of the hill tracts, to clear the land and bring it under cultivation. But it was under the development-minded President Zia that the policy took on a new energy. In 1951 Muslim Bengalis formed 9 per cent of the hill tracts population, and 11.6 per cent in 1974. But in the past few years it has risen to 39 per cent and at that rate of settlement Bengalis will soon form the majority.

Although the Bangladesh Government denies there is harassment of the tribes, there are enough reports of ill-treatment, of people being driven from their homes, molested and killed, to make the policy look repressive. Opposition leaders have complained of the Government's genocide. Some army units are said to have behaved brutally, to have kept suspected troublemakers in cages dug in the ground.

The rough and cynical nature of some aspects of the development programme has created tribal rebel forces which demand autonomy. There is lawlessness in some districts. President Zia made it plain he would not tolerate rebel activities, but there was criticism of measures he introduced to crack down on insurgents.

A growing number of people in Bangladesh believe the country is storing up trouble for itself by its settlement programme, as well as giving Bangladesh a bad name abroad, and want tribal people to be treated more sensitively.

Part of the programme is the settlement of tribal people, as well as Bengali newcomers. In Rangamati, capital of the hill tracts, Mr Abdur Choudhury, secretary of the hill tracts development board, said the Government was putting tribesmen on farms and teaching them to be settled, rather than nomadic, farmers.

Each family gets five acres, seed, fertilizer, housebuilding materials, chickens, and £400 in cash over a three-year period. About 3,600 families have been settled in that manner.

Tribal people are also being taught to drive, to be carpenters and masons, shopkeepers and tea-stall owners, and to weave and to tailor their clothes. Nearly 800 primary schools and 80 secondary schools have been built.

"This is tough country", Mr Choudhury said. "But our job is to develop it as quickly as possible. We build roads, bridges, fisheries, water projects and health facilities, and encourage tribal people to develop. They are represented on all our advisory committees and on the development board."

Indian unions challenge ban on strikes

Delhi, July 28.—Opposition to an official ban on strikes in India increased today, threatening a confrontation between the unions and Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister.

The unions have threatened nationwide protests and several today called on workers to observe August 17, the opening day of the next session of Parliament, as a "black day" in protest against the measures.

The Press Trust of India said union representatives had decided to stage a demonstration outside Parliament on the same day.

The All-India Trade Union Congress has said the unions should build up a mighty resistance movement to force the Government to withdraw the anti-strike measures.

The Government announced yesterday it was assuming wide powers to ban strikes in essential services as part of an economic recovery programme. It is the strongest legislation of its kind since strikes were prohibited during Mrs Gandhi's emergency rule from 1975 to 1977.

The Government Employees National Confederation condemned the powers today as a direct attack on the trade union activities. But Mr Naval Tata, president of the Employers Federation, said today that frivolous abuse and exploitation of the right to strike by some sections of the trade union movement had been responsible for the Government move.

Mr Tata was quoted by the Press Trust of India as saying it was the duty of all industrialists, chambers of commerce, employers' organizations and responsible sections of the public to support Mrs Gandhi in her effort to sustain and strengthen the economy.

The Government has given no detailed explanation so far why it needed to assume such wide-ranging powers. Although the move had been expected for some time as part of a package of measures to galvanize the economy, commentators differed on the political background.

The Times of India said it was "not occasioned by the imminence of a rash of disruptive strikes, but is a measure of abundant caution to protect the economic steps being taken by the Government to fight inflation".

The pro-Government National Herald said: "While this step has been taken to improve the nation's economy . . . the Government was also alive to the threats by some anti-social elements and critics of the Government to create country-wide chaos by resorting to strikes and go-slows in various sectors of essential services."—Reuter.

☐ Leaders of the opposition Janata Party have called for appeals to the Geneva-based International Labour Organization to help restore the right to strike. The Communist Party daily, The Patriot, said: "Vehement protests were pouring in from state capitals and industrial centres with urgent calls to the working class to resist and fight back".

Latest official statistics put India's inflation at more than 20 per cent, largely as a result of the increased oil costs.—AFP.

Second jail term for dissident

Prague, July 28. — Mr Rudolf Battek, aged 57, a Czechoslovak dissident, was sentenced today to seven and a half years in prison on charges of subversive activities and assaulting a police officer, a source close to the Charter 77 dissident group said.

Mr Battek, a signatory of the Charter 77 group, faced a sentence of up to 10 years. It will be his second prison term after an earlier three year sentence on charges of subversion.

Mr Battek is also a founding member of the defence committee for people unjustly prosecuted.

Only family members were admitted to the trial. Czechoslovak authorities barred requests by Western journalists, diplomats and politicians.

According to the indictment, the subversion charges concerned allegedly slanderous letters Mr Battek wrote to leaders of Socialist International headed by Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor. It also cited his involvement in the defence committee and an alleged attempt to publish an essay on "liberty and power", which Mr Battek said he did not write.

The assault charge arose from an argument between the dissident and a policeman who followed Mr Battek when he left a police station after a long wait there over the theft of his car.

Former Communist party officials who held office during the 1968 Soviet military intervention here today called on the Italian and Spanish Communist Party leaders, Signor Enrico Berlinguer and Señor Santiago Carrillo, to intervene on Mr Battek's behalf.—AFP.

40 DIE WHEN WIND HITS JET

Chihuahua, Mexico, July 28.—Forty people died and 18 were injured when an Aeromexico DC9 airliner on a domestic flight to the border city of Tijuana crashed in flames at Chihuahua airport. Officials said strong winds and rain apparently blew it off course while landing.

"You could not see for even half a yard", a mechanic said. The Communication and Transport ministry said between 20 and 25 died, but Red Cross officials estimated it at 40.—UPI.

Defeat for California oil drillers

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, July 28

Governor Jerry Brown of California and environmental groups have won an important round in their efforts to prevent oil drilling off the ecologically fragile coast of California in a legal battle that may eventually be settled in the United States Supreme Court.

In what appeared to be a serious setback to President Reagan's efforts to speed up the search for oil in coastal waters, a federal judge yesterday blocked the United States Department of the Interior from selling off-shore oil leases on 29 tracts off the California coast in an area of over 600,000 acres.

In issuing a permanent injunction, District Court Judge Mariana Pfaelzer said the Department failed to consider Californian law, which protects the coastline.

Last May the Interior Department accepted bids from companies to drill for oil in 111 tracts in the Santa Maria Basin, between Morrow Bay in the north and Point Conception in the south.

However, the judge stayed her decision until September 10 so that it could be taken on appeal to higher courts. In Washington, Mr James Watt, the Secretary of the Interior, said he would do so. "It is clear now that the question will be decided by the United States Supreme Court and Monday's decision is but one step along that road," he said.

Governor Brown, who has had the worst of recent disputes with the Reagan administration over his methods of controlling the Mediterranean fruit fly infestations, said he was happy with the ruling.

"The people of California and the nation have won a battle in the struggle to protect California's coast," he said. "The permanent injunction is a crucial first step in the continuing fight against the despoiling of our scenic and natural resources."

Last week the Governor told a federal hearing that he would wage an all-out legal and political battle against Mr Watt's accelerated five-year leasing plan for the outer continental shelf, which could open up millions of acres of the California coast to oil and gas leasing.

The judge was sharply critical of Mr Watt's action in approving the auction of leases

SRI LANKA TORTURE ALLEGED

From Our Correspondent
Colombo, July 28

Mr Justice Percy Colin-Thome, the president of Sri Lanka's Court of Appeal, has ruled that four Tamils being held incomunicado for alleged terrorist activities should be produced in court for the hearing of habeas corpus applications filed in the court by relatives.

The ruling reversed an order made on May 6, when for the first time in the history of the judiciary of Sri Lanka, the state objected to producing a person in custody in respect of whom a habeas corpus application had been filed. The detainee's father stated that he feared that his son was being tortured. Mr Justice Colin-Thome, who presided over a three-judge bench, also ruled that the lawyers appearing on behalf of the four detainees should be allowed access to their clients.

Among those attending the hearing were Professor Albert Blanstein, the president of the Human Rights Advocates International of the United States and Miss V. Marmenstein of the International Human Rights Law Group.

☐ Terrorists stormed a police outpost near the northern city of Jaffna today, killing a policeman and wounding three others, officials said. The gunmen escaped with a number of rifles and sidearms.

Church role in Brazil elections

From Patrick Knight
São Paulo, July 28

Three million churchgoers in Brazil represent a sizable force in next year's elections and they are regarded with as much suspicion by the establishment as they are by the communist parties.

The 70,000 or 80,000, church-run grassroots or "ecclesiastical base" communities are playing an increasingly important role in an embryo democracy threatened more by the entrenched right than by the far left.

The outspoken Bishop of São Felix de Araguaia, Spanish-born Mgr Pedro Casaldaliga, ruffled feathers recently by suggesting that Christians should vote for the Brazilian Democratic Movement (PMDB), Senhor Leonel Brizola's Democratic Workers' Party (PDT), or Senhor Luis Inacio da Silva's Workers Party (PT), these being parties allowing the "greatest amount of space".

They should not vote for the governing Social Democratic Party (PDS), nor the Popular Party (PP). The bishop obviously went rather too far for the majority of the hierarchy.

The president of the Council of Bishops, Archbishop Lorscheiter, said that it was "not for the church to indicate parties to voters" while two cardinals have described Mgr Casaldaliga's words as "unhappy and imprudent".

The nature of the base communities, which have sprung up in most urban, and many rural areas in the past couple of decades, are a profound challenge to Brazil's traditional politics.

Priests say that the communities, which usually begin each meeting with Bible study, and then set about acting as one of the few popular pressure groups tolerated, or even existing in socially inchoate Brazil, are becoming a check on extremism from left or right.

They are no menace to the democratic process which Brazil claims to be embarking on, but will strengthen it. Fears have been expressed that the communities could be infiltrated by political extremists; but even the ultra-conservative Cardinal Agnelli Rossi, in Brazil recently on a fact-finding mission for the Vatican, had to admit that he found no evidence of that, although he looked hard.

He said, however, that the communities should spend more time on the adoration of Christ, and less on social matters.

The typical base community is on the outskirts of one of the big cities, to which millions have migrated in recent years.

For many of the migrants the base communities are their first experience of living together by Christian principles.

The provision of local services, better working conditions, improvements in transport, clinics and schools are coming to be seen as a right.

That is anathema to traditional politicians, and is seen as a threat to the system.

The communities' open, democratic procedures are also anathema to the far left. The priests, say the communities, if allowed to flourish, would be a guarantee against any danger of a communist take-over.

BBC relies on peers in its fight against cuts

By Ian Bradley

The BBC is hoping that a debate in the House of Lords tomorrow may induce the Government to change its mind over cuts imposed on external broadcasting.

A motion to be moved by Lord Banks, the Liberal peer, calls on the Government to reconsider the cuts which would end the French, Italian, Spanish, Maltese, Brazilian, Burmese and Somali language services, and the Transcription Services which supply overseas broadcasting organizations with more than 36,000 hours of BBC programmes a year.

A House of Commons early-day motion deploring the cuts has so far been signed by 175 MPs, including 77 Conservatives. In 1979 a revolt by Conservative back-benchers led the Government to back down over proposals for a similar series of cuts. This time, however, the BBC is privately more pessimistic about the chances of the Cabinet decisilon being re-

There is considerable anger among BBC chiefs about the Government's argument that broadcasting to friendly countries, like those in Western Europe, can safely be cut. They are worried that such cuts would make the BBC seem more like a propaganda service, broadcasting only to supposedly hostile countries.

They also point out that BBC broadcasts to Western Europe, which have big audiences, provide an important antidote to domestic services which often give a distorted view of such controversial issues as Northern Ireland and the EEC. The French service is listened to regularly by 2,250,000 people in France and Belgium.

Since news of the proposed BBC cuts was made public, Soviet broadcasts in both French and Spanish have been increased. East European countries have also increased their broadcasts to Italy, where at present the BBC has the highest audience of any foreign broadcaster.

Mr Douglas Muggeridge, managing director of the BBC External Services, said yesterday: "There must surely be some second thoughts by the Government in view of the enormous expression of support both at home and abroad. I just do not think it is possible to brush this aside".

Guatemala is firm over Belize

Guatemala City, July 28.—Guatemala has reaffirmed that it will not recognize Belize as a sovereign nation after the announcement in London that the British colony would be granted independence on September 21.

The Caribbean territory, administered for over a century by Britain, is also claimed by neighbouring Guatemala.

A tripartite treaty to end the dispute was signed last March, but problems have cropped up over Guatemala's rights to the use of two small coral islands off Belize, conceded in the agreement.

In view of the stalled negotiations, Guatemala has repeatedly said it would not recognize a unilateral granting of independence by Britain, which has about 1,600 troops in Belize.

But Señor Rafael Castillo, the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, told reporters that Guatemala would not try to occupy Belize after its independence.

"When the English leave Belize we will then be able to start the process of renegotiations", Señor Castillo said.

Last year the United Nations said that Belize must be given its independence by the end of this year and Britain agreed.

But, Guatemala, now alone in its opposition to the United Nations declaration, is sticking to its claim to at least some of the territory, a concession opposed by most of the 140,000 English-speaking Belizeans.

Belize, which already has internal self-government, was swept by riots shortly after the March treaty signing in London. The rioters were protesting against the agreement which they said was a sell-out to the Guatemalans.—Reuter.

Long recess in talks on security

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, July 28

The European security review conference ended eight months of discussions and entered a three-month recess in Madrid today on a note of moderate optimism on the part of both East and West.

Just before the final plenary session this afternoon, Mr Leonid Illichev, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, and head of his country's delegation, told reporters: "I cannot imagine why any delegation would come back here in the autumn if they do not have the intention of seeking a final agreement".

Señor Javier Rupérez, the leader of the Spanish delegation, told a press conference before the final session that he thought it would be possible to wind up the conference by the mid-December deadline set last week.

He also expressed satisfaction at the results achieved so far, including agreement on the wording of a statement condemning terrorism which is to be included in the final act, if and when the conference ends.

One of the positive aspects of the conference, he said, was that it "raised the threshold of certain political adventures," thus acting as a restraining force against the use of violence in Poland.

Representatives of the 35 nations which signed the 1975 Helsinki Final Act decided at a closed plenary session in Madrid last Friday to declare a recess until October 27, after the end of business today

Mystery of vanished 'spy chief'

Bonn, July 28.—A member of the West German intelligence vanished while on holiday in Norway last month, a spokesman for the service confirmed today. It was apparently a "private accident" with no evident secret service connexion, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the man came from Pullach near Munich, but refused to comment on his actual position or on suggestions that he might have defected. A report in the newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung earlier named him as a Herr Fuchs, head of a department responsible for intelligence gathering from an eastern block country.

The newspaper reported that Herr Fuchs had vanished on the night of June 16-17 from the tiny Lapp settlement of Scoganvare, about 30 miles from the border with Finland and 150 miles from the Soviet Union.

He had been on a bus package holiday to the North Cape and had failed to appear at breakfast

A police and army search involving skin-divers and a helicopter had failed to find any trace of Herr Fuchs. His passport and family photos were found in his baggage, but his money was missing and the camera he usually took on walks had been left at the settlement, the report said.

A senior intelligence official named as Gandner disappeared in mysterious circumstances from a Munich park last December. At the time, the service referred to his disappearance as suicide on psychological grounds, but no body has ever been found.—Reuter.

Nine die in Tehran bombing

Ankara, July 28.—A powerful bomb exploded near a cinema in central Tehran last night, killing nine people, the official Iranian news agency Pars reported.

The agency report, received in Ankara by the Turkish state news agency, quoted witnesses at the scene saying the bomb was planted by the Mujahedin El Khalq left-wing guerrilla movement, which has been held responsible for most of the anti-Government violence in Iran in the last month, or the smaller Fedayeen Khalq.

Pars said the bomb, which exploded near the Shahr-E Tamasha cinema in Engelab Square, was so powerful that parts of the victims' bodies were found half a mile from the scene. The cinema was closed at the time.—Reuter.

☐Tehran: Two thieves had the four fingers of their right hands cut off yesterday in the central town of Kerman, known for its rigid application of ancient Koranic law (Agence France-Presse reports.

The Kerman Islamic Tribunal convicted one man of the armed robbery of a car, his second offence, and the other of seven cases of theft, one armed.

In Tehran, Mr Nureddin Kianouri, general secretary of the Tudeh Communist Party, said that Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the ousted president, and Mr Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Mujahedin, should be locked up together in a psychiatric hospital.

The Bani-Sadr-Rajavi alliance —aimed at forming a national resistance council against the Islamic fundamentalists who control both the presidency and Parliament—is doomed to failure, Mr Kianouri said today in an interview.

"Bani-Sadr is a traitor, with a mental illness that is politically very dangerous. He is incredibly egocentric and believes he is the greatest thinker of the century," he said.

Mr Kianouri claimed fidelity to the line of Ayatollah Khomeini. Revolutionaries of the entire world did not care what the bourgeois world thought about the 250 executions of the fundamentalists' political opponents since June 20, Mr Kianouri said.

"The leaders of the counter-revolutionary groups are murderers and they deserve the death penalty," he said. But young Iranian people "disturbed by the Mujahedins' propaganda" should be allowed to correct themselves. "These youths have commited social crimes in supporting imperialism,' 'he said, and "they should be re-educated in work camps."

The Iranian Communists have strongly supported the religious regime despite measures putting them in the political opposition and banning their newspaper, Mardom (The People).

Mr Kianouri acknowledged that one faction of the Islamic Republican Party wanted to ban the Communists, but added that many other fundamentalists agreed that non-violent left-wing groups could participate actively in politics, "according to the line defined by Imam Khomeini".

But the Tudeh still is a semi-clandestine party, which was able to surface publicly only once when Mr Kianouri participated in a televised debate more than a month ago.

Italian politicians soft on terrorists, Communist says

From Peter Nichols, Rome, July 28

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader, today condemned what he called weakness of the parties belonging to the Government in face of the demands by terrorists. He said that it was intolerable that conflicting attitudes existed within the coalition on so vital a problem.

In a return to a more forthright manner, Signor Berlinguer said that the Socialist Party's newspaper Avanti was publishing the full texts of messages sent by the Red Brigades and that a ransom had even been paid to obtain the release last week of Signor Ciro Cirillo, a Christian Democrat politician who had been held hostage for three months. (Signor Flaminio Piccoli, the Christian Democrat leader, has flatly denied the allegation, though it is widely believed that a ransom was in fact paid.)

In a wide-ranging attack, Signor Berlinguer said in an interview with the Rome newspaper La Repubblica that Italy's problems were due to the degeneration of the party system.

Political parties today (he excluded, of course, the Communists, were, above all, power machines depending on a client-system. Their knowledge of the life and problems of society, of ordinary people, was scarce and muddled; ideas, ideals, and programmes were little and vague; civil sentiments and passion were zero.

The parties, he said, had taken over the state and all its institutions beginning with the Government itself. They had taken over the local authorities, social insurance services, the banks, state industries, cultural institutions, the hospitals, the universities, the state television and certain big newspapers.

There was even the danger that Italy's biggest newspaper, Corriere Della Sera, could fall into the hands of this or that party or faction. "But we shall see to it that such a great organ of the press will not meet such an ugly end."

Everything had been divided up, or was to be divided up. The result was dramatic, he said. "All the operations which the different institutions and their present heads are called on to carry out are seen mainly in the light of the interests of the party or the faction or the clan to which the operation is due.

Batting from Memory, 3: by Jack Fingleton

Nobody had lobbied more against bodyline than the Don, but in 1948 he did nothing to stop bouncers against Compton and Hutton. 'Grind them into the dust' were his words.

The merciless side of Bradman

If I am permitted to be critical of Don Bradman's influence in cricket, I would dwell on the manner in which Ray Lindwall and Keith Miller were allowed, under his captaincy, to bowl so may bouncers against England in the immediate post-war period. Nobody had lobbied more than Bradman against bodyline in 1932-3; he and Kippax expressed their antipathy towards it to our Board members.

Our Australian team for the vital fifth Test of 1936-7 in Melbourne had been held up for days while Allen, the English skipper, and Bradman tried for an agreement that no bouncers would be bowled in that Test. They finally agreed that there would be none.

Bradman, ever suspicious, had Laurie Nash included in our side as a precaution; he was a good cricketer who had the odd distinction of never playing a Sheffield Shield match in Australia. There were no bouncers!

After the bodyline series, in which the English tactics sometimes induced Bradman to bat "hysterically" (his clear aim being not to be hit by Larwood, and I don't blame him for that), I thought the Don would have been the last in the cricket world to foster bouncers again; but I never got the impression, in England in 1948, that Bradman did anything to dissuade Miller and Lindwall from bowling so many bouncers, and particularly against Len Hutton.

Innumerable bouncers were bowled against Compton and Hutton at Trent Bridge, Old Trafford and Lord's. Compton had stitches put in a brow hit by Lindwall at Old Trafford — off a no-ball, admittedly — and when he returned to bat Lindwall jokingly told Compton he was anxious to hit the plaster off. Compton didn't see the joke!

Incessant will to win

To that extent then, Bradman, who could have been expected to tell his two speedsters to put the brakes on because of his own knowledge of bodyline, could be held responsible for bouncers becoming so prevalent in cricket after the war. England had no fast men to retaliate: this was before the days of Trueman and Tyson.

Keith Miller was batting with the Don at Bramall Lane in 1948 when Aspinall, who was not built for fast bowling, sent Bradman along three balls in succession that pitched halfway. Bradman curled into a ball of energy and thrice pulled Aspinall hard up against the legside railings. "I hope", grinned Bradman between the wickets, that nobody complains that Aspinall is bowling too many bouncers.

When many thought that Lindwall and Miller were allowed too many bouncers against Compton and Hutton in England that year, a pressman put this very point to Bradman at Trent Bridge and he made the strange reply: "They have a bat in their hands, haven't they?" We hadn't thought much of that when it was said to us in 1932-3.

Len Hutton was batting against Ray Lindwall in Sydney in 1946 when a roaring bouncer nearly decapitated him. Len got his head out of line just in time and looked across to cover at Bradman; he was smiling hugely. The Don, it appears, had two views of bouncers — one when they were bowled against him and the other when bowled by his side with no fear of retaliation.

Miller was a mercurial type of man, most popular in England, where he was a fighter-pilot during the Second World War. He proved a magnificent skipper for New South Wales and some of us thought he would have reacted to responsibility and made an outstanding Australian skipper had he been give the chance, but it was always apparent he was not favoured at the top. Ian Johnson, a mediocre cricketer whose offspin bowling action always seemed suspect to me, was given preference and there was reason to think that Bradman favoured him over Miller.

Miller had no two opinions of the merciless side of Bradman. He told Keith Butler (who wrote *Owzat*, a book published in 1979 by Collins) that when he, Miller, played his first Test against England in Brisbane in 1946, everybody was happy to be alive after the war. The players met the worst "sticky" pitch Miller knew and Miller was scared of hurting someone.

In his colourful language, Miller described his feelings to Butler: "I got seven wickets on that track but Blind Freddie could have got wickets. I remember hitting Hammond and Edrich, a gutsy little player with a DFC, from bloody pillar to post.

"They were holding us up and Bradman came to me and said: 'Bowl faster, bowl faster. When you play Test cricket, you don't give Englishmen an inch. Play it tough, all the way. Grind them into the dust'. Those were his words.

"I thought to myself, a war has just passed, a lot of Test cricketers and near Test ones have been killed and here we are after the war, everybody happy to be alive, and we have to grind them into the dust. So I thought — me, if this is Test cricket, they can stick it up their jumper. Don kept up this incessant will to win but it wasn't my way of playing cricket."

Lindwall and Miller plastered Everton Weekes with bouncers when John Goddard led his West Indies side in Australia in the 1950s and there was never any hint that Australian officialdom, of which Bradman was a senior member, so eager to cable and complain to the MCC in London when Larwood was sizzling around our ears, seemed to be concerned at what our two fast bowlers were doing. One night in Sydney, when the tour had ended, Goddard complained bitterly to O'Reilly and me about the Australian tactics, which, he said, were contrary to all the promises made to them.

The West Indies now is a country of unlimited fast bowlers. One would never imagine that they had produced such wonderful spinners as Ramadhin, Valentine and their offspinner Lance Gibbs, the world's record taker of Test wickets.

Holding is a perfect running specimen but I don't go to a Test to see running; if I wished to see that I would go to Crystal Palace to see Coe and Ovett. I was greatly dismayed and depressed at the Oval in 1980 by the manner in which their fast bowlers were permitted to bowl bouncers at Boycott's head.

No-one, and particularly I, who saw so much of him, could doubt Don Bradman's genius on a good pitch. Nobody came near him. While I considered he did not rate at all highly on rain-affected pitches — and that this was the fundamental difference between Bradman and Trumper — Bradman reasoned, obviously rightly, that such pitches were few and far between and that as there would soon be another good pitch to show his mastery, he needn't lose any sleep over sticky pitches. Nor did he.

When the English were in Australia in 1979 Bradman's unbeaten team from 1948 in England celebrated with a commemorative dinner. Glimpses of Bradman batting were seen on television. It warmed the cockles of one's cricketing heart to see once more his flashing footwork, his dazzling stroke-play, the audacity of the man, a cover drive and then, magically and murderously, his paralysing pull.

This vintage glimpse of his departed glory showed up starkly in a summer when the Australian batsmen wouldn't use their feet.

Some moderns think Bradman would not have been so brilliant in present-day cricket. I will agree with that only because present-day cricket is negative — it slows down anybody who looks like succeeding with the bat simply because it won't give a batsman a chance to display his wares. I recall an over Norman Yardley bowled to Bradman at Trent Bridge in 1948. The whole over was down the leg-side and Bradman maintained his posture and stance, watching the ball from Yardley go by.

Rare words of praise

Today's tactics would certainly have negated Bradman's skill; they would curb anybody, because they make a mock of the game, refusing to give the batsman a chance to hit and also the bowler to get a wicket. The negative field-placing, also, would have circumscribed Bradman, as they would any batsman who faces bouncers with several men in the deep for a catch. Otherwise, I could not visualize any bowler of the modern age keeping Bradman in check. He was much too versatile, too gifted and innovative.

I have discussed Bradman pretty closely, as I have the right to, being so near to him over the years and observing him long at close quarters. He was the greatest personality to walk a cricket field and it was fortunate for the bowlers of South Africa and the West Indies that he did not tour there. On such perfect pitches and fast grounds he would have rewritten the record book again.

His consistency was incredible and his sharp mind was shown in all he did. He showed the full face of the bat to drive and pull and though some of his contemporaries complained that he got more loose balls than they did, this was not difficult to explain.

His superb judgment, his swift and unerring footwork down the pitch, gave few bowlers an appetite for the job against him and they realized there was no such thing as a good length to him.

He converted an ordinarily good-length ball into something else and if, in the hopelessness of their task, they blundered into short-pitched balls or long hops, that was understandable. The Don was just too supreme and anybody who saw him bat would scoff at the suggestion that modern captaincy is now so gifted it would have nobbled him.

As a skipper he was merciless, determined from the outset in 1948 to get a record which meant as much as any to him — that of leading an unbeaten Australian team in England. No doubt too much could be made of that side of his nature. Herby Collins, a former Test captain, passed him one day in the Adelaide pavilion, and told him he had just written that he, Collins, thought it would have been a good thing for cricket had Bradman not returned to the game after the war.

Custom from a captain

"You play the game too hard", said Collins. Bradman could have replied that Collins showed no mercy as skipper, and moreover, Bradman in his career met many Englishmen who played Test cricket just as hard as he did.

I knew only one of his players openly flout him and that was his vice-captain, Stan McCabe, in Adelaide back in 1935-36. McCabe had batted gloriously for a near-century and was caught on the boundary off a long hop. Bradman, disappointed that his side had not built itself into a stronger position, grumbled in his dressing room about McCabe playing such a shot at such a time.

McCabe could be prickly, and bridled at being rebuked in front of his fellows. "Well, Braddles", he said, stubbornly, "all I can say is that if a similar ball comes along in the second innings, I will try and do the same thing with it." No answer.

It was also to McCabe that I heard Bradman give his seldom-used words of praise at Trent Bridge, when he was playing one of his three brilliant innings in Tests. I was sitting alongside the Don on the balcony seat when he called inside to those of our fellows who were doing odd jobs: "Come and see this", said the Don. "Don't miss a minute of it. You will never see the like of it again."

I'd like to be able to recollect vivid examples of the Don's leadership. Apart from the instance of McCabe at Nottingham I never heard him praise a player unduly; or motivate his team with discussions of tactics. Perhaps his main resource as a leader was the example he set his men in concentration and the relentlessness of his attack.

His humour inclined to the sardonic. He was much too realistic to worry about humour and I remember his high-pitched call from cover of "Catch it, catch it" when Percy Santall, a massive man, caught a long hop from Waite in the meat of his bat and put it almost squarely on my forehead in an ordinary county game at Edgbaston.

Had I not ducked I would not be writing this now. I lapsed semi-conscious to the ground — my fellows caught me instead and off I went to hospital for x-rays. I had a headache for days.

My last playing experience with Bradman was in Adelaide in 1939 and I did not enjoy it, thinking him unnecessarily boorish. Stan McCabe had been injured in a testimonial match in Melbourne and I was appointed New South Wales skipper in his stead for the southern tour.

I conferred with O'Reilly and we decided that Bradman was sure to get a hundred but we had to try to close him off from a huge score. Bradman got his century, with more singles in it than usual, and statistics might show it was the slowest of his glittering career. It was the cheerful, smiling Jack Badcock who slaughtered us with a double century.

We were mostly a young, inexperienced side and in the afternoon we were greeted with a voice over the tannoy: "Announcement, announcement, the South Australian captain has now declared his innings closed."

Anybody could get to a tannoy, although I recognized the voice of the SA secretary, Bill Jeanes. No doubt I would have been justified in refusing to leave the field. The polite custom is for a captain to make an appearance and a gesture.

However, I knew it would have been hopeless to stay on the field. Jack Scott was one umpire and Scott, as I found out, then considered himself very much part of the Adelaide establishment.

At the end of the game, in which we were well whacked, Bradman did not come to our room, as is the custom of home captains in Australia, to thank us for the game, to bid us farewell and wish us good luck for the summer. Bradman could be ungracious when he felt like it.

The triumvirate of Bradman, Jeanes and Scott was a big power in Australian cricket in my time. Cecil Pepper, a slow bowler, who said a few warm words to Scott when he refused to give Bradman lbw to him once, knew this and saw the writing on the wall when he refused to apologize to Scott and Jeanes. He lifted his roots and went to England, where in time he became an umpire himself.

My last playing contact with the Don was thus an unpleasant one. A gesture by him would have meant much to the young NSW players. The footnote to this is that I told Bill Brown in Melbourne about the field-placing plan against Bradman. Bill was on his way with his Queensland side to play in Adelaide.

"All right, Brownie", called Bradman from the batting crease, "I see what your little game is. I was going to get out after getting a hundred. I will get two now". And he did!

Oddly, there was a period when Adelaide was the home of a clutch of chuckers but once it was determined to rid the game of these, they quickly faded there. I often wondered whether Ian Meckiff was caught up in this movement. The mystery of how he was called out of Test cricket by an Adelaide umpire who had previously seen nothing untoward in his action has not yet been fully explained. One got the impression that selectors Ryder and Seddon, now both dead, had chosen Meckiff over Bradman's wishes.

Bradman and Richie Benaud, the Australian captain, were seen constantly together in Brisbane before the match. I asked Richie once whether he was surprised that Meckiff had been no-balled. He looked hard at me for a moment and then replied: "No." Perhaps the full story will be written some day.

There were several peculiarities about Bradman in his batting. He had his top hand, the left, more around the handle to the right than most batsmen and I think this aided his pull, enabling the bat face to close quickly over the ball and send it to earth.

Cheered to the echo

Then, too, his stance was unusual in that he rested the bat on the ground between his feet. He was the first batsman I noticed to stand out thus. Keith Miller stood likewise and Keith told me he copied Bradman. Another to stand thus was Graeme Hole, but the stance induced him to swing his bat out wide to clear his feet, whereas the other two lifted their bats up immediately and never swung across the line as Hole did.

There were many aspects of Don Bradman and I have done my best to depict them all, as I knew him. It was historically interesting that his dominance brought the bouncer prominently into the game to quell him (our Jack Gregory and Ted McDonald had been known to bounce a few).

To me he was an enigma, for it was he who was responsible for the bouncer, although never into a leg-field. Of his batting there could be no possible doubt whatever and certainly no "rivalry".

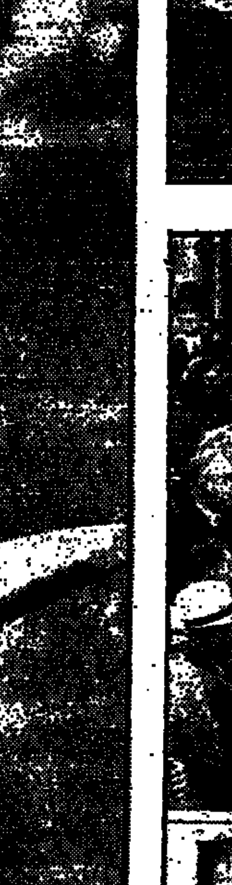
England adored him and bore no resentment against him for what he did to the country's bowlers. He was, if anything, even more popular there than in his native Australia. He was cheered to the echo whenever he appeared on a ground, and the people's faces lit up as if they had seen a miracle when they recognized him in the street.

He was seen for the last time on an English field at Lord's in 1948 and thousands stood on the field for him to make an almost royal appearance on the Australian balcony. But he never came again nor was seen there in flannels.

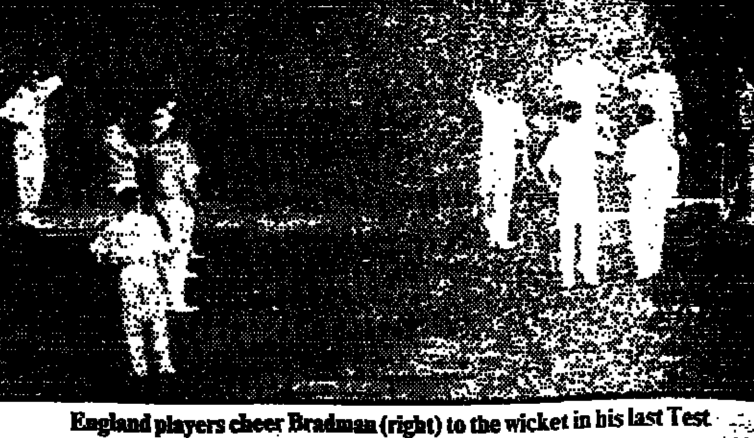
There comes a time when the pavilion swallows up all players for the last time, but the thousands at Lord's did not comprehend that Bradman would come no more. That seemed unbelievable.

BATTING FROM MEMORY, By Jack Fingleton. Publishers Collins. Oct. 8 1981.





Bradman on his way to the wicket against Worcestershire. He made 206



England players cheer Bradman (right) to the wicket in his last Test



The Don leads his team out for the last time at the Oval in 1948





Keith Miller: not favoured at the top



Ray Lindwall: a roaring bouncer at Hutton

The scramble for souvenir stumps at the end of Bradman's last Test, which Australia won by an innings

Tomorrow: Neville Cardus the master

هكذا من الأصل

Theatre

They're Playing Our Song

Shaftesbury

Leon is a beguiling creation. Spurned by Sonia Walsk, the lyricist who has just joined creative and romantic forces with the composer Vernon Gersch, he phones her at a beach retreat and reguarly brings her to his emotional rescue in the middle of the night while Vernon fumes. A walking casualty with a worrying white blood cell count, he finally brings about the separation of Sonia and Vernon and eventually impresses Vernon with his charm and wit. He is a natural roguish weakling who would make a fit subject for an American musical, but he never appears.

The only living characters in the musical by Neil Simon, Marvin Hamlisch and Carole Bayer Sager are the two songwriters, modelled on Mr Hamlisch and Miss Sager and refined to bitter-sweet joking by Mr Simon. Leon is the ruling force, despite his absence, but ever since the show opened in London it has had a vital force to give it life: Gemma Craven is not afraid to expand her talents across an empty stage and her over-emphatic disco dancing at the beginning makes the music seem more rhythmic; her *willingness to dramatize beyond* the normal limits when she sings gives a dramatic poignancy to the song that symbolizes the triumph of the musical partnership and the collapse of the personal one — "I Still Believe In Love".

When it began its long run, the musical also had Tom Conti. He has departed and Martin Shaw has stepped into his role: beginning on a note of uncertainty that begins to fade away as Miss Craven takes him through duets and dance steps.

The part is sentimentally sound and any reasonable delivery of the lines will make the character pleasing. Mr Shaw, however, wanders through the speech rhythms without finding a steady vocal character, except in his more confident singing. There he is engagingly contrasted to Miss Craven, and could well build on it. The wisecracking sentimentality of the show carries through regardless, and now the scenery and projections by Douglas W. Schmidt flow *beautifully with the music* to assure David Taylor's production of ultimate charm.

Ned Chaillet

Opera

Boos for a bland and dispirited Don

Don Giovanni

Aix-en-Provence

After the vocal glories of Rossini's *Tancredi* with Marilyn Horne and Katia Ricciarelli, described on this page earlier in the week, there had to be a return to earth. Even so Aix's new *Don Giovanni* manages to hit the boards with an uncomfortably hard thump. The only consolation, a mildly chauvinistic one, is that musical forces, mainly Anglo-American, fare considerably better than the French production team.

Just how easy it is for Mozart's opera to slither out of a producer's hands was demonstrated all too well by Peter Wood at Covent Garden earlier in the month. At Aix, Jean-Pierre Vincent and Jean Dautremay appear to make no attempt to grasp it all, despite the fact that both have worked together on the same opera here before. Jean-Paul Chambas places the action against some sets of quite outstanding ugliness and inconsequentiality. Seville is represented by a grey washed wall with a few ruins painted on it and a bizarre red stripe running along the base.

Giovanni gives his Act I bash in the foothills of some very un-Spanish mountains, so green that they might have inspired *Julie Andrews to warble some of the Sound of Music* numbers.

The close of Act II, which even today should send the frisson of damnation running through the house, achieves nothing more than a quaint surrealist charm, a composition by Dali of Duchamp. Giovanni *takes his last* supper in a wide open space, with a half-dug *grave in the* centre of the stage and on the left a massive piece of statuary, which splits in half to allow for the Commendatore's arrival. No one seems to worry too much that Elvira and Leporello rush in terrified by what they have seen on the *other* side of the stage.

Here is the very negation of Mozart's score and an example of the musical bad manners which run through the whole production. The Commendatore is killed well before the score indicates his death, Don Ottavio, who has been brought up to be a gentleman if nothing else, lolls against a handy pillar while *he sings "Dalla sua pace"* . . . the list could go on. The Aix staging is a co-production with the Opéra Royal de Wallonie, so anyone in the area while it is playing would do well to stick with the Cafe Liegeois.

Fortunately Patrice Cauchetier's costumes have a good deal more style about them, particularly two elegant numbers which fit well around Michael Devlin's torso in the title role. He has much in his favour: an arrogant, imperious presence, a burnished bass-baritone which reveals no strain when rapping out "Finch' han dal vino" or serenading Elvira's chambermaid.

What lacks in the performance is a sense of danger, the suggestion that everyone should *be on their guard when* Giovanni happens to cross their path. And so Giovanni makes his way to hell much as anyone else, rather than as the aristocrat who aspired to be a superman.

A little more of the vitality and commitment Malcolm King brings to the part of his servant Leporello would have helped.



Ellen Shade as Donna Anna, Michael Devlin as Don Giovanni

Mr King is well-versed in this opera; he sang Leporello for *Glyndebourne before switching* to Masetto for the Paris Opera and Joseph Losey's film.

His servant is a man on the *make*, watching his master avidly to absorb any trick that might be his for the learning, and when he picks up his gray travelling bag at the end to go in *search of a new employer* then there is little doubt that he will be moving a rung up the social ladder. The quality of this performance, its assurance and its vocal depth, suggests that Malcolm King is also on the way up the ladder and will be having a shot at the title part before long.

Isobel Buchanan's Elvira achieved by far the best Mozart style of the three ladies. The end found her short of stamina and perhaps overtaxed by singing *al fresco*, but there was fire and spirit in the voice — the temper and the melancholy of the true Elvira — in the first act, particularly in that warning to Anna not to be deceived the same way as she has been, "Non ti fidar".

Ellen Shade's Anna was uncertain in pitch, with a tendency to bluster like the dying mistral. Marie-Christine Porta's Zerlina will surely take on more character against a stronger Masetto and a Giovanni who deigned to show a little more interest in her during "La ci darem".

Dimitri Kavrakos was the excellent Commendatore and Barry McCauley an *unusually* beefy Ottavio.

At the end of the evening a section of the audience booed the conductor, John Pritchard, and he responded in like manner. Maybe they were the spectators who thought all was over when Giovanni disappeared to hell. Or maybe they were just registering the fact this had not been a performance of festival standard. Pritchard had been in one of his blander moods, reflecting *perhaps on* the number of *Giovannis* he had conducted with forces far stronger than these.

The previous evening, he and the same Scottish Chamber Orchestra had been given an ovation in the Cathedral of Saint-Sauveur in a concert of *Mozart's religious music*, the *Vesperae de Dominica* and the *Coronation Mass*, with Valerie Masterson as the outstanding soloist in both pieces.

But perhaps those considering booing in church might have been afraid that they would end up the same way as *Giovanni himself*.

John Higgins

Books

Jerusalem
By Henry Cattan

(Croom Helm, £12.50)

Whose Jerusalem?
By Terence Prittie

(Muller, £9 95)

What is it about Jerusalem that it should call forth such passion, such intensity? Here we have two writers on the same subject, quarrelling over the golden city as if over some distractingly beautiful object of desire. Henry Cattan was born in Jerusalem under the British Mandate, and is a jurist with a *declared interest in the Palestinian* cause. Terence Prittie is an English journalist of known pro-Israeli views (although his publishers, rather naughtily, neglect to mention his activities as a lobbyist for the Zionist cause). The two sides square up, and off we go.

Prittie: Although Jerusalem is sacred to Christians, Jews and Muslims alike, Islamic interest in the city is of relatively recent origin, whereas the Jews have been there since before the completion of the first Holy Temple in 962 BC. Cattan: Jerusalem is a predominantly Arab city, holy to Islam, and "very few Jews" returned to Jerusalem for many centuries.

Round Two: the recent past. Cattan: Since the 1967 takeover, Israel has forcibly "judaized" Jerusalem, desecrating non-Jewish holy places and seeking to "obliterate all traces of the Islamic and Christian heritage". Prittie: It was the Arabs who desecrated Jewish cemeteries in the old city during the period of Jordanian rule 1948-1967, and the Israeli mayor Teddy Kollek has shown far greater respect for and tolerance of religious diversity than any of his predecessors. Cattan: Ah, but *look at what Kollek has done to* our beloved, disfiguring her with "hideous concrete structures" designed to make Jewish control permanent. Prittie: Photographs of French Hill published in the press are misleading since they give the impression that the new build*ings overshadow* Al Aqsa and the Dome of the Rock. And, anyway, the Arabs of Jerusalem have never been so well off as they are under Israeli rule.

The problem is that claims and counter claims of this kind, are ultimately pointless. The question — for example — of whether Jerusalem is really as holy to Muslims as they say it is can be reduced to a dispute over whether the "Further Mosque" *mentioned in Chapter 17 Verse I* of the Koran is, or is not, a reference to the Al Aqsa, and if so whether this can have any meaning for Islam at all since the Al Aqsa Mosque was built over half a century after the death of the prophet Mohammed.

It is here — Round Three — that the arguments become rather more vague, and shot through with wishful thinking. *Henry Cattan holds that* the United Nations resolution of 1947 making Jerusalem a *corpus separatum* is still valid, and that the Israeli occupation of the city is illegal under international law. Mr Cattan favours a Temporary International Authority, to be followed by a Tripartite Communal Council representing the three major religions. Mr Prittie, after giving a fair account of the *current* debate over "internationalization", plumps for the concept of "self-rule", under which Jews and Arabs would somehow share power harmoniously:

Unfortunately, "self-rule", while a pleasant enough idea, is almost certainly a pipe dream. *Equally, Mr Cattan's wish to see* the Israelis abandon Jerusalem to some Authority or Council is understandable, but futile. The hard fact is that the Israelis control Jerusalem, are not going to relinquish it, and neither the Arab world nor the UN is in a position to make them do so. Any negotiations must start from that reality, rather than from sterile wrangling or fanciful theorizing, if the *Palestinians are ever to realize* their hope of gaining at least part of Jerusalem in any future Middle East peace settlement.

Richard Owen

London debuts

Thanks to the close involvement of the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges in last week's South Bank Festival of Romantics, young artists from overseas were able to contribute enterprising and varied debut recitals, even if the music they presented did not always fall within the "early decades" (1780-1840) of the festival's *scope*.

What, for instance, was Ravel's *Gaspard de la nuit* and Scriabin's Sonata No 5 doing in the young American Christopher O'Riley's recital on Wednesday? He propelled them to the end of his programme with unflagging energy, mercilessly dissipated in playing of remarkable aggression and violence of timbre and dynamics. His inability or unwillingness to listen to the quality of sound produced by his strong fingers and modulate it either to the sensibility of the music or to the acoustics of the hall made his Ravel seem little more than a virtuoso study; but it distorted most cruelly the Chopin *Polonaise Fantasie* and Schumann *Fantasiestücke with which he* began his recital.

Jolanta Radek's recital of Polish songs on Friday evening was one of the most enjoyable recitals of the entire festival. It lasted, alas, barely half an hour as she was supposed to be sharing it with the Polish pianist Jerzy Sterczynski, who was unable to appear.

That there were only 20 or so people in the audience made all *the more remarkable* and admirable her easy stage manner and radiant, firmly supported soprano.

Hilary Finch

Ballet

Dance Theatre of Harlem

Covent Garden

With Mrs Reagan in the audience, Dance Theatre opened its first Covent Garden season on Monday night: a big *step for a company until now* associated with Sadler's Wells as their London home. The works likely to gain most from the change are their Balanchine ballets, one of which was included.

With Isiah Jackson conducting the Covent Garden Orchestra and Stephen Lade as the solo pianist, Hindemith's masterly score sounded good, and on stage the patterns of the *choreography*, *unpredictable* but, once seen in their musical context, inevitable, flowered with room to breathe. Virginia Johnson *in the* Sanguinic section gave the most notable individual performance, smoothly radiant.

I am not convinced that the *first third of the* programme was well-chosen for the Royal Opera House, in spite of the whoops of joy that greeted *some of its more* exuberant moments. *Belé*, which has



Virginia Johnson, Eddie Shellman

mildly varied choreography and maddeningly repetitious music, both by Geoffrey Holder, is a carnival number that goes on much too long.

It was coupled with the *Corsair pas de deux*, a showpiece that challenges invidious comparisons on this stage. Elena Carter, attractively advanced in prowess since we last saw her, has sweetness but not a lot of authority for her role. Eddie Shellman relies more on *forcefulness than control* for the virtuoso solos, and his heavy muscles cause him to lack grace in the adagio.

The new production of Scheherazade, which closed the bill, has been staged by Frederic Franklin, who made a welcome *return to the stage* to play the Eunuch: an interpretation of unusually dour officiousness. Geoffrey Guy's decor reasonably *approximates to Baksr's* but Carl Michell has provided very free variants on the costume designs.

To have the ballet danced by a cast mainly black defused the potential embarrassment of a situation hardly acceptable *today: the shock and guilty* thrill of white women making love to black men. Without that former aspect of the ballet, it emerges as a more direct story of sexual deceit, suspicion and revenge.

Not that the choreography, by today's standards, is very sexy. *Scheherazade* is really a museum piece, but worth showing for its historical interest. Especially so, when you have a dancer like Virginia Johnson to play Zobeide, who brings a haughty voluptuousness to the part until her *capture almost in flagrante*. At that point she illuminates the character by flaunting her power over her besotted husband just a little too soon, provoking his brother to give her game away and force her suicide.

John Percival

La Sylphide

Festival Hall

London Festival Ballet opened its three week summer season on the South Bank on Monday night with Peter Schaufuss's popular *production of Bournonville's La Sylphide*. No sign here of a company at the end of a hard season and looking for*ward to holidays*. The entire ensemble danced with enthusiasm, conviction and accuracy, led by two of the finest interpreters of the leading roles one *could hope to find* anywhere today.

Eva Evdokimova as the Sylph has lightened her *interpretation* from her *early days in this* production. She is now as insubstantial a creature as one could wish for, smiling enchantingly and her death scene was, in the words of Bournonville's "ideal dancer" Juliette Price, "like a butterfly, who looses the dust from its wings when touched by human hands".

She used her arms and her fine dark eyes to good effect and her high jump is ideal for the Bournonville style, as is her soft, precise footwork. I found her performance last night all the more impressive since I suspect by temperament and by *physique she is more suited to* the conteporary classical repertory.

Schaufuss himself has always been a fine James but in the last year he has developed into a major international star and his performance last night bore *that unmistakeable stamp*, especially in the mimed passages. His dancing was, as always marvellous; truly exciting. I did feel slightly cheated though that he did *tours en l'air* in one direction only in his Act II variation.

David Long plays Madge in a far less elaborate fashion than some of his predecessors. No *magic is involved* in his machinations, he brings about the hero's downfall through pure malice; a very convincing interpretation. Nicholas Johnson was a sympathetic Guru, dancing strongly in his solo, and Jacqueline Barrett a delicious Effie.

The majority of Schauffuss's changes to the traditional production wear extremely well. I particularly like the *pas de huit* which preceeds the two male variations in Act I and the extra solo for the Sylph in Act II. But I am increasingly unhappy about David Walker's over-elaborate costumes and his first-act setting, more like Queen Victoria's Balmoral than a simple Scottish farmhouse.

Judith Cruickshank

Jazz

Arthur Blythe

100 Club

Bouncing along to bebop

Someone recently described the *Californian alto saxophonist* Arthur Blythe as "the new Charlie Parker", or words to that effect, which is the kind of *nonsense* propagated when a movement is short of leaders. Such an extravagant comparison can hardly help Blythe, but neither is it likely to hinder him, since he is already a mature musician with an intriguing attitude to ensemble organization.

His appearance in London on Monday night was eagerly anticipated, and although some disappointment was caused by the absence of his brilliant cellist, Abdul Wadud, who had returned to America, leaving the group a quartet, the large audience seemed well-satisfied by the performance of the reduced ensemble.

Blythe's improvising is notable for his sharp rhythmic attack and for his tone, which is quite warm and rounded in its natural state, with a pronounced vibrato, but flattens *into harshness at strategic* moments. His melodic gift is brought most fully to bear on his compositions, which are unusually varied, and is not so clearly emphasized in his solos.

Among his preferences is the use of a tuba in place of a string *bass*, although despite Bob Stewart's remarkable prowess, it was difficult to see how this benefited the band as a whole.

When blowing a walking 4/4 line, as he was often called on to do, Stewart seemed hampered by the instrument's *slower response*; in partnership with Bobby Battle's conventional modern drumming, a *string bass would have provided* a greater degree of swing.

Probably the most provocative member of the group is the *guitarist, Calvin Bell, who* combined an old-fashioned, pre-rock tone with oblique embellishments. Close listening revealed that even his strangest flights were somehow related to the material at hand: he came on like a cubist B. B. King in a fast bebop blues, the standard phrases deconstructed and reassembled at odd angles, and played pretty running chords behind Blythe as they duetted on Erroll Garner's "Misty".

Of Blythe's own tunes, the most immediately appealing were the bouncy "Miss Nancy" and a slow, slinky tango which evolved quite unnecessarily from its original bitter-sweet mood into a frenetic samba. Do jazz solos always have to get faster, louder and wilder? Of course not; it just seems that way sometimes.

Richard Williams

Concert

Mischief from the master

BBC SO

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Storytelling and evocation lured a large audience and *television* cameras to the Albert Hall on Monday night for what must have been a cameraman's delight.

Though there was doubtless endless scope for the overt exposition of facial and instrumental character in the cameras' zooming commentary, the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Rozhdestvensky started their Russian evening with what was, *from where I was sitting* at least, a disappointingly characterless *Night on the Bare Mountain*.

The *Sorochintsy Fair* version (Mussorgsky added choral and vocal parts for insertion in his unfinished comic opera), sung rather tentatively in English by the BBC Chorus and Singers, with David Wilson-Johnson as a stentorian, but in translation, *bathetic, Black God, raised no* more thrillingly the body of demons than the more familiar orchestral tone-poem.

The Albert Hall quelled even the flames of the Promethean fire to a dry, if crackling tinder: Scriabin's sensuous and sensual *Prometheus* was an exquisite patterning of fine-meshed and infinitely varied textures, brightly flecked and shot through with Victoria Postnikova's virile, quirkily elusive, minutely responsive piano playing: one was absorbed in the minutiae of the score's invention rather than transported in its ecstasy.

Flanking the Scriabin came Hans Christian Andersen's and Hoffman's stories, as different from each other in the telling as in the tale. Prokofiev's *The Ugly Duckling*, a charmingly *and deftly orchestrated* version of his setting for voice and piano, was sung by Elisabeth Söderström. With a winning combination of the intimacy of storytelling and vivid dramatic projection, while the second act of Tchaikovsky's *Nutcracker*, last night bright with the art and movement *of the fair*ground compared with Prokofiev's set of aquatints, was performed with irrepressible rhythmic life and more than a touch of mischief from the face and baton of its genial master of ceremonies.

Hilary Finch

Interview

Sorry, I'm a star myself now I'm in my sixties

Tomorrow sees one of the year's biggest West End openings at the Queen's Theatre. It is Simon Gray's new play, Quatermaine's Terms, directed by *Harold Pinter*. One of the stars is Robin Bailey (pictured), an actor whose first love is the stage, but who has lately been seen more in top-rating television series. SHERIDAN MORLEY spoke to Bailey about his career and the actor's life.

Actors who still believe that catchy titles are somehow associated with television stardom need to think long and hard about the career of Robin Bailey. Now at the very beginning of his sixties, with 40 solid years in the business already behind him, he finds himself for the first time instantly street-recognizable thanks to two long-running television comedy *series* the titles of which he himself has to pause before recalling precisely to mind.

For the record, his current ITV top-of-the-ratings is called *Sorry, I'm A Stranger Here Myself* and the one before that, popularly recalled as "You know, the one with the old uncle", was in fact Peter Tinniswood's *I Didn't Know You Cared*.

But it is as a stage actor that Bailey first thinks of himself, and in that context he is now to be found in Simon Gray's new play *Quatermaine's Terms*. As always with the plays of Mr Gray, information before the first night is hard to come by, though when I suggested to the director, Harold Pinter, that, as it was set in a rundown Cambridge *language school for* foreign students, an alternative title might have been *English Without Tears*, the look I got *suggested* that we are some light years removed from the lost world of Terence Rattigan.

But though the play does bring together a remarkable array of stage talent (Bailey, Edward Fox, Prunella Scales), there is not much doubt that on the tour it has been memories of that *talent in I Didn't Know You Cared*, the Abdication series and *Fawlty Towers* which have been causing the queues *around the* box-offices of Richmond and Brighton.

Bailey accepts that philosophically. "So long as they come, what does it really matter why they come?" he says. "At a time when theatregoing is so expensive that people need to be told by at least 20 friends and critics to hasten along before they'll even begin to think about it, any encouragement is welcome and at least we can boast a cast of seven. Half the shows in London right now seem to be solo turns."

Bailey's last West End appearance was all of nine years ago, though he has since then done a three-year stint on the Olivier and Lyttelton stages of the National in everything from *Volpone* to Priestley.

He says: "I rather enjoyed that; everyone says it's like working in a hospital and it's all too big and too modern, but what else were they supposed to build on the South Bank? A replica of the Theatre Royal Haymarket? The only danger there is that you settle into a routine whereby if one show flops you know there are still six more to open before Christmas, whereas in the West End you feel there's more at stake each time.

"There's more of a buzz, especially if you find yourself in a company like this, in a play by Gray directed by Pinter. They are a magical team. Where usually the director keeps the writer away until the dress rehearsal, here we have a team who waste nothing, leave nothing to chance and who seem to operate like a single being."

One gets the feeling that fools are not gladly suffered where the Baileys come from; the only son of a shopkeeper, he grew *up on the edge of* D. H. Lawrence country in a Nottinghamshire village called Hucknall. Father died when he was six, leaving mother to bring up Robin and his only sister:

"As a result we got over-protected; understandable, but bloody tiresome", he says. Mother was determined I shouldn't go on the stage, so melodramatically I had to walk out of the house.

"I got a job at the GPO in Nottingham, *sorting the letters*, but the hours were crippling for any sort of a social life so I forced myself to do the Civil Service exam so that I could get a job as an auditor which meant better money and all your evenings off.

"But that was boring, and by then I was *sure the only thing* I wanted was to be an actor so I joined all the local amateur dramatic groups in the district and eventually Harry Hanson took me into the Theatre Royal at Nottingham and I was a professional actor. Within a few months of that, the war started."

Five years later he started again, acted his way up through the reps to a first London stage appearance in 1947 which was the year he also got his film start in Ustinov's *Private Angelo*, and has been in work almost ever since. Along the *way he did no less than three* Australian years as Professor Higgins in *My Fair Lady*, and a catastrophic Broadway musical called *Jenny* in which Mary Martin portrayed the celebrated actress Laurette Taylor.

"I played her second husband. The poor man who played her first husband got sacked on the tour because they said the audience didn't like him. Which was not surprising, when you consider that in order to make it acceptable for the ever-lovable Miss Martin to leave him in the first place, he had to be seen on stage kicking dogs and small children.

"The whole experience was a nightmare.

"The next year I was back in *New York with Joan Fontaine* in *A Severed Head*. Not a good idea, either. But Australia was lovely; I knew my singing was no worse than Rex's, and the *show had already* done two years on Broadway and two in London, so it was like stepping into a Rolls-Royce with the engine already turning over. I had a contract for 18 months to tour the whole of Australia and New Zealand and by the time it expired, we still hadn't left Sydney. One of my children even settled there".

That son now runs a radio station in Hong Kong; another is an archivist at the Guild Hall and a third tears tickets at the National, while their mother was once Ophelia to Wolfit's Hamlet at the Cairo Opera.

In later years, Bailey has also taken to directing plays, notably at the King's Head in Islington, and again in Australia.

"Not that I'm complaining; people call me a working actor, which is what they mean when they're too polite to say jobbing, but better that than unemployment. The only trouble with an actor's life is that you have no real chance to initiate; you sit there and wait for the phone to ring, and then if there's only the one offer you usually take it, and if there are two then you hope you have the judgment to choose the right one.

"Birmingham rep was my university, where I learnt the business and did my Shakespeares. Twelve in one year, mostly leads, and then a *Peer Gynt*. Mother always came backstage after the first nights and said: 'Very nice, dear.'

"Just that, never changed *it* until I did my *Peer* and then she said: 'Well dear, I suppose you'll get better parts as you go along.' I *still worry* about that."

■ *Margaret Tyzack is to play Martha in Edward Albee's* ***Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*** at the National Theatre, replacing Joan Plowright, who is ill.

Miss Tyzack, who has not played at the NT before, has appeared in the RSC's *Summerfolk*, in the West End production of *Vivat Vivat Regina*, and on television including *The Forsyte Saga*, *The First Churchills*, *Cousin Bette*, *I Claudius*, and *The Reason of Things*.

Until Miss Tyzack's first performance as Martha on August 19, Pamela Buchner, Joan Plowright's understudy, will continue in the role.

Why I feel so close to the Commonwealth

by the Prince of Wales

As Commonwealth leaders join in the celebration of his wedding, Prince Charles expresses his enthusiasm for the institution of which one day he will be head

I do think that one of the most essential things in life is, if you can, to try and see yourself and your country as others see you. It is not easy, but it does go a long way towards reducing some of the tension and danger that exist in this world.

I also think that one central problem about life lies in ignorance and prejudice. Most of us are prejudiced about something or other, and many of us are also ignorant about a great deal.

Many people perhaps do not know much about the Commonwealth. The essential factor of the one hundred or so different bodies comprising the Commonwealth is very often missed by outside observers, and also by people who are living within Commonwealth countries. They just see one or two aspects of the Commonwealth without realizing that there is an enormous amount going on beneath the surface.

This is what the Commonwealth secretariat involves itself in particularly. But it does not get much publicity—and it is how you get the message across that is one of the most difficult things about an association like the Commonwealth.

Everybody knows about the United Nations, and people have their own views about it: how effective it is, and so on. But not many people really know what the Commonwealth is about.

I at least find, being in the fortunate position of visiting endless Commonwealth countries, that I do pick up a fairly good idea of what is going on, so I can go around passing on some of the things I have gleaned. We know that there is much more to the Commonwealth than meets the eye; one of the great advantages in having the Commonwealth is in the links it helps to foster between developing countries and the developed.

To take an example, I spent about two weeks in India in November and December last year. A lot of people, I think, fail to understand what problems exist there. I didn't realize, for instance, that the population increases at the same rate as the population of Australia—in other words, twelve million extra Indians a year. How do you deal as a country with that kind of population increase? How do you build enough roads, enough schools? How do you provide proper sanitation and enough hospitals? The problems are enormous.

The Commonwealth, fortunately, is an association which encompasses people from all different types of existence. One thing I learnt is that you cannot judge a country like a Third World country through western eyes. It is such a very different thing altogether. I think that this is something that sometimes Europeans are bad at doing—appreciating that there is such a very great difference in the oriental approach to life.

The other great thing about the Commonwealth is that all its member countries, whether monarchies or republics, basically share a common parliamentary system and legal system. Even though some of them have a single party, after a very short time they discover they prefer more than one party.

At least it is based on a common, originally British system. This, I think, is another factor which brings us all together. All of us, believing as we do in an association like the Commonwealth, have to do something towards actually making it function and relevant to all our lives. The younger generation too must carry on the work, or the thing would slowly die.

I personally think it is more than worth preserving. One of the great examples of Commonwealth activity was the successful conclusion in Zimbabwe to the Rhodesian problem. That was a great triumph for the Commonwealth acting together. Above all else, one has to work at it, like any relationship.

People keep telling me, now that I'm about to get married, that the most successful marriages are the ones where you have to make an effort, that you cannot expect the whole thing to be lovely, rosy and successful unless you do work at it. Exactly the same can be said of the Commonwealth.

This article is based on impromptu remarks made at a Commonwealth students' conference in New Zealand in April.

Photograph by Snowdon

100 years of publicly saying it in French

Ian Murray traces the history of that cross-Channel institution, the political poster



Paris, 1981: the French Kilroy was here

Paris

For the past few weeks men in shiny yellow waterproof suits have been cleaning up France after what has been, even by French standards, one of the most intensive periods of election campaigning ever.

Four national elections in eight weeks may have changed the course of French history. In the process, lamp posts, escalators, hoardings and walls have been daubed and redaubed with posters and graffiti of every possible political persuasion. The men in the waterproof suits, armed with high-pressure hoses, have been washing them away.

Sticking up posters is a very French method of expressing a point of view. Yet the right to do it is enshrined in a law which is, ironically, best known by the fact that it is invoked precisely to stop people sticking up posters. "Defense d'afficher/loi du 29 Juillet 1881" is writ large on the side of almost every public building in the country. On the face of it it would seem that a hundred years ago today prosecution of bill stickers became a French national obsession.

In fact, the reverse was the case. The law of July 29, 1881, formed part of what Leon Gambetta then termed "that mounting wave of democracy" which was flooding across the country in the wake of the Franco-Prussian war. It was a law expressly designed to protect the freedom of the press as well as everything, including books and posters, printed by presses.

There are many comparisons to be drawn between the spirit of France in those days and the spirit of France of the moment. Republicanism was sweeping the land, with radicals like Gambetta and Jules Ferry in the forefront. Conservatism, the Roman Catholic Church and the monarchists were on the defensive.

Reforms were being drawn up on every kind of topic: an amnesty for what amounted to political offenders was being considered: the right of the church to run schools was being questioned; tax reform was being suggested; the legalization of divorce was being discussed.

Small wonder then that at the same time there was a move to free the press from the restrictions which had bound it since the days of the *ancien regime*. Gambetta himself had recognized the usefulness and power of the press in founding *La Republique Francaise* to express his radical ideas and knew well what the restrictions were.

Considerable influence on political thinking was being wielded by journalists like Henri Rochefort, a renegade marquis who was fired from *Le Figaro* in 1868 on government orders for the virulence of his attacks on the Second Empire. He went on to found a weekly called *La Lanterne*, which was so successful among Republicans that Rochefort was forced for a while into exile to avoid prosecution from an indignant government.

His refusal to be silenced eventually led to his deportation to New Caledonia, but he escaped to Geneva and continued to write his radical ideas from exile until he was granted amnesty in 1880. By then it was already agreed in France that the freedom of speech would have to be protected by law and the draft Bill had begun its way through Parliament.

It was not an easy passage. In May, 1877, a technical argument over part of it was used as a pretext by the conservative President Macmahon to dissolve Parliament and call an election in the hope of curbing the strength of the radicals. It was an attempt which failed utterly, with the radical left emerging easy winners. Not until General de Gaulle came to power in 1958 did any French President ever dare to dissolve Parliament.

While Macmahon stayed on at the Elysee his power was broken and the anti-conservative elements in France agreed that there should be "no enemies of the Left". Just as today the Socialists have accepted Communists into government, so the Republicans of that time sought to create a common front with the most radical of the left.

The year 1889 saw Paris staging the international exhibition, attracting visitors like the Prince of Wales to what many at the time wanted to be seen as a manifestation of Republican success. At the time it was still illegal to celebrate Bastille Day, but the authorities found a way round that by proclaiming a "people's festival" on July 30, which was particularly memorable for the fact that the Garde Republicaine played the Marseillaise, even though the marching song of the French revolution was then illegal.

One of the highlights of the exhibition was the huge Statue of Liberty which France was about to send to the United States.

In October, the Left won convincingly in the local elections and the following January it took 66 of the 82 seats in the Senate. Gambetta's "wave of democracy" was flooding in.

Macmahon had to step down and Jules Grevy took his place as President, promising to be "submissive to the great law of parliamentary government. I shall never begin a contest with its national will expressed by its constitutional organs". In other words the President of France would not block any measure taken by its elected assembly.

The first Prime Minister of this newly all-powerful parliament was William Henry Waddington, a naturalized Frenchman. It is a strange irony that it was while this son of an English industrialist was in power that the Marseillaise was officially made the French national anthem, that July 14 was made the national holiday and that the Assembly was moved back to Paris from Versailles.

Waddington did not last long, but the desire for radical change continued. It was spearheaded by the new generation of law teachers, which was forming to teach in the state schools now that the Church dominated education system was being supplemented. They were taught patriotism and solidarity, in place of religion and were politically the most articulate group by the time the general election of 1881 was fought and convincingly won by the Left.

There was thus no difficulty, given the mood of the time, in passing the law of July 29, 1881. It gave anyone the right to publish, provided the true name and address of the publisher was printed and subject to certain guarantees with the authorities. Basically only libel in its different forms could lead to a prosecution.

Posters and books came under the terms of the same law. Again the publishers had to identify themselves, but the right to stick up posters was absolute—or nearly. However radical their viewpoint, the lawmakers had very traditional ideas about protecting the beauty of France.

They realized that if posters were stuck up indiscriminately everywhere they would create an eyesore, especially on monuments and public buildings. So each mayor was given what amounted to the right of veto. If he, with his fellow counsellors, decided that posters would be aesthetically out of place, then he could decree that the only permissible writing on the wall was "Defense d'afficher/loi du 29 Juillet, 1881".

Henry Fairlie

Jews yes, but America comes first

Washington

The idea that there is a Jewish vote or a Jewish lobby in America which has a single-minded and determining influence on American policy is one of those half truths or near truths which are more difficult to eradicate than a plain falsehood. It would be especially difficult to believe that American Jews are today deciding or even greatly affecting the policies of the Reagan administration.

We may begin with a piece of history. There is no question that President Eisenhower's attitude during the Suez operation in 1956 was affected by the fact that he was immersed in his campaign for reelection. But electoral pressures did not make him support Israel or its British and French allies. If there was a Jewish vote able to control decisions in an election, it was peculiarly ineffective then.

The United States has more Jews than any other country, Israel included. They are still concentrated mainly in large cities which in this century have been electorally powerful. They have a way of throwing up leaders — political and cultural, religious and communal — who are articulate and skilled in organization. So their influence is very noticeable. But the influence is American before it is Jewish.

It is hard to establish this in our mind. But we ought really to speak of Jewish Americans rather than of American Jews. It would be very odd if, in this land of rare opportunity for them, the Jews were not sharply American. To say that they put Israel's interests before America's is to ignore the stake which they have in this country.

A powerful senator, not Jewish but a strong friend of Israel, representing a state with a large number of Jews, was heard to say the other day that he thought that Israel's cause was lost. By this, he meant that it is lost in America's public mind. A recent public opinion poll suggests that he may be wrong. But his remark is a reminder that Israel has no defence but America's word.

For where else, if Israel is destroyed, will Jews be safe? It is all very well for a gentile to think that Jews in New York or Los Angeles are unnecessarily jumpy. But if America becomes the only place where large numbers of Jews may safely be full citizens, then for how long will even American society extend that full citizenship to them?

Before talking of the Jewish vote, or the Jewish lobby — terms which certainly represent some reality but carry a suspicion of conspiracy — one must talk of the genius of America: essentially it is its pluralism, a word which used elsewhere, seems wan. "Pluralism" can sound so flat and sociological a term for what in America courses in the veins of one's own daily going about one's business.

What are all these people doing here? That is how pluralism here hits one in the face. With their different shapes, and different colours, and different noses, and different smells, and different dress, and different altars, what are they all doing here? One knows that the motto of the country is *E pluribus Unum*; but surely this is carrying it too far. No country can have so many pluribuses in one omnibus. It is the pluralism which protects them.

No one is more alert than the Jewish American to the preciousness, and also the precariousness of that pluralism. People abroad may think of the "Jewish vote" in terms of only foreign policy. In that case, they will not understand it. There is also, perhaps more now than ever, an intricate Jewish influence on domestic policy, directed at the defence of American pluralism.

The Jewish American is sensitive to any policy which, by creating privileges for any ethnic group, would threaten or even call into question the equality of opportunity in which that pluralism is rooted. When privileges are granted, it means that privileges can also be taken away. Affirmative action for some means a denial to others. Quota systems reek to the Jew of the ghetto. Race ought no more to be a ground for advantage than disadvantage.

If he instinctively quivers at such threats, it is precisely because they seem to endanger all that enables six million Jews to live safely here, as hardly anywhere else in the world. A constitution which did not maintain this pluralism, as in the separation between religion and the state, would be to him a fragile promise of his survival. He survives by treaties, constitutions, promises on paper, both here and in Israel.

The chancelleries of Europe must understand that the wish to defend Israel is planted in the American, and not just in the Jew, and it is planted in the Jewish American as an American as well as a Jew. To appreciate this, one need only consider that what was really at issue in the creation of Israel was a principle as old as America itself: the provision of a place of immigration for those with nowhere safe to go.

The piece of paper on which America was created let the Sephardic Jews into the country before 1840 and the Ashkenazic Jews from Germany soon after. By about 1880 Jews from Russia and Poland poured in. Then came the Nazi era, which by 1945 had left the remnants of European Jewry with nowhere to go.

When Britain as the mandatory power would not let them into Palestine, without providing them with refuge elsewhere, the United States was eventually left with no alternative but to support the creation of Israel. The "Jewish vote" really became Zionist under the pressure of the oldest American principle: the oppressed must have somewhere to go.

What is more, after Europe's failure to protect its own Jews, they must have somewhere of their own and not just be able to go to America, otherwise America's own sanctuary would be endangered. America could not maintain its own generous immigration policies if it were ever to become the only place of refuge in the world. It would then become not a land of opportunity but a dumping ground, and its pluralism would buckle.

This, more than anything else, is what ultimately drove the "Jewish vote" into being Zionist, and then drove President Truman to the same position, that America could not be left as the only place for the remnants of European Jewry to go. If British policy had not left those refugee ships to toss in the Mediterranean, then British policy would not have been subject to such American pressure to create Israel.

More than by any precise electoral pressure, that is how the "Jewish vote" acted then. It reacted to events more than to any Zionist ideology. Events forced its hand, as much as it forced Truman's hand, and Truman forced Britain's hand. And just as it was as Americans rather than as Jews that they had their influence then, so is it also Americans, as the latest public opinion poll shows, who are still pro-Israel, although not pro-Begin.

The Jewish lobby in America is an American lobby. That is the dark secret of its influence.

THE TIMES DIARY

Four of Prince Charles's attributes lend themselves to epigrams, most—but not all—flattering.

His ears: *The ears are the last feature to age—Malcolm de Chazal.*

His love of opera: *No good opera plot can be sensible, for people do not sing when they are feeling sensible—W. H. Auden.*

Opera, n. A play representing life in another world, whose inhabitants have no speech but song, no motions but gestures and no postures but attitudes—Ambrose Bierce.

His cello playing: *The cello is like a beautiful woman who has not grown older, but younger with time, more slender, more supple, more graceful—Pablo Casals.*

And Josef Weinheber's definition of chamber music: first violin—I, in love with the beauty of this world, endow it with my beauty . . . I am only song; I sound. Second violin—For me, beside your more ethereal being, it is forbidden to have an I . . . Let me accompany you, sister! Viola—My grey hair makes it my duty to name the abyss for you . . . I suffer. Cello—I know in my heart of hearts, that all is fate, I am true to the whole: enjoy life and repent! I do not warn. I weep with you. I console.

His education—especially his degree in anthropology and archaeology: *An archaeologist is the best husband any woman can have: the older she gets, the more interested he is in her—Agatha Christie.*

Goethe, Groucho and the Princess of Wales

That young boy—the 10-year-old who crawled under the benches at Tidworth at the weekend to be near Lady Diana—got it about right: all red-blooded males have fallen "a little in love" with the future Princess of Wales over the past few months. It follows that we can't bear to see her weeping, when the papparazzi get out of hand.

Even less bearable, however, for readers of *The Times*, is to have her give such boring answers to the Press Association interviewer earlier this week. (Q: Do you find it easy to get on with people of different backgrounds? A: Yes. Q: Your fashion sense has been universally admired. Do you choose your clothes and hats? A: Yes.)

Beautiful women of 20, even soon-to-be-Princesses, cannot be expected to know all the answers, like Fenella Fielding in *The Importance of Being Earnest*. But, "somewhere in the world", as someone other than Wilde said, "there is an epigram for every dilemma". And so there is. Lady Diana will soon find her own words . . . but until she does, here—to commemorate The Wedding—are a few epigrams for her to be going on with, suited to some of the new situations in which she may find herself. Apologies to Auden, Maugham, and the others.

The wedding

Humphrey Bogart [a distant relative of Lady Diana] cried at all his own weddings—and with reason—Lauren Bacall.

Learn to obey before you command—Solon.

A bride's attitude towards her betrothed can be summed up in three words: Aisle. Altar. Hymn—Frank Muir and Denis Norden.

Four things are white, the fifth exceeds the rest Snow, silver, ceruse, age, and a chaste breast—Edward May.

If it were not for the presents, an elopement would be preferable—George Ade.

It is a mistake for a taciturn, serious-minded woman to marry a jovial man, but not for a serious-minded man to marry a light-hearted woman—Goethe.

Her new in-laws

Royalty itself: Royalty does good and is badly spoken of—Antisthenes.

Princes are like heavenly bodies, which cause good or evil times, and which have much veneration, but no rest—Francis Bacon.

The foremost art of kings is the power to endure hatred—Seneca.

In a few years there will be only five kings in the world—the King of England and the four kings in a pack of cards—King Farouk.

Family life: The parents' age must be remembered, both for joy and anxiety—Confucius.

There is little less trouble in governing a private family than a whole kingdom—Montaigne.

Court life: The two maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his countenance, and never to keep his word—Jonathan Swift.

The Queen's favourite drink: The Malvern Water, says Dr John Hall/ is famed for containing just nothing at all—Anon.

The Royal Family's love of horses: Go anywhere in England, where there are natural, wholesome, contented, and really nice English people; and what do you always find? That the stables are the real centre of the household—George Bernard Shaw.

A canter is the cure for every evil—Benjamin Disraeli.

If you ride a horse, sit close and tight/If you ride a man, sit easy and light—Benjamin Franklin.

Ascot is so exclusive that it is the only racecourse in the world where the horses own the people—Art Buchwald.

Dangerous at both ends and uncomfortable in the middle—Ian Fleming.

When we love animals and children too much, we love them at the expense of man—Jean-Paul Sartre.

The Royal Ancestors: The Georges by Walter Savage Landor:

George the First was always reckoned
Vile, but viler George the Second;
And what mortal ever heard
Any good of George the Third?
When from the earth the Fourth descended
(God be praised!) the Georges ended.

No man can cause more grief than that one clinging blindly to the vices of his ancestors—William Faulkener.

My favourite programme is Mrs Dale's Diary. I try never to miss it because it is the only way of knowing what goes on in a middle class family—The Queen Mother.



Royal Gloucester

The country in general: I dislike being in the country in August, because my legs get so bitten by barristers—Lydia Lopokova (Lady Keynes).

The good thing about the country is . . . . that we don't have there any bad weather at all—only a number of different kinds of good—Joseph Wood Krutch.

The city has a face, the country a soul—Jacques de Lacretelle.

A man must be of a very quiet and happy nature, who can long endure the country; and, moreover, very well contented with his own insignificant person—Longfellow.

Gloucestershire in particular: Attractions for the coming week are Masters Wet, Dim, Drip and Bleak—after W. H. Auden in "Roar Gloucestershire".

Highgrove: Small rooms or dwellings discipline the mind, large ones weaken it—Leonardo da Vinci.

Wisecracks

About her youth: The only thing I regret about my past life is the length of it. If I had my life again I'd make all the same mistakes—only sooner—Talulah Bankhead.

I am just turning forty and taking my time about it—Harold Lloyd.

In youth one has tears without grief; you old people have grief without tears—(after) Joseph Roux.

What to say if . . .

. . . *she meets Mrs Margaret Thatcher:* There are three groups no Prime Minister should provoke: the Vatican, the Treasury and the miners—Stanley Baldwin. Or:

You know you haven't stopped talking since I came in here? You must have been vaccinated with a phonograph needle—Groucho Marx.

Sebastian Coe: Time wounds all heels—Groucho Marx.

President Mitterrand: Stay off Verlaine; he was always chasing Rimbauds—Dorothy Parker.

Sir Keith Joseph: If all you economists were laid end-to-end you would not reach a conclusion—not quite Bernard Shaw.

Sir Peter Hall: I didn't like the play, but then I saw it under adverse conditions—the curtain was up—Groucho Marx.

Rhodes Boyson: I don't want to talk grammar. I want to talk like a lady—Bernard Shaw.

His Holiness the Pope: There's a Bible on that shelf there. But I keep it next to Voltaire—poison and antidote—Bertrand Russell.

John Nott: A fully equipped duke costs as much to keep up as two Dreadnoughts, and dukes are just as great a terror, and they last longer—David Lloyd George.

Sir John Betjeman: Make me a beautiful word for doing things tomorrow, for that surely is a great and blessed invention—Bernard Shaw.

Michael Foot: The revolutionary simpletons are everywhere—Percy Wyndham Lewis (almost).

Sir David McNee: Like fingerprints, all marriages are different—Bernard Shaw.

Hooray Henrys: The higher the voice, the smaller the intellect—Ernest Newman. Or:

You can be in the Horse Guards and still be common, dear—Terence Rattigan.

Sir Colin Davis: You have Van Gogh's ear for music—Billy Wilder.

Robert Carrier: Clear soup is a more important factor in life than a clear conscience—Saki.

Sir Hugh Casson: The British love permanence more than they love beauty—Hugh Casson.

Willie Hamilton: We all need someone we can bleed on—Mick Jagger. Or:

I never forget a face, but I'll make an exception in your case—Groucho Marx. Or:

It is never difficult to distinguish between a Scotsman with a grievance and a ray of sunshine.

Peter Watson

هكذا من الأصل



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A ROYAL AND FESTAL DAY

Today Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer are married. The day is theirs. The royalty, prelates and dignitaries in St Paul's Cathedral, the *horsemen, coachmen*, bandsman, footguards on the processional route and the ubiquitous security men who are their sharp and unsheathed doubles, the cameramen and commentators, the people who fill the streets, all these which make the spectacle are but the supporting cast. Even before the altar of the cathedral at this as at all weddings it is the couple themselves who make the marriage by their vows. However *gloriously* coped or royally laden, no other person present is more than an assistant, prompter, witness.

The day is theirs, and because it is theirs it belongs to the nation too. The nation is of old stock and new stock, mature, diverse, undrilled. Its people respond in many ways and the day belongs to all of them. It is not only for those who have woken from their bivouacs on the Mall, are crowding in to fill the streets, have been getting up their local revels, or have apportioned their day according to the television schedules. It belongs as well to those who feel that one more wedding picture thrust under their noses will make them scream, to company accountants gloomily reckoning the cost of yet another holiday with pay, and to those so moved by the occasion that they are off on a day-trip to Dublin or Boulogne for a seminar in republican studies. When Shakespeare *chronicled the English* monarchy he showed it in palaces, abbeys and battlefields. But part of the rich texture of his theme he found in Eastcheap, Gadshill and the orchards of Gloucestershire. The complicated and earthy sentiments their royal house evokes from the British people are comprised of more than awe and admiration.

The marriage of princes has always been the stuff of fairy tales and politics. The fairy tale is undimmed — a most *personable prince, heir to a* throne the most historic, secure and efficient in the world today, his bride young and beautiful and innocent of pomp — it is this and the spectacle in which it will be set that accounts most of all for the estimated three-quarters of a billion television watchers from Perth to Perigord and from Karachi to Calgary. The politics of the occasion are much changed from the days when the marriage of an heir apparent cemented a dynastic alliance and promised to exclude the disturbance of future rival claimants. The dynastic aspect of Prince Charles's marriage is *unimportant*, and the numerous and fruitful House of Windsor has already provided amply for uncontested succession. But there is a political significance of another kind in today's events.

The Crown in Parliament is the constitutional focus of unity in the nation; and of those elements it is the Crown that symbolizes unity without alloy. A nation does not, any more than a family, enclose the sum of its members' relationships, or exhaust their obligations and concerns. The world is wider. But like the family the nation is a primary unit in the construction of social order. Without coherence an inner loyalty it cannot *function well. Its visible* symbols of unity and loyalty are of much more than *ceremonial* importance.

The shocking and mysterious outbreaks of street violence this summer have shown *how fragile civil order is*. No one supposes troubles can be charmed away with a royal wand or smothered by royal sentiment. But today's ceremonies, symbolic of the nation's unity and symbolic in the ceremony of marriage of the realization of love, self-dedication and fruitfulness, are capable of refreshing the spirits of a people depressed *by persistent economic* malfunctioning and with new grounds for self-doubt suddenly presented to them.

The English throne is now identified with exemplary family life. That is one reason *for the respect and affection* in which it is held. Part of the public gratification in the royal wedding is in the prospect it affords of that character being carried forward into the next generation. The *elements* are present and the auspices good, but to fulfil its promise the marriage will need room to grow in mutual knowledge and happiness. For this as for all marriages that growth will be easier if external factors are conducive to it. The bride is eleven years *younger* than the prince. He is accustomed to thrive on a rapid round of public engagements and representative activities. She is not. Long years lie before them near or at the pinnacle of public attention. There is time and much to be said for the prince, *when he resumes* public duties with the princess at his side, to take an easier pace than he set for himself as a single man. They have a marriage to build and a family to make. They, their advisers, the press and the public should give them room to do it. For which *we wish* them "quiet days, fair issue and long life, With such love as 'tis now".

POLAND'S DEEPENING CRISIS

The Polish crisis is now entering a new phase dominated by *economic problems*. The queues are lengthening and demonstrators carry banners saying "hunger". Even ration cards cannot always be honoured. Production continues to decline. The harvest may bring temporary relief but the prospects for the *winter look grim. Queueing in* the summer is tolerable. *Queueing in the dark in* freezing rain or snow is less so. If people become not only hungry but cold as well, if there are power cuts and fuel shortages on top of higher prices and scant supplies, the extraordinary restraint which the Polish people have shown over the past twelve months could begin to crack.

The best that can be said of the recent party congress is *that it provided* a temporary political plateau from which to start a serious assault on the ecomomy. Even though the main burden of administrative reform is supposed to be transferred to the Government, only the party can provide the driving force and the *broad lines of policy*. It could not do this before the *congress* because it had lost its way and was still dominated by people with a strong interest in defending or concealing past mistakes. Now it is at least partly purged and reformed. New faces dominate the Central Committee. Even in the new Politburo continuity *is represented by only* four out of the fifteen members — Mr Kania, Mr Barcikowski, General Jaruzelski and Mr Olszowski. New statutes will make the leadership more accountable to the rank and file.

However, the reformists are not by any means *guaranteed* an easy ride. Centrism rules. *Even if Mr Kania is taken as* the mainstay of centrism — though his true inclinations are still difficult to discern behind his tactical battle for survival — his position is not quite as strong as it might have been. True, *he* was elected by free and secret *ballot, which is a remarkable* triumph, but he was not elected on the first day, as he had hoped, and when his day *eventually came nearly half* the delegates either abstained or voted *for the token* opposition put up by his ally, Mr Barcikowski. After that he felt it necessary to put together a Politburo in which Mr Albin Siwak, the most vociferous critic of reform, is not balanced by *Mr Rakowski*, who was its most eloquent and *popular advocate at the con*gress. Nearer to the centre, *but still on the conservative* side of it, is Mr Olszowski, who will remain a powerful figure, together with General Milewski from the security services.

Truly radical reformers are in *the minority and are mostly* outsiders in that they are not *only newcomers but also* workers with jobs outside Warsaw who will come to the capital only once a week. They could find themselves outmanoeuvred by the old hands in the Politburo and the professionals in the central apparatus. On the more positive side, the strong support which Mr Kania enjoys from the *army should be a stabiliz*ing factor as well as a warning to the Russians.

Mr Kania's attempt to balance the Politburo in this way was probably essential in order to reassure the Russians and keep the party itself together but it means that the truly *daunting problems of the* economy are to be tackled by a *somewhat uneasy coalition* in which there is bound to be a great deal of argument. This will make it difficult to push ahead with a coherent package of economic reforms as quickly as is necessary. Yet it is on the speed and credibility of this package that Poland's *future depends. Without it* Solidarity is unlikely to support higher prices and other rigours which are now necessary. Without it, western governments and bankers will not be persuaded that their credits and other forms of help are being properly used. *In effect, the fulfillment of the* Gdansk agreement, which gave birth to Solidarity with promises of shorter hours and other benefits, will have to be postponed. This requires the *regime to persuade people that* it is being postponed for good reason and above all that it is really being postponed and not cancelled. Thus the credibility of the regime is now as important as its policies

Yet even if credibility is achieved the immediate future looks bleak. *Poland's external* debt is now more than *$27,000m and there is a huge* shortage of hard currency cash not only for completing investment projects but also for supplying industry with raw materials and parts to keep production going. Contrary to what many people think, the sharp drop in production has not been caused only by a reduction in *the working week, and hardly* at all by strikes, but to a *significant extent by shortages* of components and other supplies from abroad.

Except in the vital coal fields, where the shorter week has had a more marked effect, the way out lies not just through harder work but through structural reforms *that will enable better use to* be made of limited resources.

Even this route is strewn with hazards because there is still no agreement on the nature of these reforms. Many economists look to the Hungarian model which gives considerable powers to factory *managers. Solidarity is pres*sing for the workers to have a greater say. Yet even within Solidarity there are disagreements similar to those in the British Labour movement over the relationship between unions and self-managing bodies, with some members seeing *self-management as a* threat to union power and *others* seeing it as a route towards it.

The success or failure of reforms therefore depends not only on whether the regime can produce its package but also on whether Solidarity can work out *its own* disagreements at its congress due at the end of this month, and then contribute constructively to finding a way out of the crisis.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The bishops and inner city violence

From Mr Leslie Collins

Sir, Much of what is wrong with this country and the causes of it, are made manifest in the letter from the eight bishops (July 25).

What is wrong is that in recent decades the view has been generated that the citizen has a right to expect society to care and cater for his every need, and if this detailed and solicitous care is not forthcoming from the state such that the citizen has to endure degrees of frustration, then he is *justified in engaging in protest*, disruption, and creating social disorder. It is the utterances of supposedly responsible people, like these bishops, which promulgated that absurd and socially destructive view. The bishops are right to anticipate an escalation of public disorder, for theirs is a self-fulfilling prophecy: it is precisely utterances such as made in their letter which give moral licence to the riots they purport *to be so concerned about*.

But the damage goes even deeper than that, for the attitudes of protest which the bishops condone have the effect of making young people unemployable.

Let the bishops look back over *the recent history of strikes and* absenteeism in British industry, of restrictive practices which put firms *out of business*, at the grotesqueries of the industrial *relations legislation, which result* in the *current* boom of "wrongful dismissal" cases before the court, etc, etc. How do the bishops consider the teenage rioters, who have been weaned on protest, will respond when they eventually do find themselves a job? In Liverpool today with its *37* per cent unemployment among the young, the young municipal typists are on strike, refusing to accept a wage offer of £89 per week for a 21-year-old.

What puzzles me, as a citizen, and as a member of the Church of England, is what the bishops consider their role to be. Why is it that every time the clergy open their mouths they appear to *produce a faithful, if feebler*, echo of the kind of statements we have grown monotonously used to hearing from certain kinds of politician and trade union leader? What, I ask myself, ever happened to Christianity?

The bishops are worried that young people are growing up without hope. Could I presume to suggest that, in a Christian culture, the only source of genuine hope for the underprivileged (as for others) is the *Christian gospel*. And in any culture it is the moral virtues of the *individual* (mobs have no virtue) which offer the only real prospect of positive development *both for the individual and society* at large?

"*Man does not live by bread alone*" said Christ, when resisting the temptations in the wilderness. The Church of England today seems to portray Christ as submitting to the temptation of becoming political.

L. F. COLLINS,
29 Birchington Road, N8.
July 27.

From Dr Alex Paton

Sir, What a disappointing letter from the Bishop of Birmingham and his colleagues. Surely we need suggestions for action, not repetition of the same tired old cliches.

May I float two ideas? At present policemen, soldiers and psychiatrists (and maybe others) can retire early with a pension. Why not extend this option to everyone at 55, and if sufficient cooperation is not forthcoming make early retirement the rule. What's so sacred about 60 or 65? There would then be plenty of jobs for the boys — and girls.

Secondly, let's start doing something about cleaning up the pigsties we call "inner cities". Whenever bodies like the National Trust or archaeological societies need to salvage something there is no shortage of volunteers to do the dirty work.

Why not recruit and pay teams of young people to clean up their own neighbourhoods? Then run a competition for the best kept areas and restore some of the *pride and dignity* which is so lacking in our present slums. Who knows? Even the "too old at 55" might join in.

Yours faithfully,
ALEX PATON,
15 Charlotte Road,
Birmingham.
July 26.

From Major-General R. F. Shields

Sir, When eight bishops write a long letter to you about the riots in our cities without once mentioning God, Christ or Christianity, are we not entitled to wonder what or whom they truly *represent?*

Yours faithfully,
RONALD SHIELDS,
58 Petersfield Road,
Midhurst,
Sussex.
July 25.

From Mr Anthony Blond

Sir, The eight urban bishops concerned about the employment of young people *have* the power to shake off outworn attitudes and re-educate public opinion. The remedy lies at the doorsteps of their lordships.

Within their dioceses are many buildings in need of repair. Could they not institute apprenticeships in the areas of carpentry, electricity, heat engineering and masonry? And like the masons of old let this young workforce be mobile. The essence of civilization is the maintenance of things and people.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY BLOND
36 Chester Row, SW1.
July 25.

Personal thoughts on a public occasion

From Mr Yehudi Menuhin

Sir, Never before on such a scale will the whole world have been able to look in on what is, however magnificent, essentially a private occasion. Television by satellite is allowing *every eye to* be that of a voyeur's.

British pomp and circumstance *differs entirely from* any other people's public pageantry. The latter's are planned deliberately to impress an audience, to show off. They are in character essentially extrovert and conceived for effect.

Here is a people, essentially introvert, *joining in a solemn act* of faith, hallowed by a long and binding tradition of constant usage.

Neither is the precise discipline oppressive, nor the jubilation trivial. It is a high example of the serious sans grief, the smile and not the laugh, it is the very dignity of man and woman that is being celebrated today.

Those who come from overseas, except for the Commonwealth *cousins, who already know*, expecting to see a television spectacular and those who watch in remote European, American, African, Asian hamlets will no doubt discover that for once they are witnessing a performance not created by and for the television which, however much this all-pervading media may be trying to exploit, it can never debase for its *credentials are handed down from* the mists of time and human history.

May they too join us all in appraising at its right and noble value an act and a gesture which dissolves the baser human attributes, for it imposes gratitude *over envy, humility over pride*, a recognition of functions over indiscriminate ambitions, love over hate, cohesion over nihilism, tolerance over intolerance, forgiveness over condemnation, hope over despair, confidence over fear and transforms each one of us, if *only for a day, into a joyful* member of the human brotherhood.

Yours faithfully,
YEHUDI MENUHIN,
15 Pond Square,
Highgate Village, N6.
July 28.

From Miss Jan Morris

Sir, I would like to put on record, in *The Times* of July 29, 1981, one citizen's sense of revulsion and foreboding at the ostentation, the extravagance and the sycophancy *surrounding today's wedding of* the heir to the British throne.

Yours faithfully,
JAN MORRIS,
Trefan Morys,
Llanystumdwy,
Gwynedd.

Medical education cuts

From Professor G. D. H. Leach

Sir, In the letters accompanying the 1981-82 grant allocation to universities the University Grants *Committee* has stated its planning bases for financial support of medical education. Courses within the UGC classification group, "medicine and dentistry, and health", *are of two types*, one based on clinical studies, such as medicine and dentistry, and the second of paramedical degree courses, such as pharmacy, nursing, pharmacology and certain science-based professional courses relevant to medicine. It is the stated intention to maintain 1980 student intakes into medicine and *dentistry and to reduce* by 25 per cent the numbers studying for paramedical degree qualifications, particularly in the subject of pharmacy.

Based on the most recently available information contained in the 1977 Statistics of Education, the overall cost of providing a five-year medical degree training in England is £25,000, *whereas* the comparable figure for the three-year paramedical degree courses is £8,700. To put these figures in terms of annual expenditure, *exclusive of fixed standing costs* for library, administration and building maintenance, clinical medical students form 7.6 per cent of the university population and *require 14 per cent of the budget* whilst paramedical students totalling 1.3 per cent of the population use only 1.2 per cent of the total university sector resource.

Clinical manpower estimates for the remainder of this century suggest that an annual medical school intake of just over 4,000 students will be needed to provide an adequate supply of doctors. Despite the UGC's attempt to *preserve medical intakes the* likelihood is, however, that these will fall short of the target by some 250.

Thus the numbers of intending *graduates into the paramedical* subjects becomes a matter of crucial importance. Both from the enormous cost to the Government of training and subsequent *employment of medical* graduates and also from the growing recognition of the value of scientifically and professionally trained graduates in laboratory *and patient orientated medical* services, there is a very strong case not only for maintaining but increasing the numbers studying in this small but important *specialist area*.

The intention to reduce the university numbers engaged in paramedical degree studies is directly opposite to the stated *Government policy of maintaining* support for those courses in the applied sciences which can clearly demonstrate economic and industrial relevance as well as good *employment prospects for its* graduates. It should also be borne in mind that as far as the health care professions are concerned there will be an increasing proportion of *elderly* amongst our population as we proceed to the year 2000.

Yours faithfully,
G. D. H. LEACH,
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
University of Bradford,
Bradford,
West Youkshire.
July 17.

Torpedo factory jobs

From Mr Barry Porter, MP for Bebington and Ellesmere Port (Conservative) and others

Sir, We wish to add our views to those of the Portsmouth and Chatham MPs (letter, July 13) in urging the Government to decide upon the Marconi torpedo in *preference to a US weapon*.

Merseyside is a notorious depressed area. Unemployment is running at 17 per cent. The new *Marconi* Underwater Weapon factory, opened by the Prime Minister in April, already employs more that 300 people starting from scratch last December.

With the new torpedo and *exports of Sting Ray, the factory* could employ well over 1,000 here by the mid 1980's. Each new job here will mean many other new jobs elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

But as the Defence Committee *recently* noted, a decision for the US weapon effectively means abandoning the newly created torpedo industry. Sting Ray export prospects will vanish, *together with the jobs they would* have created here and elsewhere. The new Marconi factory will probably have to close.

We cannot afford to export jobs on this scale.

Yours etc,
BARRY PORTER,
FRANK FIELD,
ANTHONY MEYER,
House of Commons.

Language problems

From Mr Arthur South

Sir, Your article in *The Times* today (July 22) referring to British diplomats' lack of language skills comes as no surprise to my company, which has been dealing in technical translations for over 50 years.

A recent survey carried out by the British Export Trading and Research Organization (Betro) showed that approximately 60 per cent of British export salesmen and 40 per cent export managers do not have a second language and *that 80 per cent of the companies* interviewed, although involved in exports, seldom if ever correspond in a foreign language.

However, what is perhaps even *more surprising is that there* are still many British companies producing their export literature in English only, expecting potential overseas customers to *understand it*.

This is not only a complete misconception, but it is also an inefficiency which we in this country cannot afford to uphold if we are going to maintain and expand our export trade.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR SOUTH,
International Marketing Manager,
Technical Translations
International Ltd.,
Imperial House,
15-19 Kingsway, WC2.
July 22.

Blind eye to murder

From Professor Hugh McLaren

Sir, In his analysis of the situation in North-West Germany at the end *of the war* Tom Bower (article, July 13) suggests that, among others, Field Marshal Montgomery was not active enough in carrying out Sir *Hartley Shawcross's indirect* instruction to "try 500 cases" among thousands of suspected war criminals in the 12 months following the end of hostilities.

As a member of 10 Casualty Clearing Station RAMC, attempting to care for hundreds of starving and dying victims at Sanbostel (near Belsen) I can *record the fact that Field Marshal* Montgomery filled half-a-dozen buses with senior German naval staff in Flensburg, ordering them to visit Sanbostel. Doubtless like *many decent Germans they had* found it impossible to believe that those who led Hitler's Third Reich could behave like savages.

Having passed through "my" hut with its *dying skeletal* victims and the stench of diarrhoea, one of the senior officers whispered (in German) to his companion: "and now I am ashamed to be a German!"

So our Field Marshal administered his form of therapy and forbade his troops to fraternize with the Germans. But surely the trial of *500* or *5,000 on* murder charges with capital punishment for the guilty was a task for HM Government with a host of lawyers for the prosecution and *defence?*

HUGH CAMERON McLAREN,
26 Ampton Road,
Birmingham.
July 14.

Case of PC Olds

From Professor J. C. Smith, QC, FBA

Sir, Mr C. H. Rolph (July 1) could hardly have chosen better examples to demolish his own case and demonstrate the irrelevance of verdicts so far as the state of the law is concerned. The *directions to the jury in R v Bodkin Adams* and *R v Caunt* are discussed in *Smith and Hogan's Criminal Law* but in neither case is the verdict even mentioned, *simply because it is*, for this purpose, irrelevant.

There is nothing in Mr Rolph's second point. The charge of wounding with intent to resist *lawful apprehension* is equally available and should be equally used whether the person resisted is a policeman or Mr Rolph's "gallant civilian trying to stop a gunman". The section rightly extends the same degree of protection against injury to the person, to the civilian and to the policeman.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. SMITH,
445 Derby Road,
Lenton,
Nottingham.

Art for the people

From Mr James Ottaway

Sir, Is there any conceivable reason why we who work in the theatre and television in London should believe that Anthony Banks, the new GLC's Arts committee chairman, wishes to inflate the council's spending on the arts *for the sake of the arts?* (Report, July 23).

The left in politics have found that the art of the theatre (and, of course, television, although they have less access to that) can be used as a potent source of political propaganda. Their trouble has always been the financing of their shows; they want to play to the working class but the working class won't (*they, untruthfully, would say can't*) pay to go to plays. They never have. The middle classes haven't hijacked the theatre: the working classes haven't wanted it. Lilian Baylis *started the Old Vic to give* the theatre to the working class and the working class gave it right back to her. It was the middle class who went — as it does to *provincial subsidized rep* — and made it the success it was.

The left have recently made tremendous, and phoney, capital out of the withdrawal of Arts *Council* grants to some left-inclined theatre companies and now suddenly (by accident, I believe, since the voters of London didn't in the least know what they would be in for) the hard left have been given control of the vast financial resources of the GLC. If they subsidize Art in a big way is it likely to be non-*politically motivated?*

Yours faithfully,
JAMES OTTAWAY.
29 Carroll House,
Craven Terrace, W2.

Singing at the wedding

From Mr Graham Trew

Sir, I note that Mr John Carlisle, Conservative MP for Luton West, has called for the BBC to withhold payments to Equity members of the St Paul's Choir for the royal *wedding "unless the choristers lift their ban on the service being* beamed to South African television" (John Witherow, July 20).

May I first point out that the choristers of St Paul's Choir are aged from about eight to 12 and as such are not members of Equity? If it is the vicars choral to whom Mr Carlisle refers, it is not they who have banned the service being beamed to South Africa, but the result of a democratically arrived at Equity decision not to allow their members to appear before an audience whose government continues the policy of *apartheid*, a policy I assumed the *Government of this country also* found indefensible. I cannot believe that Mr Carlisle is in sympathy with a policy of *apartheid*, but if so possibly some way *can be found for Equity to stop* the BBC beaming the service to Luton West?

I write as an Equity member and as a gentleman of her *Majesty's Choir of the Chapel* Royal, honoured to be taking part in next week's service — a choir, may I add, made up of 10 choristers and six gentlemen, all *staunch royalists who, contrary to* recent reports, have not taken part in or questioned any financial negotiations regarding the royal wedding.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM TREW,
15 Jackson's Lane,
Highgate, N6.
July 20.

Erring motorists

From Mr J. N. Spencer

Sir, The Transport Bill proposes a new points system for erring motorists. Unfortunately, the system is to be based on an *amalgam of the date of conviction*, the date of *sentence* and the date of the commission of the offence as a letter from the Department of the Environment dated June 24, 1981, *makes clear*.

In particular, these points will run for three years from the date of the commission of the offence. This means that a person who *owns up will have the points on* his licence for much longer than a person who commits the offence on the same date but avoids detection and delays the hearing.

The logical date is the date of sentence.

Yours faithfully,
J. N. SPENCER,
Clerk to the Justices,
Petty Sessional Divisions of
Bridport, Dorchester, Shaftesbury
& Sherborne,
Justices' Clerk's Office,
Wadham House,
50 High West Street,
Dorchester.
July 24.

A voice abroad

From Dr Neville Chittick

Sir, In Mogadishu you can tell when it is 6 o'clock by the number *of people assembled at the cafes* to hear the BBC Somali news: on occasion a crowd will assemble on the street outside, trying to hear.

I read that by cutting out this *news service it is proposed to save* £17,000 per annum — an amount which I suspect is less than is spent on subsidies for the fees for children of staff of some British embassies attending private schools. I cannot believe that if the impact of this news service were generally known, the cut would be approved.

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE CHITTICK,
PO Box 30710,
Nairobi,
Kenya.

Cause of unemployment

From Professor G. W. Maynard and Mr J. N. Robinson

Sir, Gavyn Davies and David Piachaud (feature, July 22) present an interesting discussion of the relatively poor performance of the British economy *since* the end of 1979 in which they rule out a few of the many explanations which have been put forward and conclude that the explanation for today's *unemployment* "lies squarely with the acute deficiency of demand which has developed since 1979". However, *the* rejection of a few possible explanations does not ensure that *the* remaining explanation is correct, and it is significant that the authors present no direct evidence whatsoever to support their contention that demand has *in fact* been deficient.

Recorded *statistics* certainly show that real output fell in 1980 but the economy's output is determined by the resolution of both demand *and* supply. While it is possible that a fall in output results from a deficiency of demand, it is equally possible that it results from a *deficiency of* supply. If we compare 1980 with 1979 we find that, far from being deficient, nominal demand grew by a little over 16 per cent, a *higher figure than that* seen in most of the more successful countries cited in Davies' and Piachaud's article. This demand increase was fully validated by the *money supply*, which was allowed to rise by almost 19 per cent. What distinguishes the British economy from many others is that over the same period wage rates *rose* by almost 18 per cent and the cost of other necessary inputs by a similar amount. Thus the economy's supply curve *shifted* in such a way that it more than *offset* the shift of the demand curve.

Looking at the figures in this way still supports the authors' contention that the recession bears the *clear hallmark* "Made in Britain" but it suggests that its cause is something very much more deep-seated than mere demand deficiency. Indeed, it *suggests* why a succession of governments rather than just Mrs Thatcher's have presided over disappointing economic performance, because, however well intentioned they may be, governments can influence only nominal demand. What happens to supply, and hence *how this demand is* split between real output and inflation, depends upon forces which governments have been either unable or unwilling to deal with. The *assertion that a simple* increase in nominal demand guarantees a rise in output and a fall in unemployment flies in the face of both economic theory and also the *historical experience* of the British economy.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. MAYNARD,
J. N. ROBINSON,
University of Reading,
Reading, Berkshire.

The 12 hours from reveille to platform 12

When Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer are married today, five months of preparation will be complete. The heir to the throne has taken a wife. All the pomp and circumstance of the great British royal occasion will be brought into play. Philip Howard describes the day.

4.45: Reveille for Household Cavalry at Knightsbridge Barracks.

5.00: Flowers are arranged in south transept and west portico of St Paul's; the other flowers in the cathedral have been put there yesterday and on Monday.

5.30: The Cleansing Department of the City of London puts two inches of sand for the horses outside St Paul's. Breakfast for Household Cavalry.

6.00: Red carpet unrolled down steps of St Paul's by Cathedral staff.

6.00-8.30: Horses exercised and groomed in royal mews and Knightsbridge Barracks.

6.15: Camera crews start to arrive at St Paul's.

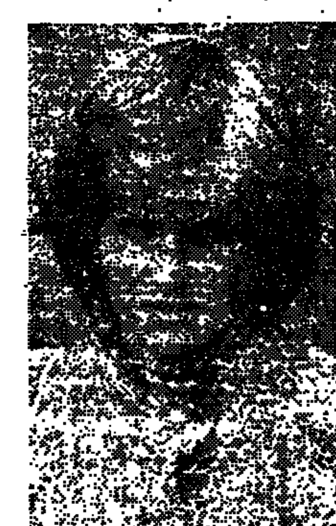
7.00: Cathedral staff remove dust sheets from the royal seats.

7.30: The organ tested. City of London police with sniffer dogs make final security checks in and around St Paul.

8.00-8.30: 140 cathedral ushers arrive at St Paul's and assemble in the crypt.

8.30: Household cavalry muster. Royal mews staff start to harness horses.

9.00: State trumpeters, military knights of Windsor, and other officials arrive at St Paul's.



Lady Diana Spencer at her wedding rehearsal

9.00: The doors to St Paul's open. Guests must be in their seats by 10. Dress: officers in full ceremonial day dress (no swords); gentlemen: morning dress or lounge suit; ladies: day dress with hat. It is not a Collar Day, and therefore orders and decorations are to be worn only by those in uniform. St Paul's have announced that reporters will not be allowed in unless they have paid £49.45 each for their seats.

9.30: The contingents from all the services lining the route are on parade. General Henry Langley, GOC London District and Major General commanding the Household Division, accompanied by a chevachee of staff officers, ride the route from Buckingham Palace to St Paul's.

9.35: Earl Spencer, the bridesmaids and pages have arrived at Clarence House.

The Queen's Guard of Honour, commanded by Major Guy Sayle, march from Colour Court, St Jame's, to Buckingham Palace. It consists of 100 rank and file from the Prince of Wales's Company, 1st Bn Welsh Guards, with the Queen's Colour, the regimental band, and the corps of drums of the battalion. It forms up by 9.50 on the north side of the forecourt of Buckingham Palace.

9.55-10: Junior members of the royal family, who are to travel to St Paul's by car not coach, assemble at Stable Yard, St James's, and drive off in the big black royal limousines at 10.05.

10: The Sovereign's Escort and the Prince of Wales' Escort of the Household Cavalry take their positions on the south side of the forecourt of Buckingham Palace, facing the Footguards.

The Bride's coach, the Glass Coach, enters the garden of St James's. Non-royal brides traditionally travel to their weddings in open landaus. Lady Diane is going in the Glass Coach because its big windows and interior lights give a better view of her, and in case it rains. Coachman is Richard Bolen, who has worked for the Queen for 22 years. The horses are two bay Oldenburg mares named Lady Penelope and Kestrel. Two footmen in state livery with state hats perched on the back.

The royal carriages enter the forecourt of Buckingham Palace, having driven a few hundred yards round the corner from the royal mews.

Foreign crowned heads, who are travelling in stately motorcade from Buckingham Palace, start to assemble at the garden entrance.

Senior members of the royal family, who are travelling in the carriage procession, also arrive at the garden entrance.

10.05: The car procession of junior members of the royal family leaves St James's and takes 10 minutes to drive to St Paul's. First car: Earl and Countess of Harewood; Second car: Hon Gerald and Mrs Lascelles; Third car: Duke of Fife, Captain Alexander Ramsay and Lady Saltoun; Fourth car: Marchioness of Cambridge, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort; Fifth car: Colonel Sir Henry and Lady May Abel Smith.

10.06: Duke and Duchess of Kent, Earl of St Andrews, and Lady Helen Windsor drive from York House to Buckingham Palace.

10.08: The Queen Mother and the Queen's Mistress of the Robes, the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, drive from Clarence House to Buckingham Palace. As each member of the royal family drives through the forecourt, the escorts and the guard of honour are called to attention.

10.14: Foreign kings, queens, and other crowned heads leave the garden entrance in their car procession. Car 1: King and Queen of the Belgians; Car 2: King of Norway, Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Norway; Car 3: Queen and Prince of Denmark; Car 4: King and Queen of Sweden; Car 5: Was to have ferried the King and Queen of Spain, but will now take the Queen and Prince Claus of the Netherlands instead; Car 6: Grand Duke and Duchess of Luxembourg; Car 7: Prince and Princess of Liechtenstein; Car 8: Princess and the Hereditary Prince of Monaco.

10.15: The Master of the Horse (the Earl of Westmorland), Silver Stick in Waiting (Colonel Andrew Hartigan), and the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting (Colonel David Gordon Lennox), on their several horses, take up their positions in the quadrangle at the centre of Buckingham Palace.

10.18: Inside St Paul's the ecclesiastical procession leaves the Minor Canons' Aisle and makes its way to the Quire by way of the east side of the Dome. Led by Virger, Cross Bearer, Taperers, and the Children of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal; the Archbishop of Wales, the Most Rev. Gwilym Williams, and the Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. Stuart Blanch, bring up the rear. In the middle, the Speaker, the Rt. Hon. George Thomas, Cardinal Basil Hume, and the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council.

10.20: Bridesmaids and pages leave Clarence House in two cars. Escorts of Royal Military Police and Metropolitan Police take up positions at St James's to ride beside the bride. Guard of honour mounted at the foot of the west steps of St Paul's. It consists of three contingents, each of an officer and 40 rank and file, from the Royal Navy, 1st Bn. the Royal Regiment of Wales, and the Royal Air Force. They have marched from Guildhall.

10.20-10.25: The step-lining party forms up on 17 alternate steps on either side of the west door of St Paul's. It consists of 11 Royal Navy officer, 11 Army officer, and 11 Royal Air Force officers, under the command of a Royal Navy officer.

10.22: Queen's carriage procession leaves Buckingham Palace by the Centre Arch and Centre Gate, in the following order:

Mounted police.

Advance points.

1st and 2nd divisions of the Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Parker Bowles.

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh in the semi-state postilion landau, Queen Victoria's favourite, built for her in 1866, when she laid the foundation stone of St Thomas's Hospital. The four, fairly young, dark grey stallions are named Oscar, Roland, Peter, and Bonn (an Oldenburg gelding given to the Queen on her state visit to West Germany in 1978). The Queen's State Harness of red morocco and heavy with brass weighs 110lb. The postilions wear full state livery of scarlet and gold frock coat, scarlet plush knee breeches, white silk stockings, gold

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buckled shoes, wig, tricorn hat, ostrich feathers. Footmen on back of carriage wear state livery with caps. If it rains, the Queen will ride in the Irish State Coach.

The Standard Party of Life Guards.

Silver Stick Adjutant (Major Richard Wilkinson).

Silver Stick in Waiting (Colonel Andrew Hartigan); post created in 1678 to protect Charles II. The post is held by the Colonel of the Household Cavalry, who also holds an ebony staff with a silver head.

The Queen Mother and Prince Edward, in the first state landau, built in the year of Victoria's coronation. If it rains, Queen Alexandra's state coach.

Standard Party of the Blues and Royals.

State landau with Princess Anne, Captain Mark Phillips, Princess Margaret, Viscount Linley. If it rains, same coach.

State landau with Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Duke of Gloucester, Duchess of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster, State landau with Duke of Kent, Duchess of Kent, Earl of St Andrews, Lady Helen Windsor.

State landau with Prince Michael of Kent, Princess Michael of Kent, Mistress of the Robes (Duchess of Grafton), Master of the Horse (Earl of Westmorland).

State landau with Princess Alexandra, Angus Ogilvy, and their children, James and Marina.

State landau with the Queen Mother's Mistress of the Robes (Dowager Duchess of Abercorn) the Queen's Private Secretary (Sir Philip Moore), Equerry in Waiting to the Queen (Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson), and the Duke of Edinburgh's Private Secretary (Lord Rupert Nevill). No alternative carriages for any of these if it rains.

A division of Life Guards and a car bring up the rear.

10.20: Mrs Shand Kydd, the bride's mother, arrives at the west door of St Paul's and is conducted to her seat under the Dome.

10.22: Bodyguards of the Yeomen of the Guard and Gentlemen at Arms take up their positions in St Paul's.

10.25: Governor and Military Knights of Windsor move from the Crypt to their positions in St Paul's. Car procession of foreign royalties arrives; west door of cathedral is opened; state trumpeters of the Household Cavalry take up positions in the Portico.

10.30: Bridegroom's carriage procession leaves Buckingham Palace, escorted by Household Cavalry commanded by Major Anthony De Ritter.

Advance Points.

1st division of Life Guards.

1902 state landau, conveying the Prince of Wales and his brother and supporter at the Wedding, Prince Andrew. The light maroon and luxuriantly gold-leafed coach was built by Hoopers for Edward VII for his state drive to the City. Postilions are wearing scarlet, purple and gold Ascot livery as a compliment to Prince Charles's interest in racing. The four light grey Oldenburg geldings are called Rio, Santiago, Sydney and Cardiff. Their silver mane dressings were made for the Queen's silver wedding, and the Black Horse state harness was customarily used on black horses, when they had them in the royal mews.

If it rains, the princes will ride in the Scottish state coach, built in 1830, given a new top in 1969, and emblazoned with the Royal Arms of Scotland, and the insignia of the Order of the Thistle.

Second division of the escort.

State landau carrying the Prince of Wales's Private Secretary (Edward Adeane), his assistant Private Secretary (Francis Cornish), and his equerry (Major John Winter). A car and the rear points bring up the rear.

As the bridegroom leaves, the guard of honour will give a royal salute, and the band will play the first six bars of the national anthem. The guard of honour will then march off.

Bridesmaid and pages arrive at St Paul's, and are conducted to the Chapel of St Michael and St George to wait for the bride.

10.35: The bride and her father leave Clarence House in the Glass Coach, escorted by mounted military and metropolitan police.

The flowers along the route are pink, mauve, and silver, chosen to contrast with the red of the uniforms. Note double hanging baskets filled with petunias, verbena, phlox, and marigolds on lamp posts, flagpoles along the Mall, at the entrance of Clarence House, and on the steps of St Paul's. There are said to be 14,000 red geraniums surrounding the Queen Victoria Memorial. Along the Mall there are 42 flags, union jacks, and the flags of St Andrew, St Patrick, and St George. On lamp posts and flagpoles along the Strand and Fleet Street hang 126 red, white, and blue banners displaying gold Prince of Wales feahters.

10.35: The Dean and Chapter, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury are ready at the west door.

10.36: The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs arrive and are received by the Dean and Chapter. The Lord Mayor waits at the bottom of the steps to receive the Queen at the City's Cathedral.

10.40: The Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Queen Mother's Lord Chamberlain take up positions at the west end of St Paul's.

10.42: The Queen and her family arrive in their carriage procession. The Guard of Honour gives a royal salute. Band plays national anthem. Household Cavalry carry on past the Cathedral into the chuchyard. Lord Mayor, bearing the pearl sword, receives the Queen and her family, and leads them up the steps through the west door, where they are received by the Dean and Chapter, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury.

Prince Edward is conducted to the Chapel of St Michael and St George to wait for his brothers. The Queen's procession of her close family and high ceremonial magnates makes its way down the centre aisle to their seats under the Dome.

10.50: The bridegroom arrives to a royal salute and six bars of the national anthem. He and Prince Andrew are met by the Dean and Chapter, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury, and joined by Prince Edward. Flanked by his brothers, "supporters" for the wedding, the Prince of Wales makes his way in procession to wait in the Dean's Aisle.

10.53: Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones and Miss India Hicks are conducted to the bottom of the steps to wait for the bride. The other bridesmaids and pages wait at the west end of St Paul's.

10.55: Staff cleaners from the Royal Parks clear the route behind the horses.

10.55: Here comes the bride. Accompanied by her father, and attended by her two senior bridesmaids, she climbs the steps to the west door to join the ecclesiastical procession. Fanfare from state trumpeters in the Portico, who move to the Whispering Gallery during the first hymn.



Prince Charles after the cathedral rehearsal

11-12.05 (approximately): The wedding service (see opposite page).

12.05: Fanfare from the Whispering Gallery.

12.10: The Prince and Princess of Wales, followed by bridesmaids and pages, Dean and Chapter, Bishop of London, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, make their way out of the west door. The Queen's procession follows them.

12.15: The carriage procession of the Prince and Princess of Wales leaves for Buckingham Palace, escorted by household cavalry. Prince Charles and his bride are in the 1902 state landau, bridesmaids and pages in Queen Alexandra's state coach and the Glass Coach. The bells of St Paul's ring their merriest peal for years.

12.20: The Queen's carriage procession, the foreign royalties, the minor members of the royal family, and other organized groups leave St Paul's in succession to their several processions of carriages or cars. Ordinary guests are lucky to get out before 1 pm.

12.37: The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive back at Buckingham Palace.

12.40: The Queen's carriage procession, the foreign royalties in their cars, and other guests for the wedding breakfast arrive at the Palace.

12.45: Royal Park staff cleaners clean the route behind the horses by broom and vehicle.

1.10: The Queen, the bride and bridegroom, and their families appear on the balcony.

1.15: Last guests leave St Paul's; cathedral staff roll up the red carpet.

1.15-3.30: Wedding breakfast for about 125 members of the families and close friends. Speeches by fathers of bride and bridegroom. Champagne, and light lunch prepared by palace staff. Heads of state go to lunch with the Prime Minister at the Bank of England.

1.30: Saddles and boots off for Household Cavalry lunch.

4.00: The Prince and Princess of Wales leave the Palace in a semi-state landau, escorted by Household Cavalry commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Parker Bowles. They clatter their way to Waterloo Station by way of the Mall, Whitehall, and Westminster Bridge.





The Royal Wedding, November 1947, the last time an heir to the British throne was married: Princess Elizabeth leaves Westminster Abbey on the arm of Prince Philip.

10.22 The Queen leaves Buckingham Palace
10.30 The Prince of Wales leaves
10.25 The Queen's procession passes under Admiralty Arch
10.35 Lady Diana leaves Clarence House
10.42 The Queen arrives at St Paul's
10.50 The Prince of Wales arrives
10.55 Lady Diana arrives
Buckingham Palace
Clarence House
The Mall
Admiralty Arch
Trafalgar Square
Strand
Aldwych
Law Courts
Fleet Street
Ludgate Hill
THAMES
St Paul's Cathedral
12.37 The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive at Buckingham Palace
12.40 The Queen arrives
1.10 approx The Prince and Princess of Wales appear on Palace balcony
4.00 approx The Prince and Princess of Wales leave for Waterloo
12.15 The Prince and Princess of Wales leave St Paul's
12.20 The Queen leaves

John Grimwade

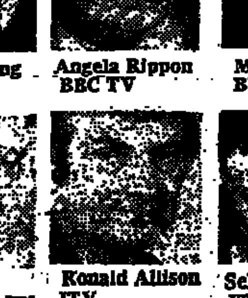
How the cameras will bring the spectacle to 750 million people

TELEVISION

Most people turn to BBC Television for big occasions such as this, but the ITV Network will be working hard with over 40 cameras, including one in the airship Europa. They have also secured the services of Ronald Allison, the Queen's former Press Secretary, who will sit with Alastair Burnett in St Paul's. ITN reporters will cover stories from Knightsbridge Barracks to Waterloo Station and most points in between.

The BBC are far from complacent, deploying more than 60 cameras and leading their reporting with Angela Rippon and Tom Fleming, the successor to the late Richard Dimbleby as the master of the great state occasion. Nationwide reporters will be posted along the route, feeding Tom Fleming above the West Door of St Paul's. And the BBC will screen live the Parachute Regiment free fall parachute jumping into Caernarvon Castle and the reaction to the marriage from the estate staff at Balmoral.

BBC2 will be duplicating the BBC1 coverage with simultaneous sub-titles for the deaf. Both BBC1 and ITV will be returning to the wedding for the departure to the honeymoon and an hour of edited highlights in the evening.







Tom Fleming BBC TV — Angela Rippon BBC TV — Michael Wood BBC TV — Brian Johnston BBC TV

Andrew Gardner ITV — Ronald Allison ITV — Selena Scott ITV — Alistair Burnett ITV

Katie Boyle Ind Radio — Terry Wogan Radios 2 & 4 — Zandra Rhodes Ind Radio — Richard Burton Radios 2 & 4

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S TV

7.30	ITV coverage begins
7.45	BBC coverage begins
9.45	BBC2 joins BBC1 with subtitles for the deaf
10.20	The Queen and other members of the Royal family leave Buckingham Palace
10.30	The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Andrew, leaves Buckingham Palace
10.35	Lady Diana Spencer leaves Clarence House
10.40	The Queen arrives at St Paul's
10.50	The Prince of Wales arrives at St Paul's
10.55	Lady Diana arrives at St Paul's
11.00	The marriage service
12.20	The Prince and Princess of Wales leave St Paul's
12.25	The Queen and the Royal Family leave St Paul's
12.40	The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive at Buckingham Palace
1.20	The Prince and Princess of Wales appear on the Palace balcony with the Royal Family
4.00	The Prince and Princess of Wales leave by carriage for Waterloo Station at the start of their honeymoon
9.00	BBC1 repeats an hour of highlights
9.30	ITN News and highlights

RADIO

Radios Two and Four combine at 7.30 am, which explains the strange mixture of Terry Wogan, interviewing the crowds and playing records, and Richard Burton, who anchors the procession commentary. Similarly, Rolf Harris reports from Australia House; while Wynford Vaughan-Thomas describes the scene from the Victoria Memorial. There will be reporters along the route. Brian Johnston will be outside St Paul's, with Robert Hudson inside.

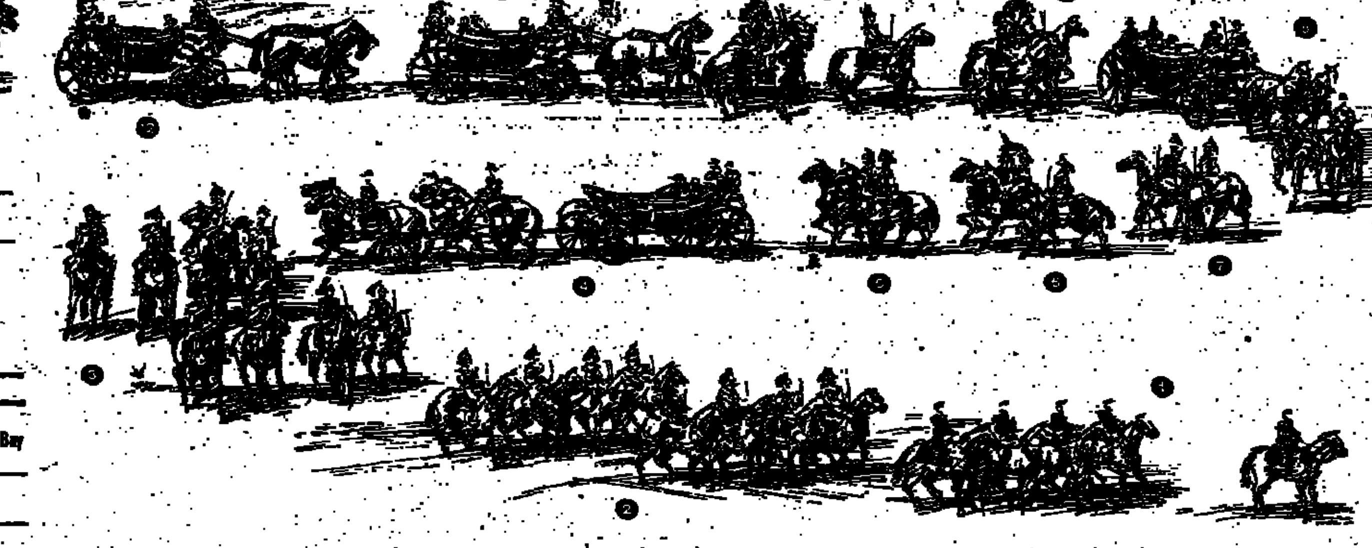
BBC Radio will not be returning to the Palace to report the carriage procession to Waterloo Station, but end the day at 11.15 pm until midnight with Richard Burton bringing together the highlights of the day. Both channels are broadcast in stereo on VHF.

Those within range of independent local radio stations can hear a networked report beginning at 10 am. Representative reporters from several stations report from the route, feeding a programme anchored by Brian Hayes.

His guests include Zandra Rhodes, the dress designer, and Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd, the editor of *Burke's Peerage*. Katie Boyle and Bob Holness commentate from inside St Paul's. At 4 pm the departure on honeymoon will be broadcast. All in stereo.

هكذا من الأصل

John Cameron



THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE PROCESSION
1 Mounted Police
2 1st Division of the Sovereign's Escort
3 2nd Division of the Sovereign's Escort
4 First Carriage
An open Semi-State Postillion Landau with four Grey horses (fine weather)
THE QUEEN The Duke of Edinburgh
5 Escort commander, Field Officer of Escort
6 Standard Party
7 Silver Stick Adjutant: Silver Stick in Waiting
8 Second Carriage
An open State Landau with a driven pair of Bay horses (fine weather) — Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother: The Prince Edward
9 Standard Party
10 3rd Division of the Sovereign's Escort
11 Third Carriage State Landau — The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips: Captain Mark Phillips: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon: Viscount Linley
12 Fourth Carriage State Landau — Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester: The Duke of Gloucester: The Duchess of Gloucester: Earl of Ulster
13 Fifth Carriage State Landau — The Duke of Kent: The Duchess of Kent: Earl of St Andrews: Lady Helen Windsor
14 Sixth Carriage State Landau — Prince Michael of Kent; Princess Michael of Kent: Mistress of the Robes (The Duchess of Grafton): Master of the Horse (The Earl of Westmorland)
15 Seventh Carriage State Landau — Princess Alexandra, Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy: Hon Angus Ogilvy: Mr James Ogilvy: Miss Marina Ogilvy
16 Eighth Carriage State Landau — Mistress of the Robes to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother: Private Secretary to The Queen: Equerry-in-Waiting to The Queen: Private Secretary to The Duke of Edinburgh
17 4th Division of the Sovereign's Escort

CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF PRINCE OF WALES
18 1st Division of the Escort
19 First Carriage
The 1902 State Postillion Landau with four Grey horses (fine weather)
THE BRIDEGROOM THE PRINCE ANDREW
20 2nd Division of the Escort
21 Second Carriage State Landau — Private Secretary to The Prince of Wales (Hon Edward Adeane): Assistant Private Secretary to The Prince of Wales (Mr Francis Cornish)

CARRIAGE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE
22 Mounted Military Police
23 The Glass Coach with a driven pair of Bay horses
THE BRIDE The Earl Spencer
24 Mounted Police

Inside St Paul's: who's who and who's where


Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones


Miss India Hicks

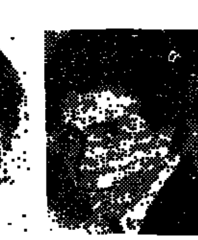



Miss Sarah Jane Gaselee
Miss Catherine Cameron


Miss Clementine Hambro




Lord Nicholas Windsor


Edward van Cutsem
Viscount Linley

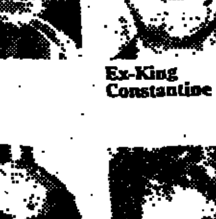

Miss Marina Ogilvy
James Ogilvy

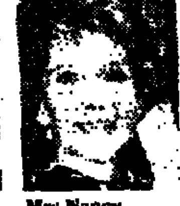

Lady Helen Windsor
The Earl of Ulster


King Olav
King Baudouin

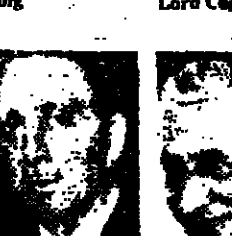

King Carl Gustaf
Queen Margrethe


Queen Beatrix
Ex-King Constantine


President Mitterrand
Mrs Nancy Reagan




Rev. Andrew Doig
The Rt. Rev. Lord Coggan


Mr George Thomas
Cardinal Basil Hume

Prince Charles and Lady Diana have a wedding party of nine: five bridesmaids, two pages, and two supporters. By tradition kings and princes of England have two supporters instead of a best man. Originally the bridegroom was supported to the altar by two bachelors, and escorted from it after the service by two married men. Prince Charles will have as his supporters his brothers, Prince Andrew, who will be in charge of the ring, and Prince Edward. A former Prince of Wales, later George IV, had literally to be supported to the altar, having drunk even more than his usual ration of cherry brandy to nerve himself to marry Caroline of Brunswick.

Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, aged 17, daughter of Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, and first cousin of Prince Charles, is the principal bridesmaid. In 1973 she was the only bridesmaid at Princess Anne's wedding.

India Hicks, 14, is the daughter of David Hicks and Lady Pamela Mountbatten. She is the Prince of Wales's goddaughter, and called India after the finest hour of her grandfather, the last Viceroy.

Sara Jane Gaselee, 10, is the daughter of the trainer of Prince Charles's racehorses. Lady Diana asked her to be a bridesmaid at Cheltenham Races.

Catherine Cameron, 6, is the daughter of Lady Cecil and Mr Donald Cameron of Lochiel, close friends of the Prince.

Clementine Hambro, just 5, is the daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Hambro (of the banking family). She is the great-grand-daughter of Sir Winston Churchill, and was Lady Diana's favourite pupil at the Young England School.

Lord Nicholas Windsor, 11 last Saturday, is the youngest child of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and a godson of the Prince of Wales.

Edward van Cutsem, 8, is another godson. His father, Hugh van Cutsem, trains horses.

The address will be given by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, Primate of All England and Metropolitan.

The prayers after the marriage ceremony will be made by representatives of the three largest churches in the United Kingdom. The Rt Rev and Rt Hon Lord Coggan, former Archbishop of Canterbury, will pray first. He will be followed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Basil Hume; the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Rt Rev Andrew Doig; and finally the Rev Harry Williams, Minister of the House of Resurrection, who was Dean of Chapter and Tutor at Trinity, Cambridge, when Prince Charles was an undergraduate. Finally the Archbishop of Canterbury will pronounce the blessing.

The music of the service will be under the general direction of Sir David Willcocks, Director of the Royal College of Music and Musical Director of the Bach Choir, and Mr Christopher Dearnly, Director of Music at St Paul's. It will be conducted by Barry Rose, Master of the Choir of St Paul's, Richard Popplewell, organist, choirmaster, and composer at the chapels royal, Sir David Willcocks, and Sir Colin Davis, musical director at the Royal Opera House.

Christopher Dearnley has written new sung responses for the service. They will be sung by the Rev. Michael Moxon, Sacrist of St Paul's conducted by Richard Popplewell, who will also conduct Orlando Gibbons's great Amen to be sung after the blessing. After that Sir David Willcocks has composed a new setting of the national anthem for choirs, congregation, and orchestra. The imaginative modern and ancient music bears witness to the fact that for once we have a music-loving member of the royal family.

The wedding is to some extent a private as well as a state occasion, and there is no official guest list. Most heads of state were invited. The following have come: King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium; King Olav V of Norway, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway; Queen Margrethe II and Prince Henrik of Denmark; King Carl XVI Gustav and Queen Silvia of Sweden; Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus of the Netherlands; Grand Duke Jean and Grand Duchess Josephine-Charlotte of Luxemburg; Prince Francis Joseph and Princess Gina of Liechtenstein; the Hereditary Prince of Monaco and Princess Grace. All ambassadors to the Court of St James and all High Commissioners in the Commonwealth have been invited, and almost all will turn out. President Reagan is not coming, but his wife, Nancy Reagan, is here with her son Ronald, and his wife, Doria.

Lady Diana is being given away by her father, the eighth Earl Spencer, a friend of the royal family since birth. Her mother, who was divorced from Lord Spencer in 1969, is now Mrs Frances Shand Kydd, married to the heir to a commercial wallpaper fortune, with large estates in Scotland and Australia.

Her stepmother is Raine, the present Countess Spencer, daughter of Barbara Cartland (who is not coming to the wedding), and formerly Countess of Dartmouth and GLC Member. Her eldest sister is Lady Sarah McCorquodale, 26, with red hair, married to Neil McCorquodale, a former Guards officer and rich Lincolnshire farmer. She is an old friend of the Prince of Wales, and introduced Lady Diana to him at a week-end shoot at Althorp in November 1977.

Lady Jane Fellowes, 24 is her other sister, married to Robert Fellowes, who was Prince Charles's private secretary, and is now the Queen's Assistant Private Secretary. Lady Diana often visits them in their Aberdeenshire home to help with their baby, Laura. Charles Althorp, her brother, aged 17 is at Eton, and a godson of the Queen.

Ruth Lady Fermoy is Lady Diana's maternal grandmother, has known the Queen Mother since childhood, and has been a Woman of the Bedchamber since 1960.

Philip Howard

David Case

THE ROYAL FAMILY (in the front row, from left to right)
Marina Ogilvy James Ogilvy Hon. Angus Ogilvy Princess Alexandra
Prince Michael of Kent Princess Michael of Kent Earl of St Andrews
Lady Helen Windsor Duchess of Kent Duke of Kent Earl of Ulster
Duchess of Gloucester Duke of Gloucester Princess Alice

ATTENDANTS
Clementine Hambro Catherine Cameron India Hicks
Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones Lord Nicholas Windsor
Edward van Cutsem Sarah Jane Gaselee

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD
BRITISH POLITICAL LEADERS
HEADS OF STATE
THE ROYAL FAMILY
PRESS
PERSONAL GUESTS
THE SPENCER FAMILY
DIPLOMATS
PRESS

Viscount Linley — The Queen Mother — Prince Andrew
Captain Mark Phillips — Duke of Edinburgh — Prince Edward
Princess Anne THE QUEEN
Princess Margaret
THE PRINCE OF WALES LADY DIANA SPENCER
The Archbishop of Canterbury
Earl Spencer — Hon Mrs Shand Kydd — Lady Sarah McCorquodale
Ruth, Lady Fermoy — Mr Neil McCorquodale
Viscount Althorp Lady Jane Fellowes
Robert Fellowes

A few moments before Prince Charles and Lady Diana become man and wife — an artist's impression of the scene in St. Paul's today

'To join together this man and this woman in Holy Matrimony'

During the Procession of the Bride, there shall be played

The Trumpet Voluntary. JEREMIAH CLARKE (c. 1673-1707)
(The Prince of Denmark's March)
Organist of St Paul's 1699-1707

Then all shall join in singing

HYMN

170 *(EH)*
Tune 89 *(EP)*

CHRIST is made the sure Foundation,
And the precious Corner-stone,
Who, the two walls underlying
Bound in each, binds both in one,
Holy Sion's help for ever,
And her confidence alone.

To this temple, where we call thee,
Come, O Lord of Hosts, to-day;
With thy wonted loving-kindness
Hear thy people as they pray;
And thy fullest benediction
Shed within its walls for ay.

Here vouchsafe to all thy servants
What thy supplicate to gain;
Here to have and hold for ever
Those good things their prayers obtain,
And hereafter in thy glory
With thy blessed ones to reign.

Laud and honour to the Father;
Laud and honour to the Son;
Laud and honour to the Spirit;
Ever Three and ever One:
Consubstantial, co-eternal,
While unending ages run. *Amen.*

Words 7th century trans. J M NEALE (1818-66)
Music Westminster Abbey HENRY PURCELL (1659-95)

The Form of SOLEMNIZATION OF MATRIMONY

The congregation shall remain standing

At the day and time appointed for Solemnization of Matrimony, the persons to be married shall come into the body of the Church with their friends and neighbours: and there standing together, the Man on the right hand and the Woman on the left, THE DEAN *shall say,*

DEARLY beloved, we are gathered here in the sight of God and in the face of this congregation, to join together this man and this woman in Holy Matrimony; which is an honourable estate instituted of God himself, signifying unto us the mystical union that is betwixt Christ and his Church; which holy estate Christ adorned and beautified with his presence, and first miracle that he wrought in Cana of Galilee, and is commended in Holy Writ to be honourable among all men; and therefore is not by any to be enterprised, nor taken in hand, unadvisedly, lightly, or wantonly; but reverently, discreetly, soberly, and in fear of God, duly considering the causes for which Matrimony was ordained.

First, It was ordained for the increase of mankind according to the will of God, and that children might be brought up in the fear and nurture of the Lord, and to the praise of his Holy name.

Secondly, It was ordained in order that the natural instinct and affections, implanted by God, should be hallowed and directed aright; that those who are called of God to this holy estate, should continue therein in pureness of living.

Thirdly, It was ordained for the mutual society, help and comfort, that the one ought to have of the other, both on prosperity and adversity.

Into which holy estate these two persons present come now to be joined.

Therefore if any man can shew any just cause, why they may not lawfully be joined together, let him now speak, or else hereafter for ever hold his peace.

Then, speaking unto the persons that shall be married,

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY *shall say,*

I require and charge you both, as ye will answer at the dreadful day of judgment when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, that if either of you know any impediment, why ye may not be lawfully joined together in Matrimony, ye do now confess it. For be ye well assured, that so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's word doth allow are not joined together by God; neither is their matrimony lawful.

If no impediment be alleged, then shall the Archbishop say unto the Man,

CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR GEORGE wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of Matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honour, and keep her, in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?

The Man shall answer,

I will

Then shall the Archbishop say unto the Woman,

DIANA FRANCES wilt thou have this man to thy wedded husband, to live together according to God's law in the holy estate of Matrimony? Wilt thou love him, comfort him, honour and keep him, in sickness and in health? and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live?

The Woman shall answer,

I will.

Then shall the Archbishop say,

Who giveth this Woman to be married to this Man?

Then shall they give their troth to each other in this manner.

The Archbishop, receiving the Woman at her father's hands, shall cause the Man with his right hand to take the Woman by her right hand, and to say after him as followeth

I, CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR GEORGE take thee DIANA FRANCES to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth.

Then shall they loose their hands; and the Woman, with her right hand taking the man by his right hand, shall likewise say after the Archbishop, I DIANA FRANCES take thee CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR GEORGE to my wedded husband, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse; for richer, for poorer; in sickness and in health; to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to god's holy law; and thereto I give thee my troth.

Then shall they again loose their hands; and the man shall give unto the Woman a ring, laying the same upon the book. And the Archbiship shall say a prayer for the blessing of the ring.

Bless, O Lord this ring, and grant that he who gives it, and she who shall wear it may remain faithful to each other, and abide in thy peace and favour, and live together in love until their live's end. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Then the Archbishop, taking the ring, shall deliver it unto the Man to put it upon the fourth finger of the Woman's left hand. And the Man, holding the ring there, and taught by the Archbishop, shall say,

With this ring I thee wed; with my body I thee honour; and all my wordly goods with thee I share: In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.*

Then the Man leaving the ring upon the fourth finger of the Woman's left hand, they shall both kneel down: THE CONGREGATION SHALL REMAIN STANDING, *and the Archbishop shall say,*

Let us pray

O ETERNAL God, Creator and Preserver of all mankind, giver of all spiritual grace, the author of everlasting life; Send thy blessing upon these thy servants, this man and this woman, whom we bless in thy name; that, living faithfully together, they may surely perform and keep the vow and covenant betwixt them made, whereof this ring given and received is a token and pledge; and may ever remain in perfect love and peace together, and live according to thy laws; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*


Dr Runcie, who performs the marriage ceremony

Then shall the Archbishop join their right hands together, and say

Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder

Then shall the Archbishop speak unto the people.

FORASMUCH as CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR GEORGE and DIANA FRANCES have consented together in holy wedlock, and have witnessed the same before God and this company, and thereto have given and pledged their troth either to other, and have declared the same by giving and receiving of a ring, and by joining of hands; I pronounce that they be man and wife together, In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.*

And the Archbishop shall add this Blessing

GOD the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve, and keep you; the Lord mercifully with his favour look upon you; and so fill you with all spiritual benediction and grace, that ye may so live together in this life, that in the world to come ye may have life everlasting. *Amen.*

Then shall all be seated, and the Choir shall sing

O LET the nations rejoice and be glad: for thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.
Then shall the earth bring forth her increase: and God, even our own God, shall give us his blessing.
God shall bless us: and all the ends of the world shall fear him.
God be merciful unto us, and bless us: and shew us the light of his countenance, and be merciful unto us.
That thy way may be known upon earth: thy saving health among all nations.
Glory be to the Father, and to the Son: and to the Holy Ghost;
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be: world without end. *Amen.*

Words from Psalm 67
Music WILLIAM MATHIAS (born 1934)

Then shall follow
THE LESSON
read by
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE THOMAS, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

I Corinthians 13

THOUGH I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not love, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not love, I am nothing.

And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not love, it profiteth me nothing.

Love suffereth long, and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up,

Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil;

Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth;

Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.

Love never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away. For we know in part, and we prophesy in part.

But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away.

When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things.

For now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part, but then shall I know even as also I am known.

And now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love.

All shall remain seated for

THE ADDRESS

by

THE MOST REVEREND AND RIGHT HONOURABLE ROBERT RUNCIE, MC, DD, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND AND METROPOLITAN

Then the Choir shall sing

THE ANTHEM

I WAS glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord
Our feet shall stand in thy gates, O Jerusalem. Jerusalem is builded as a city that is at unity in itself.
O pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they shall prosper that love thee.
Peace be within thy walls, and plenteousness within thy palaces.

Words Psalm 122.1-3, 6, 7
Music CHARLES HUBERT HASTINGS PARRY (1848-1918)

The anthem ended, the congregation shall kneel for

THE PRAYERS

The Lesser Litany shall be sung by the MINOR CANON

Lord, have mercy upon us
Christ, have mercy upon us
Lord, have mercy upon us

V. O Lord, save thy servant, and thy handmaid;
R. Who put their trust in thee.
V. O lord, send them help from thy holy place;
R. And evermore defend them.
V. Be unto them a tower of strength;
R. From the face of their enemy.
V. O Lord, hear our prayer;
R. And let our cry come unto thee.

Then THE RIGHT REVEREND AND RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD COGGAN *shall say*

HEAVENLY Father, we thank you that in our early lives you speak to us of our eternal life: we pray that through their marriage CHARLES and DIANA may know you more clearly, love you more dearly, and follow you more nearly, day by day; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER *shall say*

ALMIGHTY God, you send your Holy Spirit to be the life and light of all your people. Open the hearts of these your children to the riches of his grace, that they may bring forth the fruit of the Spirit in love and joy and peace; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND *shall say*

HEAVENLY Father, maker of all things, you enable us to share in your work of creation. Bless this couple in the gift and care of children, that their home may be a place of love, security, and truth, and their children grow up to know and love you in your Son Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

THE REVEREND HARRY WILLIAMS *shall say*

O GOD, you who are the giver of all happiness because you are the giver of all love, we thank you and praise your name for the love you have given to these your servants, CHARLES PRINCE OF WALES and DIANA PRINCESS OF WALES. Bless and enrich them in their joy; grant that they may continually grow in their understanding and support of one another so that their home may be to them a sanctuary where they may ever be made new; supply them with the resources they will need to meet the great responsibilities which will fall upon them in their life of service to this kingdom and commonwealth; and when, as all people must, they have to go through times of hardship and trial, give them the wisdom and strength to bring them through victoriously. We thank you for all they mean to us and will do for us. And, as we rejoice in their happiness, grant us all to see that it is in the service of your self-giving love alone that true happinesss can be found, as was shown us by your Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, *Amen.*

Then shall he lead the congregation in saying

OUR Father, who art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive those who trespass against us, And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil. *Amen.*

and continue with the Blessing of the Couple

ALMIGHTY God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Pour upon you the riches of his grace, sanctify and bless you, that you may please him both in body and soul, and live together in holy love unto your lives' end.

The congregation standing, all shall sing hymn 579 (AMR) I vow to thee my country.

All shall kneel, and THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY *shall pronounce*

THE BLESSING

GOD the Holy Trinity make you strong in Faith and love, defend you on every side, and guide you in truth and peace; and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, be among you and remain with you always. *Amen.*

All shall stand to sing the National Anthem

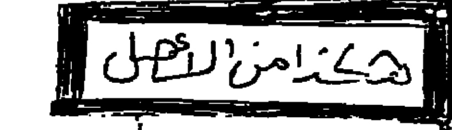
After the Signing of the Register, the Dean and Chapter with the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury will conduct Her Majesty The Queen, His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and those who have signed the Register to their seats under the Dome, and shall then move at once in procession to the West Door.

A Fanfare shall be sounded

The Bride and Bridegroom will move in procession from the Dean's Aisle into the Quire. They will pass under the Dome and through the Nave to the West Door.

The Procession of Her Majesty The Queen, having formed, will move from under the Dome to the West Door. The Lord Mayor, bearing the Pearl Sword, will precede Her Majesty.

Members of the Congregation are requested to remain in their places until directed by the Ushers to leave the Cathedral.



Football

England are given helping hand by League

The Football League have agreed to postpone every match involving England players on the Saturday before the crucial World Cup qualifying game against Hungary at Wembley on November 18. England's manager, Ron Greenwood, asked if his players could be released from club commitments to avoid injuries and give the squad more time for training and preparation.

Mr Greenwood has not made a similar request for the World Cup game in Norway on September 9, because he wants his squad to have played as many competitive matches as possible by then, and with the new season not starting until August 29 most of them will have played only three club games.

Graham Kelly, the League Secretary, said the management committee took the decision in the interests of the game generally. Mr Kelly said the arrangement was for one match only and there had been no discussion about cancelling matches before every World Cup or European qualifying game in future.

The League have also offered to consider postponing games involving Scottish, Northern Irish and Welsh players if their matches on November 18 are crucial to their qualifying for the World Cup finals in Spain next June.

It is likely that most of the first division programme on November 14 will have to be rearranged. Matches will be brought forward to the preceding midweek if possible, but if they clash with League Cup games they will be put back to a later date.

The last time a Saturday programme was rearranged was in November, 1977. Only one first division match was played, and four days later England beat Italy 2—0 at Wembley.

Athletics

Only Smith of the Helsinki heroes fails to win a ticket to Zagreb

By Paul Harrison

Britain's team for the Europa Cup final in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, from August 15-16 relies heavily, as might be expected, upon the men and women whose spirited performances won the semi-final round matches.

Allan Wells (100 and 200 metres), Steve Ovett (1,500m) and Sebastian Coe (800m), the golden Olympic triumvirate, head the cast but among the supporting players are those whose performances in the semi-final round earned the vital extra points that meant victories for Britain's men, against expectations (particularly British expectations, it must be said), in Helsinki and, rather as expected, the women in Edinburgh.

It was the men over the weekend of July 4-5 who caught the eye, with a string of storming performances on the track and some totally unexpected ones in the field events: Julian Goater (10,000m), Roger Hackney (3,000m), Mark Holtom (110m hurdles) and Gary Oakes (400m hurdles) are among those who are rewarded with Zagreb places. They were all second in Helsinki, on a weekend in which Britons were first or second in every track event.

One of the Helsinki heroes, however, will not be in Zagreb. Barry Smith, winner of the Golden 5,000m at Gateshead in June and the courageous victor by a vest in the most exciting race in the semi-final round, has been replaced by David Moorcroft, the Commonwealth 1,500m champion, for the 5,000m.

Moorcroft, aged 28, from the Coventry Godiva Club, has been troubled by a calf injury, but proved his fitness to the selectors on Sunday when he won the mile in the four-sided international at Gateshead. He also has a fast 5,000m to his credit, 13 mins 20.31 secs in Switzerland two weeks ago, and the selectors took the view that he would be best suited to the sort of race they expect to be run in Zagreb. As consolation for Smith, the selectors reportedly found it a difficult decision to make and one they pondered over for a long time.

The British will need to be at their best, and the selection will need to have been equally sharp, when the teams get down to business in Yugoslavia. Frank Dick, the national technical director, plays down British prospects. He believes the men's team have the potential to score more than 100 points, more than they have ever reaped before. However, in his estimation, this would still leave them in fourth place, behind West Germany, the Soviet Union and East Germany, although not necessarily in that order.

Fourth is the best the men have ever managed in this competition, while the women's peak is third. Mr Dick believes the women are looking at the third position, with their biggest threat coming from Romania.

Still, Mr Dick's predictions for Helsinki turned out to be rather cautious and the team ended up beating the Soviet Union, never mind the Finns. There is a hint of psychology in his assessment, coupled with the statement: "British sports people in general react well when you put a demand on their character." In other words, make them underdogs, write them off, and then watch them go.

In the nuts and bolts of selection, the injury to Steve Scutt at Gateshead last Sunday means that the 400m individual place is left open, to see how Scutt fares in recovery. Aston Moore, third in Helsinki, loses the triple jump place to Keith Connor, on his day one of the world's best but whose form recently has been mixed.

Simon Rodhouse out-threw Mike Winch in the international on Sunday and keeps the place he held in Helsinki, but the shot put is one event in which Britain will find themselves outclassed in the final. Indeed, in Zagreb, people like Roy Mitchell (long jump) and Keith Stock (pole vault), who both won in Helsinki, must excel themselves. Stock's 5.60 metres in Helsinki (which he has since exceeded) was arguably the best British performance.

In the women's team, the selectors have left the 100m open and will choose between Beverley Goddard and Kathy Smallwood, who both won gold medals in the sprints at the World Student Games in Bucharest.

MEN: 100m: A Wells. 200m: Wells. 400m: A N Other. 800m: S Coe. 1,500m: S Ovett. 5,000m: D Moorcroft. 10,000m: J Goater. 3,000m steeplechase: R Hackney. 110m hurdles: M Holtom. 400m hurdles: G Oakes. 4 x 100m relay: Wells, D McMaster, M McFarlane, C Sharp, S Green. 4 x 400m relay: S Scutt, R Dickens, G Cook, Coe, M Fowell. High jump: M Naylor. Long jump: R Mitchell. Triple jump: K Connor. Pole vault: K Stock. Shot: S Rodhouse. Discus: R Weir. Hammer: M Girvan. Javelin: D Ottley.

WOMEN: 100m: A N Other. 200m: K Smallwood. 400m: J Hoyte-Smith. 800m: C Boxer. 1,500m: G Dainty. 3,000m: P Judge. 100m hurdles: S Strong. 400m hurdles: Y Wray. 4 x 100m relay: Smallwood, B Goddard, W Hoyle, S Thomas, H Barnett. 4 x 400m relay: Hoyte-Smith, M Scutt, V Elder, L Forsyth. High jump: A M Cording. Long jump: S Hearnshaw. Shot: V Head. Discus: M Ritchie. Javelin: T Sanderson.


Moorcroft: proved his fitness

Ovett set for new attempt

Budapest, July 28.—Steve Ovett is expected to make another attempt to break his world 1,500 metres record in the Nep stadium here tomorrow. Mike Boit, of Kenya, the third fastest man over 800m this year, and Bob Benn, Ovett's fellow Briton, who has run two laps inside 1min 50sec, will also be in the line-up, organizers said today.

Other runners in the field include John Walker, of New Zealand, who has indicated that he has ambitions to better Ovett's 3min 31.36sec world mark, and Eamonn Coghlan, of Ireland.

The presence of Boit and Benn should ensure that the first 800m are covered inside 1min 53sec, the pace required to put Ovett and the rest within striking distance of a record. The organizers, said they were taking steps to ensure that there should be no question about the validity of any record-breaking performance due to questionable pace-making "assistance".—Reuter.

Cricket

Century for Todd as Notts go into 17-point lead

NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire (21pts) beat Lancashire (5) by eight wickets.

Nottinghamshire moved 17 points clear at the top of the Schweppes county championship table yesterday with a crushing victory over Lancashire at Trent Bridge.

Todd, their opening batsman, was the man who kept them firmly on course for their first trophy win in any competition since 1929. He hit a fine 112 in 195 minutes, including 14 fours, and was given good support by Weightman, on his first championship appearance, and Randall, who reached his 50 in 94 minutes, hitting three fours and finishing undefeated on 52.

Earlier Abrahams and Scott held up Nottinghamshire for an hour and a half in the morning session, putting on 67 for the last wicket as Lancashire reached 209, leaving Nottinghamshire to make 193 for victory. Abrahams' 74 was his best score since 1979 and Scott, Lancashire's wicket-keeper, made a career-best 27 not out.

Abrahams completed his half-century in two and a half hours, hitting eight fours, and Scott passed his previous best when he straight-drove Hacker for four to reach 20. The Nottinghamshire attack had been weakened by the absence of one of their pace bowlers, Cooper, who was taken to hospital for a precautionary X-ray examination after suffering back pains during the night.

The stand between Abrahams and Scott eventually ended when Randall took a smart catch at cover off Hacker.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings, 150 (C H Lloyd 50, R J Hadlee 5 for 47).

Second Innings

A Kennedy, l-b-w, b Rice	12
G Fowler, c French, b Hadlee	0
S J O'Shaughnessy, run out	0
*C H Lloyd, c Weightman, b Hacker	13
D P Hughes, c French, b Cooper	10
J Abrahams, c Randall, b Hacker	74
B W Reidy, b Rice	0
J Simmons, c French, b Hadlee	18
N V Radford, c Dexter, b Hemmings	6
P J W Allott, c French, b Hadlee	0
C J Scott, not out	27
Extras (b 4, l-b 7, w 8 n-b 1)	20
Total	209

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—25, 3—25, 4—62, 5—87, 6—88, 7—128, 8—128, 9—142, 10—209.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 28—5—57—3; Rice, 20—7—40—2; Cooper, 11—3—22—1; Hacker, 21.4—9—37—2; Hemmings, 25—15—33—1.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings 167 (C E B Rice 80, N V Radford 5 for 107).

Second Innings

P A Todd, c Radford, b Hughes	112
N I Weightman, run out	26
D W Randall, not out	52
R E Dexter, not out	0
Extras (b 2, n-b 1)	3
Total (2 wkts)	193

*C E B Rice, J D Birch, R J Hadlee, B N French, E E Hemmings, K E Cooper and P J Hacker did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—44, 2—189.

BOWLING: Allott, 12—0—41—0; Radford, 11—2—45—0; Reidy, 10.3—0—44—0; Simmons, 13—2—25—0; Kennedy, 2—0—10—0; Hughes, 8—2—25—1.

Umpires: W L Budd and A Jepson.

Wood makes Kent pay for their collapse

By Richard Streeton

DERBY: Derbyshire (19pts) beat Kent (8) by nine wickets.

Derbyshire gained a crushing win with unexpected ease yesterday to give Barry Wood the best possible start as the county's new captain. Wood's appointment in succession to Miller was announced before the start and he made 85 not out in the closing stages as the Kent attack was completely mastered.

It was a thoroughly chastened Kent side who set off for Canterbury where the famous Week starts today. This was only Derbyshire's second win in the championship, sponsored by Schweppes, this summer, and came after a fluctuating match. Kent seemed to have scored more than enough runs on Saturday to take control, and on Monday, Derbyshire were allowed to recover from 76 for four in their first innings.

Steele, having already made his mark with the bat, took seven wickets with splendid left arm spin as Kent collapsed in their second innings. Derbyshire were left to make 191 in 100 minutes and 20 overs. Wood and Wright with chanceless and forceful strokeplay made 162 for the first wicket before Wright was caught at long on with only 29 required from the last 10 overs.

Though the dust was still flying from the pitch, neither Underwood nor Johnson could obtain the same assistance from the wicket that Steele and to a lesser degree Miller, had done earlier. Dilley and Jarvis were freely scored against when Derbyshire started and though Underwood, initially, applied a brake, the runs continued to come off Johnson and Shepherd.

Derbyshire were 118 when the final 20 overs began and by now the batsmen were in full flight, both hitting straight and to leg especially well. When Wright was dismissed, Kirsten swung Cowdrey for six over square leg from the first ball he faced, and Wood did the same soon afterwards. It was heady stuff for the Derbyshire crowd who do not often have success to enjoy.

Kent's batsmen earlier were always looking for runs, but played some careless strokes, and the scorecard shows how uneven a performance they gave. Kent were 31 for five before Tavaré and Knott added 92 in 27 overs for the sixth wicket. The last five wickets then fell for only 16 more runs.

Steele has always been an underrated bowler and he bowled now with all the classical guile and steadiness associated with the best of his type. He once took eight for 29 against Lancashire in his Northamptonshire days, but these were his best figures for Derbyshire.

Tavaré gave Miller a hard return catch, when he was live, that the bowler did well to attempt above his head, but otherwise made no mistakes. His on driving and lofted strokes were shrewdly placed as he took his aggregate in his past four championship innings to 344. Knott began in perky fashion, and was the first to sweep and cut Steele and Miller with confidence, but then settled down to bat with the necessary decorum.

Steele bowled both men as they made room for aggressive strokes. Tavaré went first, aiming for the mid-wicket boundary, and Knott was trying to cut. Steele had Dilley and Woolmer, struggling with two cracked ribs, caught at slip from the first and last balls of the same over before Jarvis was run out.

KENT: First Innings: 348 for 5 dec (C J Tavaré 156, M Benson 108, C S Cowdrey 50 not out).

Second Innings

M Benson, c Tunnicliffe, b Miller	15
G W Johnson, b Steele	5
D L Underwood, c Steele, b Miller	0
C J Tavaré, b Steele	57
C S Cowdrey, c and b Steele	1
*Asif Iqbal, c Miller, b Steele	2
A P E Knott, b Steele	36
J N Shepherd, not out	10
G R Dilley, c Hendrick, b Steele	0
R A Woolmer, c Hendrick, b Steele	0
K B S Jarvis, run out	0
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total	139

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—9, 3—28, 4—29, 5—31, 6—123, 7—138, 8—138, 9—138, 10—139.

BOWLING: Hendrick, 11—6—15—0; Oldham, 6—1—5—0; Steele, 23—11—53—7; Miller, 21.2—3—51—2; Tunnicliffe, 7—1—8—0; Anderson, 2—0—5—0.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings 297 (D S Steele 67).

Second Innings

*B Wood, not out	85
J G Wright, c sub b Shepherd	78
P N Kirsten, not out	24
Extras (b 2, l-b 2)	4
Total (1 wkt)	191

D S Steele, G Miller, A Hill, I S Anderson, R W Taylor, C J Tunnicliffe, S Oldham and M Hendrick did not bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—162.

BOWLING: Dilley, 5—0—12—0; Jarvis, 4—0—22—0; Underwood, 15—3—44—0; Johnson, 9—1—38—0; Cowdrey, 5.1—0—29—0; Shepherd, 10—0—42—1.

Umpires: C T Spencer and J van Geloven.

Zaheer the machine beats Richards the entertainer

By David Green

This contest was not a single wicket match in the old-fashioned Hambledon manner, since neither batsman bowled at the other. Each played 21 overs, equally divided between Doshi, Illingworth and Jackman, and 10 runs were deducted for each wicket lost.

Zaheer, who won the toss and also won the match with a net score of 168, had put Richards in to bat, and from that point certain differences between these two fine players became clear. Richards, with a good crowd watching, was ambitious in almost every blow he struck, and though he scored 190, his net score was 130 since he holed out or was bowled six times. One feels that Richards needs an important occasion to bring out the best in him, and this was seen in the Benson and Hedges final where the discipline, power and certainty of his batting was manifest to all.

Zaheer, on the other hand, is more machine-like; he is in the middle of a batting spell as prolific as almost any in English cricket history. Where Richards sought to amaze by tall strokes to the crowd, Zaheer, knowing that he required only just over six runs an over to win, stroked the ball gently about the field over victory was his.

It was interesting that the venerable Illingworth produced relatively economical figures. This came as no surprise to your correspondent, to whom the former England captain was known as the Yorkshire miser.

Procter to leave

Mike Procter, aged 34, the Gloucestershire captain, is to leave the county on medical advice at the end of the season. He had surgery on his right knee six years ago, and, after being troubled again recently, has had it put in plaster. He hopes to play for the county in their final matches, but after September all his cricket will be in South Africa.

Championship table

	P	W	L	D	Bt	Bl	Pts
Notts (3)	14	5	3	6	38	44	162
Sussex (4)	13	5	1	7	42	33	145
Hants (17)	12	5	1	6	26	36	142
Surrey (2)	13	4	1	8	29	39	132
Essex (8)	13	3	2	8	35	34	117
Somerset (5)	12	3	1	8	35	27	110
Worcs (11)	13	3	5	5	28	32	101
Middlesex (1)	11	3	1	7	14	35	102
Glam (13)	13	2	4	7	30	38	100
Derby (9)	13	2	2	9	31	30	93
Yorks (6)	13	2	5	6	24	37	93
Kent (16)	12	2	3	7	26	33	91
Northts (12)	12	2	1	9	27	30	89
Gloucs (7)	13	1	1	11	32	28	76
Lancs (15)	14	1	5	8	29	32	73
Warks (14)	12	1	5	6	24	27	67
Leics (9)	11	1	4	6	24	24	64

1980 positions in brackets

Worcestershire and Lancashire totals include 12 points for a win in a match reduced to one innings.

Uncapped captain

Yorkshire will be captained by an uncapped player, Neil Hartley, against Warwickshire starting at Scarborough today. Hartley steps up because Old and Boycott are on Test match duty and other more experienced players are unfit.

Minor counties

READING: Berkshire 100 (J Spencer 6 for 34) and 247 for 8 (J Harvey 97, D Simpkins 3 for 99); Wiltshire 238 (J Thorne 80, G Burgess 50, P Lewington 7 for 70). Match drawn.

EXMOUTH: Dorset 222 for 8 (R V Lewis 90, B Lewis 52, E D Fursdon 4 for 65); Devon 139 for 2 (J G Tolchard 66 not out, C Wallen 62 not out).

NORWICH: Norfolk 158 for 7 dec (D G Pilch 71, P J Sharpe 54 not out) and 211 for 7 dec (R D Huggins 54); Cambridgeshire 165 for 7 dec (D R Parry 68 not out) and 207 for 6 (D C Holliday 77 not out). Cambridgeshire won by four wickets.

BREWOOD: Staffordshire 309 for 3 dec and 139 for 7 (N J Archer 72 not out); Northumberland 165 for 6 dec (D C Cartledge 3 for 5) and 235 for 8 (T R Elwaron 73). Northumberland won by two wickets.

Under-25 competition

STUDLEY: Glamorgan 163 for 4; Warwickshire 164 for six. Warwickshire won by four wickets.

CANTERBURY: Kent 204 for 6 (S Heath 54); Sussex 208 for 5 (A Green 50). Sussex won by five wickets.

NORTHAMPTON: Under-19s: Welsh Schools 172 for 5 dec (N Wanmill 61) and 171 (P Goodfellow 55; T A Cotterell 4 for 21); English Schools 143 for 4 dec (H Morris 73 not out) and 203 for 2 (H Morris 58 not out, N Newman 65 not out). English Schools won by eight wickets.

England call up Hendrick

The Derbyshire bowler, Mike Hendrick, has been added to the England party for the fourth Test against Australia at Edgbaston, starting tomorrow. Graham Dilley (Kent) has a shoulder injury and Hendrick has been added as cover.

Australia may be without their fast bowler Geoff Lawson. He is suffering from a back injury and was unable to bowl at full speed during yesterday's practice at the ground.

Lawson, who has been resting since the third Test at Headingley, told his captain, Kim Hughes, he was only about 70 per cent fit. Rodney Hogg, who has had back problems throughout the summer and had to pass a fitness test during the second Test before he was allowed to continue the tour, stands by to replace him.

The England physiotherapist, Bernard Thomas, who has been treating Hogg daily, said he was still suffering muscle soreness but thought he should be able to play.

If neither is fit, the Australians will probably call on the all-rounder, Graeme Beard, who played three Tests in Pakistan last year but has had only a moderate tour so far, with only eight wickets in first class matches at a cost of 41 runs each. Beard can bowl medium pace or off spin.

Today's cricket

(11.0 to 6.30 unless stated)

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

DERBY: Derbyshire v Gloucestershire.
CANTERBURY: Kent v Essex.
SOUTHPORT: Lancashire v Middlesex.
HINCKLEY: Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire.
TAUNTON: Somerset v Glamorgan (11.30 to 7.0).
GUILDFORD: Surrey v Sussex.
STOURBRIDGE: Worcestershire v Northamptonshire (11.30 to 7.0).
SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire v Warwickshire.

TOUR MATCH

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Sri Lankans.

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP

CHELMSFORD: Essex II v Sussex II.
HORNSEY: Middlesex II v Warwickshire II.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire II v Lancashire II.
WORKSOP (Central Avenue): Nottinghamshire II v Derbyshire II.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire II v Glamorgan II.
BRADFORD: Yorkshire II v Surrey II.

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP

EXMOUTH: Devon v Dorset.
BOWDON: Cheshire v Northumberland.
READING (Courage CC): Berkshire v Oxfordshire.
LAKENHAM: Norfolk v Lincolnshire.
KEYNSHAM: Somerset II v Wiltshire.

Golf

Kinnersley, 56, is too good for out-of-sorts Deeble

By Peter Ryde

Bill Kinnersley, aged 56, a West Country golfer who has played for Somerset for 27 years, scored a remarkable victory in the second round of the English amateur championship at Burnham and Berrow yesterday over the holder, Peter Deeble. He won at the 19th hole after being six up with seven to play.

One has only to write it for the reverse to happen. Hinting the day before that Kinnersley, who is three-handicap and came into the championship as 10th replacement, might not trouble Deeble too much, I was handsomely proved wrong. Deeble had all the trouble in the world. He certainly contributed to his own defeat in the outward half when his rhythm seemed to desert him, but Kinnersley played steadily enough to take advantage of the Walker Cup player's mistakes.

Kinnersley scored a birdie at the long fourth, but in between Deeble missed the second, third and sixth fairways and also missed the short fifth green; he only got a half by holing from eight feet. I do not think I have ever seen him so out of sorts, and the contrast with the day before was remarkable.

By the 11th, where Kinnersley struck a three-wood to three feet for his second consecutive birdie, Deeble was six down and it seemed as though the tide would never turn. But he got a hole back at the 12th, and one can imagine Kinnersley's concentration wandering after reaching that pinnacle as he began to become aware of the enormity of what he was doing to the holder.

Deeble, in his turn, took full advantage of the lull. He struck a long iron one foot from the hole at the 477-yards 13th for an eagle, and won the next four holes, finding the green at both the short holes and holing from 15 feet at the 16th.

But, as so often happens, the man who was up recovered his poise when brought back to all square, and saved the half at the 18th with a brave approach putt from off the green.

At the 19th Kinnersley got a cast-iron four with Deeble missing from eight feet after being in trouble off the tee. Kinnersley plays most of his golf at Enmore Park near Bridgwater, of which club he has 20 times been champion.

Another seed, Richard Boxall, got off to a bad start, losing the first three holes to Kevin Tucker and at the sixth, Tucker chipped in to make it four up. Boxall won three holes back but lost the 14th and it was not until Tucker lost a ball at the 15th that Boxall really got back into the match.

It was with two glorious irons, a two-iron pin high at the 17th and a three-iron to the last that he snatched victory by winning the last two holes. Boxall shows definite signs of class but he sometimes gives the impression that he may still have something to learn about the virtues of concentration.

First round

C Mitchell 5 and 3 J Beharrell; R Mead w/o P Kelley; J Clifford 3 and 2 A Sutcliffe; M Kelley 3 and 2 M Johnson; R James 4 and 3 S Ling; S Robson 2 holes A Clark; D Webb 4 and 3 J Brazelld; R Mitchell 3 and 2 D Gilford; D Green w/o R Short scr; P Guest 1 hole G Hill; M Bonallack 5 and 4 D James; N Rowland 5 and 4 P Tulley; R Boxall 1 hole K Tucker; A Gelsthorpe w/o H Green scr; T Crandon 1 hole P Allen; K Hodgkinson 2 holes D Rutnam; M Few 2 and 1 N Lecorgne; R Chapman 3 and 2 S East.

J E Roberts at 21st M Wild; P Tolley 5 and 4 P Wilcox; S Wood 1 hole M Toole; J Dickinson 4 and 3 D Boughey; J C Roberts w/o H Stephenson scr; J Helb 3 and 2 N Lucas; M Grieve 3 and 2 R Coate; D Ray w/o M Thorpe scr; G Griffiths 1 hole A Carman; A Green w/o A Ostle scr; S Thrower 2 and 1 C Ray; M Tingey 4 and 3 R Thomas; N Barnes 3 and 2 P Benson; A Hill 3 and 2 D Hares.

J Tavener 4 and 3 R Marley; R Gladding at 21st B Witchlow; A Birkett 2 holes R Elmes; N Mitchell 2 and 1 T Shingler; D Walker at 19th D Powell; N Curtis 2 and 1 G Hawkings; H Francis 4 and 3 S Davidson; M Jordan w/o D Curry scr; P Murphy 5 and 3 B Yates; N Rogers 2 and 1 I Pearce; M Lewis w/o J Wilkinson scr; A Howard 3 and 2 D Smith; R Dow w/o R Retan disqualified; J Brew 4 and 3 C Christison; P Pentecost at 19th G Hargreaves.

Second round

M Thompson 3 and 2 S Andrews; C Gray 4 and 3 A Sherborne; P Way 2 and 1 J Robson; M Roe 5 and 4 R Sloman; J Norbury 3 and 2 R Jowle; R Eggo 4 and 3 B Sleer; M Walls 3 and 3 D Conway; P Baxter at 19th P Gordon; R Hare 1 hole A Liddon; C Osborne 2 and 1 N Pimm; D Huxtable 7 and 5 A Clay; A Hubble 3 and 2 R Tugwell; I Bradshaw 4 and 3 N Perry; R Davenport 4 and 3 J Quilter; P Downes 5 and 4 M Lofthouse; M Smedley 6 and 5 H Swash; G Krause 6 and 5 N Powell.

J Ambridge at 19th J Annable; W Kinnersley at 19th P Deeble; N Tarratt 1 hole P McMullen; D Whelan 4 and 3 I Stephenson; S Keppler 3 and 1 T Foster; M Torrens 3 and 2 D Theobald.

I Mackenzie 3 and 2 S Pimley; M Davis 4 and 3 D Cooper; G Emerson 3 and 1 R Latham; D Blakeman 3 and 2 S Scott; G Godwin 5 and 4 R Lane; J Kirkpatrick 3 and 2 I Cameron-Taylor; M Reynard 1 hole M Lawrence; C Banks 4 and 3 M Boggia; P Snowden 1 hole D Rosier.

Thompson's honour

Martin Thompson, aged 17, from Middlesbrough, will captain England boys in their annual golf match with Scotland at Gullane on August 8.

TEAM: M Thompson (Middlesbrough), C Bassett (Doncaster), S Bottomley (Shipley), K Dobson (Lansdown), M Few (Great Yarmouth and Caister), D Gilford (Trentham Park), M Grieve (Helverson), R Park (Hockley), S Scott (Calcot Park), R Weedon (Ellesborough). Reserves: M Davis (Torndon Park), J Bedford (Letchworth).

US conqueror is back to defend her title

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Debbie Massey, one of the leading American professional golfers, must hold a high opinion of the British Women's Open championship, to be played this week over the Northumberland course, at Gosforth Park. Was she disappointed that, with a tee off time of 9.50, she would miss the big event today, she was asked. "I kind of thought this was the big event", she replied, followed by a suitable postscript to emphasize that she was not to be taken too seriously and would be sorry not to have a place in front of a television set along with the rest of the world.

She is something of a princess in her own way, not quite good enough in her own country to ascend to the throne of women's golf, but certainly a member of its royal family. She came here to conquer Britain last year and duly succeeded, over the East course, at Wentworth. This week she arrived only on Monday night from Chicago, but seemed to be feeling no effects yesterday either of jet lag or travel fatigue. "I feel great", she said, "but hungry for breakfast instead of dinner".

Having only one chance for a practice round over the Northumberland course, she was deeply impressed. "It's long and challenging", she said, and was fascinated to find how well it had been woven inside, and occasionally outside, the confines of the Newcastle race track. She tied for tenth place in the United States Open on Sunday and is therefore clearly in good form.

If there is to be an unexpected American setback, it is most likely to come with a skirl of pipes. One Scot, Cathie Panton, is the most successful player this season on our professional circuit; another, Muriel Thomson, lies second, having gained the psychological boost (to say nothing of £1,500) from winning the most important stroke-play tournament of the year last week, the 72-hole Elizabeth Ann event at Pannal; then there is Belle Robertson, now playing better than in her salad days. She could add further to the fairytale story of her return to the game, highlighted by her first victory in the British Amateur championship last month at the age of 45.

The local favourite for the championship, sponsored by Pretty Polly, is Jenny Lee Smith, third at the moment among British players, but hardened for the big occasion in the demanding school of the United States tour.

Yachting

Threat by New Zealand to supremacy of 'Big Four'

By John Nicholls

Although there are fewer teams this year, 16 as opposed to 19 when the event was last held in 1979, the Admiral's Cup series, which begins today, promises to be the best ever. The teams that have dropped out are not among the strongest that have taken part and it will be surprising if there is a new winner on the occasion of this thirteenth challenge for the cup.

The only team likely to upset the established roll of honour are the New Zealanders, who have not come all the way to Cowes, at considerable expense, just for the experience. They have three competitive boats and have allowed themselves plenty of time for acclimatization and practice.

Last week they sailed to Cherbourg and back just to gain an appreciation of conditions offshore and to polish up their navigation. If any newcomers can succeed then the New Zealanders, making their third challenge for the cup, must have the strongest chance.

But for pre-series favourites it is difficult to look beyond any of the "Big Four", those countries that have won before. Of them, Britain easily head the list with seven wins and they must be favoured to win again, if only for the enormous advantage of their local knowledge.

If ever there was a tricky sailing area, where strong tides and fickle winds can play an overwhelming role in deciding the outcome of a race, the Solent and surrounding waters must be supreme. This is precisely why it is so vital for teams with any ambition to arrive early and practise, practise, practise.

No amount of tactical expertise or crewing ability can overcome the ability to know exactly when and where to pick a path through the hazards of the Solent. Not that the British team will rely wholly on this priceless asset, but it will help if they prove to be outsailed.

With Victory, sailed by Philip Crebbin, Yeoman XXIII (Robin Aisher) and Dragon (Brian Saffery Cooper), the team ought to be able to look after themselves in what will undoubtedly be a hard-fought series.

The Australians won the trophy for the second time in 1979 (it is held every two years) and they are determined to retain it. The Americans have also won twice before, although not since 1969, and rarely seem to put the effort into a challenge that they might. The other previous winner is Germany and they could be the dark horses.

Individually their boats have been outstanding in Solent and club races, but the Admiral's Cup is above all a team event. The winners have always been the team whose three boats all score useful points in all the races. Today's inshore race will be followed by another tomorrow and then the 200-mile Channel Race on Friday. A third Solent race is scheduled for next Wednesday with the Fastnet bringing the event to its climax on Saturday week.

Series as a selection trial

By a Special Correspondent

While the Admiral's Cup yachts prepared yesterday for the first race of their series, 31 level rating yachts set out on the first race of the British Open national championship for half-tonners, threequarter-tonners and one-tonners. The five-race series, organized by the British Level Rating Association and the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and supported by Trebor, counts as a selection trial for this year's half-ton cup and one-ton cup.

The half-ton championship will be held in Poole in September, so it is no surprise that the half-ton division in this week's event is numerically the strongest, with 18 entries.

Last night's short offshore race began at Lymington in a light breeze that did not promise fast times. After t short, windward leg, before setting off on the course proper, te one-ton class was led by the Irish boat, Justin III (F. Wood), the threequarter tonners by Luv (A. Bourdon and M. Delmar-Morgan), and the half-tonners by Summer Wine (R. Fleck).

FELPHAM: Solo world championship: Second race (Netherlands unless stated): 1, Atlanta (R van Ooyen); 2, Body and Solo (M Tigchelaar); 3, Goldmine (R Goodenough, Northampton); 4, Metra-Gnome (D Gates, Wraysbury Lake); 5, Cherry Flip (V van Holst); 6, Ruck Duck (C Schouten).

HELENSBURGH: National Albacore championship: Racecraft Trophy: 1, Wombat (J Webb, Covenhams); 2, Ruined Dude (M Holmes, Grimsby and Cleethorpes); 3, King Fumble (M McNamara, Grimsby and Cleethorpes); 4, Monarch (D Glen, King George); 5, Mr Topsy Turvy (S Fitzgerald, Covenhams).

DUBLIN: Optimist world championship: Fifth race: 1, R Damgaard (Denmark); 2, K Oosterbock (Denmark); 3, R Olmsted (US). British placings: 47, S Irish; 60, P Ridout.

Tennis

Miss Turton's bold plan of attack works to perfection

By Lewine Mair

The youngsters who attracted the most attention on the second day of the Prudential junior grass court championships at Eastbourne were a small cluster of children who had been brought to Devonshire Park either as reserves for the under-14 singles or for the doubles alone.

In the past, such players would automatically have been tossed into the singles consolation tournament, and had the chance of amassing a useful array of results against full National players. This year's form stated: "Players must compete in the plate or consolation events." But, with the format of the consolation series having been altered, the group of players at the centre of yesterday's attention was left on the sidelines—and it was not too difficult to understand their frustration.

Much was made yesterday morning of the defeat of the first seed in the under-18 event, Sally Reeves, by Katie Turton. Miss Turton, a slight lass from Buckinghamshire, had met Miss Reeves twice before, picking up but two games on the first occasion and five the next. But Miss Turton had learned much in those matches and, when she got on court yesterday morning, she was prepared to play a serve-volley game against an opponent who, though marvellously busy about the court, is a little restricted in terms of reach.

Miss Turton's plan worked to perfection as she won the opening set 6—2, and it was only when she arrived at 5—2 in the second set that she became a shade tentative. Miss Reeves stepped in to get back to 4—5 and there was a further setback for Miss Turton in the next game when the racing crosscourt shot she felt had won her the match was belatedly called out. To her credit, she settled to her task anew and, after a few more authoritative volleys, the result was definite.

Nick Fulwood, the number one seed among the under-18 boys, won his second round match 6—0, 6—0; at the foot of the draw Paul Heath let only one game slip.

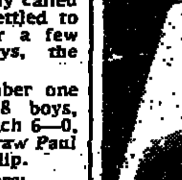
Results of seeded players:

BOYS 18 AND UNDER: N Fulwood (Derbyshire) beat M Baldridge (Durham), 6—0, 6—0; H Fubini (Surrey) beat R Moore (Surrey), 6—3, 6—1; D Shaw (Lancashire) beat B Mills (Surrey), 6—2, 6—3; A Castle (Somerset) beat H McGuinness (Essex) 6—1, 6—2; D Felgate (Essex) beat N H Lloyd (South Wales), 6—3, 6—1; C Haworth (Buckinghamshire) beat J Clunie (Devon), 7—5, 6—4; P Heath (Yorkshire) beat D Bann (Surrey), 6—0, 6—1.

GIRLS 18 AND UNDER: S Reeves (Kent) lost to K Turton (Buckinghamshire), 6—2, 6—4; S Walpole (Surrey) beat V Adams (Sussex), 7—5, 6—4; J Salmon (Sussex) beat M Cast (Cambridgeshire), 6—1, 6—1; P Yates (Hertfordshire) beat J Morton (Durham and Cleveland), 6—2, 6—4; C Berry (Yorkshire) beat S Morgan (Hampshire), 6—0, 6—4; J Harris (Warwickshire) beat C Gaskin (Surrey), 7—6, 6—2; R Elny (Middlesex) beat B Lockwood (Yorkshire), 6—2, 6—2.

BOYS 14 AND UNDER: R Whichello (Kent) beat C Peet (Lancashire), 3—6, 6—2, 6—0; I Mackinley (East of Scotland) beat T Godman (Surrey), 6—3, 6—2; G Key (Surrey) beat S Writ (Middlesex), 7—5, 6—0; S Palmer (Devon) beat S Darlington (Lancashire), 6—3, 7—5; A Hunting (Leicestershire) beat J Edgell (Hampshire), 6—1, 6—3; S Heron (Yorkshire) beat L Matthews (Hampshire), 6—1, 6—0; J Goodall (Yorkshire) beat M Chambers (Dorset), 6—0, 6—1.

GIRLS 14 AND UNDER: C Bhaguandas (Middlesex) beat R Kendall (Cheshire), 6—4, 7—5; D Walker (Middlesex) beat A Soley (Surrey), 6—0, 6—1; A Grant (Lincolnshire) beat R Charlton (Berkshire), 2—6, 6—1, 6—4; C Gillies (Hampshire) beat K Charlton (Buckinghamshire), 6—2, 6—1; L Harley (Devon) beat L Baker (Essex), 6—1, 6—0; S Mair (East of Scotland) beat K Russell (Nottinghamshire), 6—4, 6—3; K Montaque Wood (Middlesex) beat K Louis (Sussex), 1—6, 6—2, 6—0; J Louis (Devon) beat J Reeves (Kent), 6—1, 6—1.



The only time Big Jack's stock was hopelessly down was after retirement at the Pennycomequick

Chisholm a masterful captain on and off the field



Chisholm leads out Argyle

When I was in Plymouth recently, I was grieved to hear of the death of an old friend, Jack Chisholm. Although I have never been much interested in association football, when I lived in or near Plymouth it was quite frequently my duty to report the matches of Plymouth Argyle, then usually a goodish second division side.

Big Jack, as he was known, was their centre-half and captain. I must explain to younger readers that in the early fifties centre-halves were centre-halves, and captains were captains. Jack was always in charge on the field, and looked it. He captained sides in all three divisions (we had a Third North and a Third South then, and I cannot see that any advantage has been gained by the later system, least of all to the small, struggling clubs).

Anyway, Jack was masterful on the field, and would not have taken kindly to being given directions by a manager sitting alongside in a hut. If he decided to make a positional change, he did. If he felt inclined to move into attack, or fall back and become what was later known as a sweeper, he did. The Argyle manager then was Jimmy Rae, all of whose life in senior football had been spent with them. There was still club loyalty then, and when Rae was unjustly sacked, he never sought another club.

Jimmy was tactful at handling Jack, though once he made a mistake. He said to another member of the side, when an important match was coming up, "Try and see that the big fellow gets to bed in reasonable time on Friday". The word got round to Jack afterwards. He demanded to see the manager. The conversation was brief, and led by Jack.

"Boss, do I give you 90 minutes on a Saturday?"

"You do, Jack, you do."

"Thank you, boss. That's all right then."

End of conversation.

Jack feared no man. There was a formidable Everton centre-forward, Hickson, with whom he had had a barney or two before, and who marched into the Argyle dressing room before the match, glared at Jack, and shouted, "I'll be looking for you today". All Jack said, and he was near to retirement by then, was a quiet "I'll be there, son".

They had a right go, and (I think I am correct in saying this was the same match) Argyle won by a goal, near the end, kicked by Dougall, from 40 yards. Dougall had been fouled, but survived the foul, staggered on a pace or two, gathered himself, and struck the goal. I think the referee had blown his whistle for the foul, before Dougall's shot went in. But he gave the goal, in the face of violent (well we thought them violent, then) Everton protests, and you never saw a happier man than Jack.

Jack had come to Plymouth from Sheffield United, and told me that he had needed a substantial douceur (not that he used exactly that word) to tempt him. He had begun with Tottenham Hotspur, and it is remarkable that he had a football career at all, for he suffered cartilage injuries in both knees soon after he had started. He was a good cricketer, good enough to play occasionally for Middlesex. What he would have liked to be above all was a boxer, but his wobbly knees stopped him. His lack of fear sometimes made him more aggressive than he should have been, though he was a good-natured man.

When Jack retired from Argyle, full of years and honour, or at least affection, he took a pub, The Pennycomequick, which still, surprisingly, stands. He could not have taken a dafter decision. He had no knowledge of business of any kind. He did not even possess a chequebook (his life had been soccer, and he had always taken his money in cash). He had grown a beard, and in this was a pioneer. Denzil Batchelor came down from London to write a piece which Picture Post headed "The Only Beard in Football", and Jack was compared with Sir Francis Drake. This made him even more a centre of attraction, and the public poured into his pub every night of the week, usually, in default of service, grabbing half a dozen bottles before they left.

Jack's "stock" was always hopelessly down. Once—I promise you this is a true story—he asked me to lend him £40 (a lot of money), because the stocktakers had come. I would have done it, but as it happened I did not have £40 myself. However, I offered to go with him to his bank manager, and guarantee his overdraft to that extent. Thus I learnt that he had no bank, or bank manager, or chequebook. I tell this story because it does not say much for the way clubs looked after soccer players in those days, or prepared them for retirement.

Well, Jack had a cheerful year or two at the Pennycomequick, and I still bear a scar on my shin from one of the games of after-time Bar Rugby, but he got the sack, not for any immoral action, but because his accounts were always in chaos. He became a Romford player, and his name was sometimes mentioned as a possible Argyle manager. He liked to visit Plymouth, and I have met him in one or two other places since those days, not often enough for my liking. He grew even larger latterly, and I used to call him "Bigger Jack", or even "Biggest Jack". But as his body expanded, so did his generosity of spirit, and he left few enemies.

I see that I have not sufficiently explained that he was not just a character, but a footballer of high quality. He was captain of Argyle when they reached fourth place in the second division, and got into the fifth round of the FA Cup, which was their best season ever, and probably still is.

When he was getting on, Argyle indicated that it was time for him to retire, by buying another centre-half. The Western Independent had a banner headline: "End of the Chisholm era". The other man, whose name I have forgotten, understandably because he did not play much for Argyle at all, as it turned out, was "cup-tied" in the next match. Jack, of course, produced a blinder, and Nottingham Forest were beaten. Jack continued to hold his place until the end of the season. His legs by this time were bandy, but that seemed the right shape for a man who never looked happier and more confident than when he had a football between them, in the middle of the field, controlling the game. Lightly lie the turf upon him.

Alan Gibson

Sport in brief

Douglas misses world table tennis event

Three leading table tennis players have withdrawn from the world championships, which open in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow. They are Dragutin Surbek, of Yugoslavia (world No 5), Stellan Bengtsson, of Sweden (6), and Desmond Douglas, of England (8).

● Coventry City's unsettled striker, Mike Ferguson, who has interested Notts County, is having talks with the Highfield Road club's executive manager, Gordon Milne, about his future.

● The European light-welterweight championship bout between the British champion, Clinton McKenzie, and the holder, Antonio Guinaldi (Spain), is out to purse offers, expiry date August 11.

● A British badminton team opened their South African tour in Johannesburg with a 3—2 win over Transvaal.

RESULTS: (British players first): B Steward lost to B Martin, 10—12, 11—7, 5—12; W Taylor lost to S Dryer, 3—15, 15—11, 4—15; R Durnan and G Redhead beat K Glenister and M McLean, 15—8, 15—0; T Stokes and E Steward beat G McMillan and J Abrahams, 15—11, 15—5; Steward and Redhead beat J Groukamp and A Parsons, 15—8, 15—4.

Tennis

RANCHO BERNARDO (California): Open tournament: First round: Miss P Shriver beat Miss J Preyer 6—1, 6—2; Miss S Margolin beat Miss K Cummings 6—4, 6—2; Miss J Harrington beat Miss L Morse 6—7, 5—7, 6—4; Miss C Reynolds beat Miss T Lewis 3—6, 6—2, 6—1; Miss K Jones beat Miss D Gilbert 7—5, 7—6; Miss B Hallquist beat Miss S Leo 6—7, 7—6, 6—4; Miss S Saliba beat Miss J Duvall 6—4, 6—4.

WASHINGTON: J-L Clerc (Argentina) beat G Vilas (Argentina) 7—5, 6—3. R Ramirez (Mexico) and V Winitsky (US) beat P Slozil (Czechoslovakia) and F Taygan (US) 5—7, 7—6, 7—6.

SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: S Glikstein (Israel) beat S Meister 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; T Tulasne (France) beat F Maynetto (Peru) 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; J Nunez (Chile) beat E Teltscher 6—4, 6—2, 7—6; J James (Australia) beat L Stefanki 6—4, 6—4; B Van't Hof beat S McCain 6—4, 6—3; J Gurfein beat C Delaney 6—0, 5—7, 6—1.

Racing

Victory by Crews Hill persuades Durr that his luck has changed

By John Karter

Believe it or not there was another marriage worth talking about yesterday—the marriage of the extraordinary talents of one Frank Durr, trainer, and Greville Starkey, jockey. These two masters of their craft combined to win the Tote Stewards Cup on a truly glorious first day at Goodwood with Crews Hill, who carried a record weight of 9st 9lb.

Unlike Starkey, Durr, who won the Stewards Cup as a jockey on Epaulette in 1958, has had an exasperating season. His horses have been showing a greater variety of symptoms than a hypochondriac's convention.

Such irritating afflictions as low blood count, runny noses, temperatures and ringworm have repeatedly dogged the Newmarket stable, accounting for the fact that he has had only 16 winners this year. Durr has been taking the horses' temperatures twice daily and it is only recently that he has started to believe he can see even a chink of light at the end of the tunnel.

Crews Hill must have a bovine constitution, because apart from winning four races in an arduous season last year and humping that crippling burden yesterday with the aplomb of an Alexeyev executing a clean and jerk, he has also managed somehow to remain totally germ-free.

In his previous race, Crews Hill had been awarded a dead heat for first place with Ponchielli in a controversial photo finish at Sandown Park, which led to the connexions of the last named lodging an unsuccessful appeal against the judges' verdict.

Yesterday however, although it looked as if we were in for a multiple dead heat with about a dozen horses in line abreast a furlong from home (the first 12 were covered by only about four lengths at the end), the photograph showed that Crews Hill's whirlwind finish had carried him three-quarters of a length clear of the runner-up, Ferryman.

Sparkling Boy took third place, improving one position on his effort in last year's race. Paul Kelleway, the trainer, thought that his horse would have won if there had been overnight rain. He will send him to contest the Prix Maurice de Gheest at Deauville on Sunday, where he will meet other top class English challengers in Moorestyle, Integrity and The Quiet Bidder.

Steel Pass, the favourite, who had been backed down from 33-1 ante-post, was given every chance by Lester Piggott but was not good enough. The Vernons Sprint Cup next month will be Crews Hill's next main objective. Lord Matthews, chairman of Express Newspapers and part-owner of Crews Hill, bought his dam, Patosky, for 16,000 guineas.

Patosky has already produced a yearling colt by Reform and is now in foal to Crews Hill's sire, High Top. So there is another little Crews Hill on the way and if he or she proves to be half as fast and courageous as his or her brother, Lord Matthews will have another to hog the headlines in his newspapers.

For the connoisseur it was a case of progressing from the ridiculous (30 handicappers charging helter skelter over six furlongs) to the sublime in the shape of possible classic colts in the mile and a half Gordon Stakes. The race went to Bustomi, who comfortably confirmed his Royal Ascot superiority over Centurius and gave Dick Hern his fourth victory in the race in five years.

Bustomi will run in the Great Voltigeur Stakes at York next month before tackling the St Leger, for which he is quoted at an attractive 8-1 by Coral. Hern has two other Leger possibles in Cut Above, who runs first in Newbury's Geoffrey Freer Stakes and Little Wolf, who may also have a bite at the Voltigeur.

Not for the first time experts were hurling McEnroe-ian abuse at Centurius who, as in previous races, looked extremely dangerous when moving up to challenge two furlongs out, but found little when let down. Whether the criticisms are justified however must be open to question.

It appeared that Centurius was outstayed by a better horse and did not quite as some people suggested. There can be little wrong with the form either because the much-vaunted Taher finished six lengths back in third place.

Taher, incidentally, will accompany his stable companion, Al Kuwait, to post in the Ebor Handicap, for which they are quoted first and second favourites at 8-1 and 6-1 by the Tote.

Apparently the Arab connexion of Al Kuwait has been invading the Tote's West End betting offices literally with piles of cash, just as they did when the horse was made a ridiculously short-priced favourite for last year's Cesarewitch. One office recently took a bet of £6,000 each way in cash.

With today's occasion at St Paul's in mind, the most appropriate winner of the afternoon was Nick Gaselee's El Mansour, who just held off Be Be Of Kuwait and Plagal in a thrilling finish to the New Ham Stakes. Gaselee's daughter is under orders as a bridesmaid for the Royal Wedding, so his biggest Flat race success to date sent the whole family on their way to London in an even more buoyant mood.



Crews Hill, ridden by Starkey, has three quarters of a length to spare from Ferryman (left), the long priced runner-up.

Storm Bird deal complete

By Michael Phillips

The purchase of last year's champion two-year-old, Storm Bird, has been completed. The deal, involving $30m was signed at Shannon Airport late on Monday evening by the colt's new principal owner, Bill Lockridge, who owns the Lockridge Farm near Lexington, Kentucky.

All the negotiations were conducted by George Harris, an Irishman by birth but now a bloodstock agent on the international front with a base in New York. Earlier this year, Harris masterminded the purchase of the French 2,000 Guineas winner, Recitation.

Harris and his client saw Storm Bird work to their entire satisfaction on Saturday at Ballydoyle, where he is still trained by Vincent O'Brien. Afterwards, the colt, who has not run this year for reasons varying from sickness to injury, was subjected to a rigorous veterinary examination which he passed for breeding and racing purposes with flying colours.

His previous owners, headed by Robert Sangster, have agreed to guarantee his fertility which could not, of course, be tested in the time available. They have shown their faith in the colt by retaining a quarter. Dr Lockridge confirmed that he intends racing Storm Bird this season before retiring him to his stud in time for next year's breeding season. All being well, Storm Bird will have his first race as a three-year-old in the Waterford Crystal Mile at Goodwood at the end of next month.

To-Agori-Mou given ground for support

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

With £60,000 added to the sweep stakes, today's Sussex stakes is by far the most valuable race at Goodwood this week and arguably the most fascinating. Once again we are faced with an enthralling clash between three-year-olds and their elders, one which should help put things into perspective and tie up a few loose ends in the form book.

The field includes three horses who have a victory in a classic to their credit: In Fijar, who won the French 2,000 Guineas last year, and those renowned rivals, To-Agori-Mou and Kings Lake who boast victories in the English and Irish 2,000 Guineas this season. For sheer consistency there is no runner in the field to match Belmont Bay, this year at any rate. He has won all his four races this season and been a marvellous mirror of his trainer Henry Cecil's skill, reflecting improvement of nearly two stone since he joined the ranks at Warren Place in the winter.

Belmont Bay has the beating of Dalsaan who will be wearing blinkers for the first time in a race and the beating of Last Fandango too. Yet for all his virtues I still doubt whether he will manage to hold To-Agori-Mou. Visitors to Royal Ascot saw To-Agori-Mou and Kings Lake at their very best in the St James Palace stakes. By drawing six lengths ahead of their rivals in the straight that day they treated those of us who were lucky enough to be there to a memorable duel which washed away the painful memory of that controversial finish to the Irish 2,000 Guineas.

The deciding factor this afternoon could easily be the ground. Belmont Bay and Kings Lake would probably appreciate it a little softer. To-Agori-Mou, on the other hand, will be in his element and he is preferred. Whatever the eventual result we seem certain to be treated to another fine race.

Lester Piggott made all the running on Belmont Bay when they won at both Newbury and Ascot and he is most unlikely to be found very far off the pace. When To-Agori-Mou also won at Ascot, Greville Starkey showed his hand much earlier than he had done before and the effect was altogether different.

So with Pat Eddery watching him like a hawk from his vantage point on Kings Lake's back, today's race seems likely to come to the boil fairly early in the straight. It will be a race for men, not boys.

Earlier in the day Piggott and Starkey should be in the thick of the fray again, this time in the Richmond Stakes in which Piggott will be on Cajun and Starkey on Hays. In his last race Cajun finished behind two of his other rivals today, End of the Line and Tender King. At the time I formed the opinion that Piggott was guilty of one of his rare lapses and that he gave Cajun too much ground to make up on the leaders after halfway.

Before that Cajun had won the Chesham Stakes at Royal Ascot where he completely outpaced Treboro who has won twice in the meantime. Without labouring the point, I do believe it worth giving Cajun another chance. Tender King will be meeting End of the Line on 3lb better terms for a short head and that in theory should give him the advantage, at least as far as those two are concerned.

Later in the day Piggott can also win the Foxhall Maiden Stakes for Cecil on Adonis Rex who shaped so promisingly in the race won by Treboro at Newbury. Affiliation Order, Dancing Sovereign, Escapism, Paperetto and Tidworth Tattoo are the others to bear in mind for this open race which was won 12 months ago by none other than To-Agori-Mou.

Today's programme at Goodwood which begins an hour later than normal because of the royal wedding will begin, appropriately enough, with a race called the Royal Wedding Day Stakes which has been sponsored by the American Express Company. This is the first time the company has ventured into the world of race sponsorship.

Tolmi runs in it instead of in the Sussex Stakes but I still doubt whether she will win. She was beaten so comprehensively by Star Pastures in the Child Stakes at Newmarket that it is difficult to envisage her beating Star Pastures again this time, even though she will be meeting her on 3lb better terms. Harp Strings would be a suitable winner of this race simply because she is owned by the Queen but at only 6lb she looks too close to Star Pastures at these weights.

Atlantic Traveller, my selection for the Goodwood Stakes, is after a comparatively rare double. He had already won the Ascot Stakes this season. On that occasion he beat Dawn Johnny whom he will be meeting on the same terms because the handicapper has had to take notice, rightly, of Dawn Johnny's subsequent victory in the Northumberland Plate at Newcastle.

The key factor, as far as Atlantic Traveller is concerned, is that he has proved conclusively his ability to stay as far as two miles and three furlongs. The only other race at Goodwood this afternoon, the Singleton Handicap, could develop into a needle match between Sanu, the topweight, and Pencil Point with victory going to the latter who beat Ponchielli so easily in their last race at Newmarket.

At Redcar the Royal Marriage Handicap may well be won by that much-improved filly, Sunset Ray, while it will be surprising if Short and Sharp cannot win the Highgrove Maiden Fillies Stakes in view of the fact that she finished third to Circus Ring in their first race at Newmarket. After riding at Goodwood, Willie Carson will dash north to Doncaster where Young Daniel (7.15) Docklands (7.45) Arrowood Dream (8.15) and Jassim (8.45) should enable him to maintain his pressure on Lester Piggott at the top of the jockeys' table.

Wedding day double

Hills have devised a royal wedding day double for today: 40-1 against Champagne Charlie and Wedded Bliss winning at Goodwood and Doncaster respectively.

STATE OF GOING (official): Goodwood: Good. Doncaster: Straight course good to firm; round course firm. Redcar: good to firm.

Stephenson signs

The Rugby League newcomers, Carlisle, have signed Bradford Northern's stand-off half, Nigel Stephenson, for £20,000. Stephenson, aged 30, Carlisle's most expensive signing, was a member of Dewsbury's championship winning side in 1973. Carlisle have now spent £84,000 on building up a permanent squad of 16 players.

Goodwood programme

[Television (BBC 2): 3.0, 3.30 and 4.5 races]

3.00 AMERICAN EXPRESS ROYAL WEDDING DAY STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £7,058: 7f)

101 11-2412 Tolmi (Exors of late G Cambanis), B Hobbs, 9-10 E Hide 1
102 1-22021 Star Pastures (R Sangster), J Hindley, 8-11 .. B Taylor 6
103 12-0040 Exclusively Raised (D) (Sir G White), M Stoute, 8-6 W R Swinburn 5
104 314-0 Grecian Sea (Sir M Sobell), W Hern, 8-5 .... W Carson 3
105 30142-1 Harp Strings (The Queen), I Balding, 8-5 .... L Piggott 2
108 000032 Vocalist (G Greenwood), F Durr, 8-5 ...... G Starkey 4

6-4 Star Pastures, 2-1 Tolmi, 7-1 Vocalist, 8-1 Exclusively Raised, 10-1 Harp Strings, 12-1 Grecian Sea.

3.30 RICHMOND STAKES (2-y-o: Group 2: £21,009: 6f)

201 410 Cajun (D) (J Stone), H Cecil, 8-11 .... L Piggott 4
203 1211 End of the Line (D) (R Bonnycastle), B Hills, 8-11 S Cauthen 3
204 1 Foam Bath (D) (J Carey), D Elsworth, 8-11 .... R Fox 1
206 11 Hays (D) (HH Prince Yazid Saud), G Harwood, 8-11 G Starkey 6
207 232 Late Music (Mrs E McMahon), J Bolger, 8-11 D Gillespie 8
208 232213 Little Robert (D) (T Mills), A Ingham, 8-11 .. W Carson 5
212 210212 Tender King (Esal 'Commodities' Ltd), J Sutcliffe, 8-11 P Waldron 2
213 421 Winter Words (D) (C Hurl), G P-Gordon, 8-11 G Duffield 7

5-2 End of the Line, 3-1 Tender King, 7-2 Cajun, 6-1 Hays, 12-1 Foam Bath, 16-1 Late Music, Winter Words, 33-1 Little Robert.

FORM: Cajun, see End of the Line: Previously (8st 11lb) won 3/4l, 1 1/2l from Treboro (8-11) and Mubhed) (8-11), 9 ran, Ascot, June 13, 6f, good to firm. End of the Line (8-10) won sh hd, 2l from Tender King (8-13) and Prowess Prince (8-10), Cajun (8-13) 5th, btn hd and nk, 11 ran, Newmarket, July 8, 6f, good. ... (8-11), 9 ran, Kempton, July 15, 6f, good to firm. Late Music (9-0) 2nd, btn 2 1/2l to Pas de Seul (9-0), with Graviola (8-11) 2l away 3rd, 11 ran, Curragh, July 18, 6f 63y, good to firm. Little Robert (9-3) 3rd, btn 1l, 2 1/2l to El Mansour (9-3) and Sharlie's Wimpy (9-6), 8 ran, Lingfield, July 10, 6f, good to firm. Tender King, see End of the Line. ...

4.5 SUSSEX STAKES (Group 1: £49,350: 1m)

4.40 GOODWOOD STAKES (Handicap: £4,604: 2m 3f)

5.10 FOXHALL STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £4,961: 7f)

527 0 Balaustin (Mrs D Riley-Smith) H Price, 8-11 ..B Rouse 19

3-1 Adonis Rex, 4-1 Escapism, 5-1 Paperetto, 7-1 Affiliation Order, 10-1 Tidworth Tatto, 12-1 Torsion Prince, 14-1 Dancing Sovereign, 16-1 Barnaby Sam, Kalo Astro, 20-1 others.

5.40 SINGLETON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,739: 5f)

601 030122 Sanu (CD) (R Tikkoo) F Durr, 9-7 ....G Starkey 4
604 0-00022 Arch Melody (D) (Mrs M Farrell) G Harwood, 7-12
605 140-040 Barnet Heir (D) (B Shine) B Swift, 7-9 .... M L Thomas 1
606 22-0221 Pencil Point (D) (P Haslam) P Haslam, 7-8 .. C Leonard 3
607 1312-00 Red Gold (CD) (Avon Industries Ltd) P Cundell, 7-7
608 00-0124 Quay Boy (B, CD) (M Robinson) D Laing, 7-7B Crossley 5 2

9-4 Pencil Point, 11-4 Sanu, 4-1 Arch Melody, 5-1 Red Gold, 7-1 Barnet Heir, 12-1 Quay Boy.

Goodwood selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
3.0 Star Pastures. 3.30 Cajun. 4.5 TO-AGORI-MOU is specially recommended. 4.40 Atlantic Traveller. 5.10 Adonis Rex. 5.40 Pencil Point.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.0 Star Pastures. 3.30 Cajun. 4.5 Belmont Bay. 4.40 Dawn Johnny. 5.10 Adonis Rex. 5.40 Pencil Point.

Yesterday's Goodwood results

2.0 (2.3) CHARLTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,292: 1m)
BUZZARDS BAY, b c, by Joshua—Grande Merci (Mrs V McKinney) 8-6 ...... P Gunn (9-2 fav) 1
Huppel, b f, by Huntercombe—Polonaise (Miss H Gevers) 8-7 B Taylor (16-1) 2
Dancing Sally, ch f, by Sallust—Dance All Night (Mrs H Norton) 9-7 .... W Carson (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Sauvage, 9-1 Ardar, 11-1 Santellas, Karima, 12-1 Bunter, 14-1 Duck Soup, Ring Bidder, 20-1 Lautrec (4th), Coal Bunker. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, 46p; places, 16p, 34p, 17p. Dual F: £3.48. CSF: £7.07. H Collingridge, at Newmarket. Nk, 3l. 1min 40.99sec.

2.30 (2.31) MOLECOMB STAKES (Group III: 2-y-o: £11,624: 5f)
PROWESS PRINCE, b c, by Cornish Prince—Irish Reel (S Liem) 8-10 L Piggott (4-5 fav) 1
Hazim, b c, by Mill Reef—Angel Chile (H Al-Maktoum) 8-10 P Cook (13-2) 2
Mumruffin, b f, by Mummy's Pet—Java Sparrow (T Holland-Martin) 8-7 .... J Reid (6-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-2 Sharlie's Wimpy, 16-1 To The Point (4th), 50-1 Saint Crespin Bay. 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 16p; Places, 11p, 30p. Dual F: 40p. CSF: 64p. E Eldin at Newmarket. 1 1/2l, 1 1/2l. 59.36sec.

3.10 (3.13) TOTE STEWARDS CUP (Handicap: £25,024: 6f)
CREWS HILL, b g, by High Top—Patosky (C Henry) 5-9-9 G Starkey (11-1) 1
Ferryman, b h, by Forlorn River—La Miranda (W Plummer) 5-8-0 R Fox (33-1) 2
Sparkling Boy, br c, by Comedy ...

3.45 (3.49) GORDON STAKES (Group III: 3-y-o: £15,118: 1 1/2m)
BUSTOMI, b c by Bustino—Mineown (Lady Beaverbrook), 9-2 W Carson (3-1) 1
Centurius, ch c by Great Nephew—Word from Lundy (J McCaughey) 8-13 W R Swinburn (11-4 jt fav) 2
Taher, b c by Weaver's Hall—Lotties Charm (G Miller), 8-10 G Starkey (11-4 jt fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Amyndas (4th), 14-1 Erins Isle. 5 ran.
TOTE: Win, 29p; Dual F: 40p. CSF: £1.06. W Hern at West Ilsley. 1 1/2l, 6l. 2min 35sec.

4.15 (4.19) HEYSHOTT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,071: 1 3/4m)
DRAGON PALACE, ch c by Le Fabuleux—Barbara Longhi (Mrs P Yong), 7-3 A Mackay (9-4 fav) 1
Centrolina, b c by High Line—Centro (R Barnett), 8-6 P Waldron (7-2) 2
Habus, b c by Habitat—Rebus (W Gredley), 8-1 W Carson (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Jungle Jim, 7-1 St Maweso, 10-1 Spin of a Coin (4th), St Malo, 20-1 Sunningdale Queen, 25-1 Highland Range, King's College Boy, 33-1 Cavendish. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, 37p; Places, 16p, 16p, 25p. Dual F: 41p. CSF: £1.07. M Jarvis at Newmarket. 3/4l, 6l. 3min 3.86sec.

4.45 (4.47) NEW HAM STAKES (2-y-o: £6,524: 6f)
EL MANSOUR, b c by Tower Walk—Gay Amanda (H Tyler), 8-11 J Mercer (7-1) 1
Be Be of Kuwait, b c by Prince ...

Doncaster programme

7.45 ROYAL WEDDING DAY CHAMPAGNE HANDICAP (£2,190: 1m)

4 010121 Docklands (D), C Brittain, 4-8-9 .... W Carson 10
5 0000-01 Norroy, R Baker, 4-8-3 .... P Cook 6
6 100-000 TV Star (D), B Lunness, 4-8-0 .... C Ollivier 11
8 32420/0- Albany Victor, G Fletcher, 5-7-12 .... A Mackay 5 7
9 0140-23 Playful Paddy, J Bethell, 5-7-12 .... A Bond 12
10 013021- Prince Diligence (D), T Barron, 4-7-12 .... — 8
11 0-00000 Cavo Varka (D), R E Peacock, 4-7-11 ...... Paul Eddery 5 3
13 10-0340 Nobleu (D), P Asquith, 4-7-9 .... A Nesbitt 5 1
14 04003-0 Quaker Star (D), B Lunness, 5-7-7 .... R Street 5
15 0/010-00 Solomon's Lamp (D), I Walker, 4-7-4 ...... P Colquhoun 2
16 000020 Prince (D), K Stone, 7-7-7 .... K Leason 9
17 0-30032 Last Device, C Crossley, 4-7-7 .... B Jones 5 4

9-4 Docklands, 7-2 Last Device, 9-2 Playful Paddy, 6-1 Norroy, 10-1 Solomon's Lamp, 12-1 Prince Diligence, 14-1 TV Star, 16-1 others.

8.15 SAN SIRO STAKES (2-y-o: £1,945: 7f)

Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
6.15 Magician. 6.45 Chandheer. 7.15 Young Daniel. 7.45 Docklands. 8.15 Arrowood Dream. 8.45 Jassim.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.15 Salutius. 6.45 Aberfield. 7.15 Young Daniel. 7.45 Docklands. 8.15 Mummy's Game. 8.45 Elizabeth Howard.

Redcar programme

5.15 BRIDAL STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,155: 1m 6f 160yds)

12 00-0004 Royal Rascal, C Spares, 9-0 .... E Johnson 8
14 Sauntering, Miss S Hall, 9-0 .... M Birch 7
16 3240-0 Bold Flawless, B Hills, 8-11 .... R Street 3
17 00000-0 Dusandemmtip, R Hobson, 8-11 .... C Dwyer 4
18 003 Hot Stone, W D Francis, 8-10 .... P Cook 10

13-8 Bold Flawless, 5-2 Consenting, 4-1 Blakeney Point, 13-2 Hot Stone, 12-1 Jubilee King, 16-1 others.

5.45 HIGHGROVE STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,170: 5f)

2 4200 Aquarian Star (B), T Fairhurst, 8-11 ...... M Beecroft 7 8
3 Blue Rain, P Asquith, 8-11 .... C Dwyer 6
4 0 Favoured Lady, J W Watts, 8-11 .... N Connorton 5 4
6 Ilkley, N Bycroft, 8-11 .... D Nicholls 8
7 0 Junoesque, J Hindley, 8-11 .... A Kimberley 2
8 Kilsyth, C Booth, 8-11 .... G Oldroyd 11
9 0 Minstrel Bird, J Etherington, 8-11 .... S Lawes 7 12
10 0 Mistress Rosemary, W Haigh, 8-11 .... J Lowe 10
12 0230 Mrs Love It, G Lockerbie, 8-11 .... P Kelleher 1
13 40 Queen of the Blues, M W Easterby, 8-11 .... M Birch 7
15 033 Seamab, Thomson Jones, 8-11 .... P Cook 9
16 3 Short and Sharp, W Hastings-Bass, 8-11 .... P Young 13
17 0 Staly's Pet, Hbt Jones, 8-11 .... E Johnson 3

7-4 Short and Sharp, 9-2 Seamab, 13-2 Favoured Lady, 10-1 Junoesque, 14-1 Queen of the Blues, 20-1 others.

Redcar selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
3.15 Lady Astir. 3.45 Steel Stockholder. 4.15 Sunset Ray. 4.45 Praiselien. 5.15 Consenting. 5.45 Short and Sharp.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.15 Low Mileage. 3.45 Chulia Street. 4.15 Sunset Ray. 4.45 Baas. 5.15 Consenting. 5.45 Short and Sharp.

Redcar

2.45 (2.40) FORESHORE HANDICAP (£2,484: 1 1/2m)
BRADAMANTE ch h, by Royal Prerogative—Cracker (Ld Lambton), 5-9-10 ...... P Kelleher (20-1) 1
Eagle Island ...... O Gray (20-1) 2
Prince of Light .... M Fry (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.19; places, 50p, £2.14, 13p. Dual F: £24.72. CSF: £35.02. Denys Smith, at Bishop Auckland.

3.45 (3.56) INTERNATIONAL LEVY BOARD HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,029: 1m)
TUYENU, ch m, by Welsh Pageant—Attuned (U McInnes) 6-8-7 N Vaughan (9-2) 1
BMS Special .. Susan Gilbert (20-1) 2
Sailord .... S Horsfall (15-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 54p; places, 17p, £1.85, 23p. Dual F: 45p winner or second with any other horse. CSF: £9.41. M Camacho, at Tadcaster. 1/2l, 1/2l. Carlton Hall (11-4 fav) 4th. 10 ran.

4.15 (4.18) SAND DUNE STAKES (Maidens: £1,398: 2m 115yd)

4.45 (4.46) SOUTH GARE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,912: 6f)
MUMMY'S GAME, b c, by Mummy's Pet—Final Game (Rockhouse Stud) 8-11 A Bond (2-1 jt fav) 1
Dick's Folly .. M Wigham (13-2) -
Rapid Knot ...... O Gray (20-1) -
TOTE: Win, 32p; places, Mummy's Game 11p, Dick's Folly 19p, Rapid Knot 30p. Dual F: Mummy's Game with Dick's Foly 27p, Mummy's Game with Rapid Knot £1.95. CSF: Mummy's Game with Dick's Folly 78p, Mummy's Game with Rapid Knot £3.14 ...

5.15 (5.19) TEES MOUTH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,001: 7f)
AGE OF REASON, b g, by Red Alert—Pampered Belle (D Attwood) 8-3 bl .. P Kelleher (9-1) 1
Royal Duty ...... M Wood (8-1) 2
Water of Life .. M Wigham (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.08; places, 31p, 21p, 41p. Dual F: £2.47. CSF: £8.42. Denys Smith, at Bishop Auckland. Sh hd, 2l. Lady Christina 10-11 fav. Renboboam (33-1) 4th. 14 ran.

PLACEPOT: £40.65

Polo

Formidable combination have to give second best

By John Watson

The Goodwood Week polo programme—catering for six entries for the high-goal Cowdray Park Challene Cup, 16 for the medium-oal Harrison and 30 for the low-goal Holden White—continued at Cowdray Park, Sussex, yesterday with the opening Challenge Cup match between Sladmore and La Ipanema.

After a British Open championship, which was not only particularly hard fought but also played on hard, dry grounds, horses are showing signs of fatiue and some players the stock-in-trade wounds of the season. John Horswell, of Sladmore, was watching the match from the stands with 30 stitches in his ear and a bandaged head from his fall, which he received while representing England II last Sunday.

His place in the Sladmore No 3 position was taken by the Australian veteran Ted Mann, whose handicap was reduced from five to four earlier this season. Ipanema showed a new line-up, too. Ronaldo de Lima, their patron, having returned to Brazil, his place at back was taken by Robert Bayston, of the Cirencester club, playing in his first official high-goal match.

La Ipanema aggregated the top 22-goal handicap, while Mann's appearance for Sladmore reduced theirs to 19. So Sladmore started with 2 1/2 up on the scoreboard, this being a handicap tournament. They were leading 6 1/2—4 at treading-in time and were lucky to end the five-chukka encounter with an 8 1/2—8 victory.

Alvaro Pieres and Juni Crotto, habitually such a formidable combination for La Ipanema, were playing below standard, whereas Alvaro's brother, Alphonso, placed opposite him at No 2, stood out as the best player on the field and Mann, always sound-thinking, made a worthy pivot for Sladmore.

SLADMORE: 1, E Horswell (3), 2, A Pieres (7), 3, T Mann (4). Back, R Ferguson (5).

LA IPANEMA: 1, O Ellis (4), 2, A Pieres (6), 3, H Crotto (9). Back, R Bayston (3).

Wigan appointment

Wigan Rugby League club have appointed the former Warrington secretary and director, Philip Worthington, general manager.

Olympic Games

S Korea stake claim to stage 1988 event

Seoul, July 28.—South Korea hope to win the right to be the first developing country to stage the Olympic Games when the International Olympic Committee (IOC) make their choice for 1988 in September. The Japanese city of Nagoya is Seoul's only rival candidate for the 1988 Games, and Park Sung Kiu, director-general of the education ministry's physical and health education bureau, is confident that the world sports leaders will choose the Korean capital.

"I feel Seoul's facilities are much better than Nagoya's", he said. "Go to Nagoya and compare the accommodation, transport facilities and stadiums with those of Seoul." He also felt it would be a marvellous boost for the Third World if the IOC chose his country, which joined the Olympic movement only after independence in 1946. South Korea have had only two Olympic champions, and one of them, the marathon winner, Sohn-Kee-Chung, was then competing as a member of the Japanese team at the 1936 Games in Berlin.

The ambitious idea of hosting the Olympics was first considered in 1977. The South Korean government decided in 1979 to support the bid, buying land in eastern Seoul where an Olympic village could be built to house 10,000 athletes.

In February this year, the president, Chun Doo Hwan, wrote to the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, guaranteeing that his government will provide Seoul with financial and administrative support. The formal offer, and the required financial deposit, was made by Seoul's Mayor, Park Young Su, supported by the president of the Korean Olympic Committee, Cho Sang-Ho.

Although South Korea do not have diplomatic relations with China, the Soviet Union, North Korea or other communist states, it assured the IOC that their borders will be open to all during the Games. Although there have been student riots in Seoul and a civil uprising in the southern city of Kwangju last year, the application pledged to prevent the Games being marred by political demonstrations.

Seoul have proposed that the Games be held from September 20 to October 5, when the city is at its best, under blue skies and with trees taking on autumn tints, but would be prepared to advance them to mid-August if sportsmen feel this would be best.

The city already has a wide range of sports venues, and has proposed an overall budget of $2,282.6m for the Games, to be provided by the national and local governments, business donations and Games revenue. The cost of building new facilities and repairing existing ones would account for $465.5m of his total, the Olympic village would cost $165.8m with related public projects costing $1,651.3m.

The main Olympic stadium, with a capacity of 100,000, would be built in central Seoul. The city has already started building its own sports complex in Chamsil District, 10 minutes away. A big gymnasium and an indoor swimming pool, which seats 4,000 have been completed, with other facilities due to be finished by 1985. The Seoul bid lists 34 other major sports facilities, and proposes that yachting events should be staged in South Korea's second city, Pusan, on the south east of the peninsula.

Seoul is served by eight international airlines, with the new Kimpo airport only 11 miles from the city centre. By 1984 the municipality hopes to have completed four underground lines in a network extending over 62 miles, which should ease congestion in this city of eight million people. The Olympic area would be linked with other parts of the city by the underground and broad freeways.

World Student Games

Fourth gold medal goes to Californian swimmer

Bucharest, July 28.—Jill Sterkel, of California, won a fourth swimming gold medal and the Russian, Sergei Fesenko, a third at the World Student Games today. Kim Linehan, of the University of Texas, secured her second swimming gold, while one Romanian tennis player, Virginia Ruzici and Florin Segarceanu, also added to their medals haul.

Miss Ruzici, on leave from the professional circuit, raised her tally of golds to three by winning the women's doubles. She had already won the singles and mixed doubles.

The United States coasted to a 91—70 victory over Romania to reach the men's basketball final, despite an ankle injury early in the second half to the playmaker, Sid Lowe, of North Carolina, their captain. He is expected to be fit for tomorrow's final against the Soviet Union, who beat Yugoslavia 90—84.

Swimming

MEN'S 200M BUTTERFLY: Final: 1, Fesenko (Soviet Union), 2min 01.86sec (Games record); 2, L Medy (Canada), 2:04.75; 3, S Kiselev (Soviet Union), 2:01.85.
MEN'S 4 x 100M FREESTYLE RELAY: Final: 1, US (Spencer, Schmidt, Goodridge, Kirchner), 3min 27.61sec (Games record); 2, Soviet Union (Priskin, Filonov, Markovskiy, Krasyuk), 3:28.09; 3, Brazil (Fernandes, Mattioli, Menezes, Madruga), 3:32.26.
WOMEN'S 200M BUTTERFLY: Final: 1, K Linehan (US), 2min 15.71sec (Games record); 2, S Woodhouse (Australia), 2:15.67; 3, M Yokoyama (US), 2:17.52; 6, S Jenner (GB), 2:22.56. British placings in heats: First: 2, S Jenner, 2:22.60. Second: 6, D Lord, 2:27.41.
WOMEN'S 4 x 100M FREESTYLE RELAY: Final: 1, US (Lett, Borgmann, Major, Sterkel), 3min 55.06sec; 2, Soviet Union (Larütschewa, Elisreva, Orlluk, Klevakina), 3:57.61; 3, Canada (Neuber, Brafield, Kennedy, Whyle), 4:00.59; 7, GB, 4:15.91.

Diving

MEN'S HIGHBOARD: Final: 1, Hongping Li (China), 617.57 pts; 2, V Troschin (Soviet Union), 574.35; 3, V Aleinik (Soviet Union), 569.55; 7, C Snode (GB), 528.9.

Tennis

MEN'S DOUBLES: Final: F Segarceanu and A Dirzu (Romania) beat R Ricci Bitti and A Binaghi (Italy), 4—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0. Third-place play-off: V Borisov and S Lenluk (Soviet Union) beat D Saltz and J Arons (US), 6—7, 6—1, 6—1.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Final: 1, V Ruzici and F Mihai (Romania) beat F Furuhashi and M Yanagi (Japan), 6—4, 7—5. Third-place play-off: L Makarova and E Gachijanc (Soviet Union) w/o, A Vaplata and A Ruegg (Switzerland), withdrew.

Basketball

MEN: Semi-final round: US 91, Romania 70; Soviet Union 90, Yugoslavia 84. Matches for 15th to 18th places: GB 88, Japan 66; Poland 72, Ivory Coast 58.—Agencies.

Rugby Union

Springboks may welcome Botha's boot

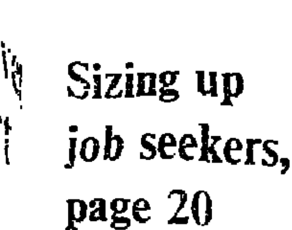
New Plymouth, July 28.—A hail storm today may make the ground troublesome for the South Africans when they resume their troubled tour against Taranaki tomorrow. The Springboks are more used to harder pitches.

"The mud could be a factor against the Springboks tomorrow", the chairman of the New Zealand selection panel, Peter Burke, said. Mr Burke, who will be an interested spectator with the first international on August 15 in Christchurch in mind, was a member of the 1956 Taranaki side who drew with the Springboks in heavy conditions here.

But the Springboks, who scored five tries last week on a heavy pitch in Gisborne, do not lack the players to handle tougher conditions. The stand-off, Naas Botha, has a prodigious boot and if the conditions prove too heavy he may need to keep the ball in front of the forwards.

Taranaki, without their All Black captain Graham Mourie, will be led by Michael Carey. He will operate on the open flank and Taranaki's chances may well depend on how quickly he can get to the loose ball.—Reuter.





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Business News

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Raleigh Cycles chief resigns

By Philip Robinson

Mr Ian Phillipps, head of the troubled Raleigh cycles division of Tube Investments and a main board member for a decade, resigned yesterday.

His abrupt departure was announced in a company statement which said: "By mutual agreement, Mr Phillipps has relinquished his appointment of chief executive of TI cycle division and from the boards of Tube Investments and of TI Raleigh Industries."

A statement by Mr Phillipps admitted there had been a difference of opinion over the way the company's business had been conducted. He said that conditions in the cycle industry had been extremely difficult for several years.

A director of TI Raleigh, Mr Michael Boughton, will succeed him.

Mr Phillipps, aged 56, whose last duty yesterday was to present toys to a children's charity—the wish of Prince Charles and Lady Diana instead of a wedding present from the company—was unavailable for comment at his Nottingham office.

Mr Phillipps joined TI in 1967 and was made chief executive of TI Raleigh Industries five years ago.

The last accounts show that, since the end of 1979 to the end of last year, Mr Phillipps had reduced his personal stake in the company by £2,000 worth of shares from 2,718 to 718. He then became one of seven directors out of a board of 17 to hold fewer than 1,000 shares.

In the stock market, TI shares closed last night 2p up at 138p The group reports half-time results on August 12. City analysts reckon it will announce losses of between £15m and £16m, much of it from the cycles side.

Sir Brian Kellett, the TI chairman, told shareholders at the annual meeting that in the first quarter of this year, the group lost £10m. This followed a sharp fall in last year's pro fit from £52.2m to £26.7m.

Over the past seven years, TI's share of the cycle market has come down from 60 per cent to around 40 per cent. It is believed that, last Christmas, Raleigh had produced around 150,000 cycles more than the market could take.

Last month Raleigh was criticized by the National Consumer Council in evidence to the Monopolies Commission. It said Raleigh's refusal to supply cycles to some discount stores was against the public interest. The Commission was conducting its first investigation under the 1980 Competition Act, into TI Raleigh.

Raleigh argues that safety problems could arise if supplies went to retailers who would not provide adequate pre-sales servicing.

In his last annual report Sir Brian said of the cycles and toys division that this year was expected to be another difficult one for those parts of the business which depended on the United Kingdom for their supplies. The key factors affecting results would be the strength of sterling and level of the home market.

"No recovery is foreseen at least until late in the year and further major steps are therefore being taken throughout the business to reduce overhead costs," he said.

MPs back cheaper energy for industry

By Edward Townsend

An all-party Parliamentary select committee has urged the Government to scrap its present industrial energy pricing policy, introduce a new system which would result in lower prices, and offer grants to specific energy-intensive industries.

The new energy select committee, in its second report published yesterday says that in changing pricing policy, the Government would have to allow fuel producers such as the gas and electricity authorities to raise more of their capital needs on the private financial markets.

It would also be crucial for the Government to be more flexible in setting the external financing limits for the nationalized fuel supply undertakings, the report says.

The committee set up its investigation as a result of a barrage of complaints received by the Government in the last 12 months from high energy using industries such as steel, chemicals, aluminium, glass, paper and ceramics and from bodies like the Confederation of British Industry. It was claimed that, in many cases, energy costs to British industry were far higher than in other European countries.

While stressing the complexities and confusions associated with making international energy price comparisons, the committee concluded that "some energy intensive users are suffering substantial cost penalties which have severely blunted their competitive edge".

It adds: "It is unfortunate that the Department of Energy appeared unaware of, or attached less importance to, these facts than was warranted and took so long to respond."



Lloyd: Aid directed at large energy users.

After a report this year from a special National Economic Development Office energy task force, the Government introduced in the Budget a package of measures costing £168m to help large industrial consumers. These included a freeze on industrial prices by the British Gas Corporation and a two-year £50m programme to convert industrial boilers from oil to coal.

The committee is now advocating that more state aid be offered to industry, but it must be related strictly to much improved energy conservation.

The report avoids stating how much additional state aid should be made available or which industries should benefit, but Mr Ian Lloyd, Conservative MP for Havant and Waterloo and the committee chairman, said yesterday that assistance should be directed at the small number of industries which together accounted for 50 per cent of industrial electricity consumption and a large proportion of gas usage.

One of the criteria for eligibility to aid should be the proportion of manufacturing costs covered by energy, which in some important sectors was 4-5 per cent of operating costs. The report says that any subsidies should be short-term and tapered and "dependent on the attainment of a predetermined and agreed marginal annual improvement in fuel use efficiency by the industry concerned".

The Department of Energy is certain to welcome the report's rejection of a general energy price subsidy to industry but is likely to disagree with the proposal that the present system of long-run marginal costing for gas and electricity prices be replaced with a form of average cost pricing.

Finally, the committee rejects the CBI view that energy pricing criteria should be subordinated to the need for competitiveness.



Photograph by Brian Harris

Hoping to hold interest rates: NatWest's chairman Robin Leigh-Pemberton (right) and chief executive William Benson.

Bank hopes to hold rates

By Peter Wilson Smith

Hopes that base lending rates will not have to rise were expressed yesterday by the chairman of National Westminster Bank, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, when he announced the group's half-year results.

Asked about the likelihood of higher base rates, Mr Leigh-Pemberton said: "We are hoping they won't go up and we are doing our best to see they don't".

He was more hopeful than optimistic and conceded that it might be "beyond our control" to prevent higher interest rates.

There has been much speculation in financial circles that the clearing banks may soon be forced to raise base rates from the present 12 per cent if money market rates go any higher.

NatWest's results for the first half of 1980 were poorly received by the stock market after an unexpectedly large rise in profits announced recently by Lloyds, the first of the big four clearing banks to report.

NatWest's pretax profits fell from £225m in the first half of 1980 to £197m in the latest half year. The dividend has been raised by 10 per cent to 13.8p gross but the shares fell 22p to 401p yesterday.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton attacked the windfall profits tax on banks which is costing NatWest £96m for the damage it has caused to the bank's capital base. The tax has reduced retained profits to £21m and left the group showing a £61m net loss under current cost accounting.

The group's debt provisions, which rose sharply during 1980, have begun to fall. During the six months the total provision was £45m compared with £59m in the previous half and £61m in the first half of 1980.

NatWest said mortgage lending to house buyers was an important area for expansion and so far applications have been received for about £200m.

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Petrol set for fifth price rise this year

By Our Industrial Staff

Petrol prices seem certain to rise by another 5p a gallon, probably next week, as oil companies continue to struggle with the effects of the pound's weakness against the dollar.

None of the major petrol suppliers would confirm yesterday that prices would increase again — the fifth rise this year — but industry observers believed that the lead would be taken by Shell or BP, quickly followed by the remaining companies including Esso, joint market leader with Shell.

The new increase will boost the cost of a gallon of four-star to about 169p and make British petrol among the highest-priced in Europe. Current prices in Belgium are the equivalent of 163p a gallon; France, 162p; West Germany (where taxation is lower) 146p.

The last United Kingdom increase was just two weeks ago when the price rose by 8p to 164p. Companies gave warning then that further ises would be necessary if costs were to be recovered fully. The fall in the pound's value has meant that the cost of crude oil, which is traded in dollars, has risen and oil companies say they are continuing to make losses on their downstream refining activities.

In addition, the impact of exchange rate fluctuations has been compounded by a firming of prices for motor spirit at Rotterdam.

Most companies now calculate that they need another 3p or 4p income from a barrel of oil to return to break-even on refining operations and that the best way to achieve this is by placing the entire increase on petrol.

The companies have been quick to deny suggestions that prices in some remote areas of the United Kingdom are as high as £2 a gallon. One group said its information was that four-star was selling yesterday for 165p in Inverness, 175p in Stornoway and 180p on some of the smaller Scottish islands.

AVERAGE FOUR-STAR PRICE A GALLON

P per gall

170 · 150 · 130 · 110 · 90 · 70 · 50 · 30

JAN 1973 · JAN 1974 · JAN 1975 · JAN 1976 · JAN 1977 · JAN 1978 · JAN 1979 · JAN 1980 · JAN 1981 · APR 1981 · JUL 1981

*At constant 1973 prices

Source: Department of Energy

£5m youth training in computers

By Bill Johnstone Industrial Staff

The Government is to spend £5m setting up a network of 20 centres to help unemployed young people gain job experience in information technology.

The centres are expected to be opened by next spring in high unemployment areas such as Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, Manchester, Birmingham, the Rhondda, Southwark, Coventry and Sunderland.

The scheme will be financed jointly by the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Industry.

The department said: "The centres will give unemployed young people training and work experience in microelectronics and computing skills which will be increasingly important in enhancing permanent job prospects."

The centres are expected to develop products which could be marketed commercially. But the organizers say that the scheme is designed to take heed of the training needs of local industry.

The centres will be based on the Technology Centre at Notting Dale in West London which was set up in 1979, and Mr Chris Dale, its director, will be helping to set up the network.

Each centre will cost £250,000 to establish but no details of the likely running costs have been made public.

The centres will be equipped with microcomputers and an electronic workshop

Prices rise on Brazil coffee crop fears

By Michael Prest and Patrick Knight

Frosts which struck the coffee growing regions of Brazil last week could have done more damage than the infamous 1975 frost which destroyed more than half the crop, Brazilian sources said yesterday.

As the news reached London, coffee prices rose sharply again in afternoon trading. Coffee for delivery this month went up by £37.50 to £1,126 a tonne. If the pessimistic assessments of crop damage are confirmed, coffee roasters and retailers will be under pressure to raise their prices, too.

Dr Octacio Rainho, president of the government Instituto Braziliero do Cafe said that the frosts were worse than in 1975 and that between 11 million and 13 million bags will be lost. (A bag is 60 kilogrammes). The crop affected, which would be on sale in 1982/3, has been tentatively estimated at 26-28 million bags.

But private Brazilian sources said that as much as 65 per cent of the crop could be lost. Their estimate was supported by the Campinas Agronomic Institute which said that the harvest in Sao Paulo state, the most important coffee region, may be slashed from 10.1 million bags to 3.6 million.

Traders in London were more cautious, however. They stressed that Brazil has, in the past, exaggerated the extent of frost damage. Since the bushes do not flower until about September, and are cropped next May, it is still rather early to arrive at a definite figure, they said.

The Brazilian government has still to produce its own estimate, which is expected within the next couple of days. But Dr Rainho estimated that Sao Paulo state will lose 55 per cent of its production, and Minas Gerais 45 per cent. He said the frost was the most severe since 1918.

There is, of course, the danger that the frost could strike again. But on present estimates Brazil, by far the world's biggest coffee producer and exporter, will have about 17 million bags available in 1982/83.

Of that Brazilians will themselves consume 7 million bags. At the same time the government wants its export quota under the International Coffee Agreement raised to 17.5 million bags. Brazil's coffee stocks amounted to 4 million bags at the beginning of July.

Traders feel that other producers could fill the gap, providing there is no further damage to Brazil's crop. If the crop turns out to be even lower than expected, however, prices could soar as they did after the 1975 frost. They only started falling four years later, reaching just above £800 a tonne two weeks ago.

One beneficiary, however, will be Brazil's balance of payments. Higher coffee prices could earn the country between $330m and $500m more than expected.

Sharp rise in Belgian borrowings

From Peter Norman Brussels, July 28

The Belgian Government, which is struggling this week to reduce its borrowing requirement for the 1982 budget to around 200,000m francs (£2,667m), was given a reminder today of the sharp deterioration in the country's finances.

Belgium's official public debt rose by 53,300m francs in June alone and grew by 338,300m in the first half to reach a total of just over 2,300,000m francs (£30,667m) by the end of June.

Finance Ministry figures showed that the level of debt denominated in foreign currencies increased sharply by 115,200m francs in the first half of the year to reach 268,700m francs by the end of last month.

The government's discussions on the 1982 budget appear to be making slow progress and it is now thought that the cabinet will have to work through the weekend to reach its final decisions, Mr Mark Eyskens, the Prime Minister, originally set Friday July 31 asthe deadline for reaching agreement on the 1982 budget.

Belgium's budgetary problems are being increased by economic stagnation in the country.

The finance ministry reported that tax revenues fell 5.6 per cent below target in the first half of 1981 with a particularly sharp drop of 22 per cent against target in property related taxes, reflecting the critical state of the country's construction industry.

Kangol directors win backing for takeover

By Baron Phillips

The Scottish Development Agency and the Royal Bank of Scotland are to inject £450,000 into Britain's largest motorcycle helmet manufacturer to help the directors buy the company.

Five directors of the Stranraer-based Kangol Helmets are putting up £300,000 of their own money to buy the company from the Marmon Group of California and safeguard the jobs of 125 workers.

It has been known for some time that the parent group wanted to dispose of Kangol and the directors were concerned that if the company was bought by a competitor most of the workers would lose their jobs. No official reason has been given by Marmon for the decision to sell but it is thought the group was concerned about product liability.

In the last financial year Kangol had a turnover of about £2.5m and made a small profit. Mr Mike Pollitt, technical director, said the board believed turnover would be down this year because of the recession but he considered the operation to be sound.

Kangol is mainly known for its Falcon Classic and Apache helmets. Now the directors are eager to diversify.

Already they have expanded their product range to include motorcycle boots and clothing. They are also experimenting with riot helmets. A small quantity has been sold to Scottish police forces.

In addition, the company is examining the lucrative United States market which, till now, has been denied them by the American parent.

The company operates from three factories on a site in Stranraer which it has occupied since its move from Carlisle more than seven years ago.

Du Pont may raise Conoco bid

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 28

The du Pont company, America's largest chemicals group, said today that a preliminary count indicated that more than half of the shares of Conoco Inc had been tendered in response to its offer to buy all of Conoco, the ninth-largest American oil company. Under the terms of the du Pont bid, however, shares tendered to du Pont can be withdrawn up to midnight, August 4.

On Wall Street, many brokers are now betting that many of these shares will be withdrawn unless du Pont raises its $7,500m (£3,866m) offer for Conoco. Mobil, widely seen as the financially strongest of the rival bidders is viewed by numerous brokers as the likely victor in the bidding war.

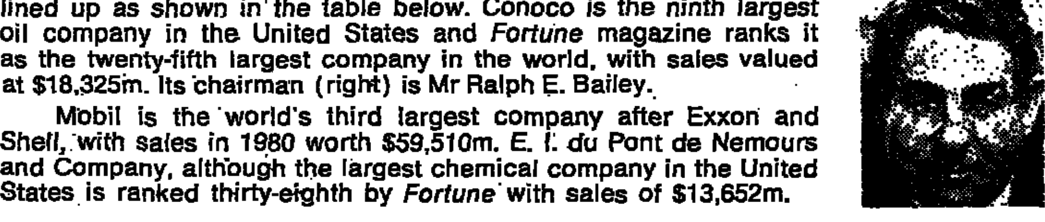
But Seagram of Canada is making a determined fight and by early next week it could be in a strong position to arrange a deal with either Mobil or du Pont, even if it does not fully achieve its ambition of obtaining 51 per cent of Conoco. Seagram said today that it had organized a system for paying cash on Saturday at $92 a share for all the Conoco shares tendered to it.

Seagram was the first to make a bid for Conoco, and it can move to buy the Conoco shares it is seeking earlier than its rivals, with Saturday being the date for the Canadians, while du Pont cannot move until August 5 and Mobil cannot move until August 6.

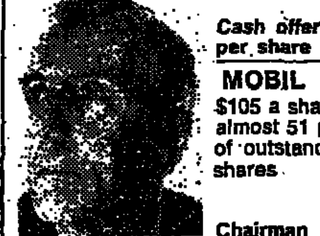
Du Pont said that so far 38.7 million Conoco shares had been tendered in response to its $95 a share cash offer, and a further five million shares had been tendered without election for cash or securities. Du Pont said that if none of the shares tendered are withdrawn, then it will pay cash for the 38.7 million offered so far and it will exchange 1.7 du Pont shares for each remaining and outstanding Conoco share.

Competitors in the race for control of Conoco were last night lined up as shown in the table below. Conoco is the ninth largest oil company in the United States and Fortune magazine ranks it as the twenty-fifth largest company in the world, with sales valued at $18,325m. Its chairman (right) is Mr Ralph E. Bailey.

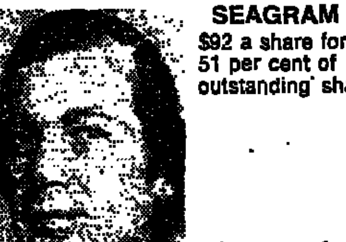
Mobil is the world's third largest company after Exxon and Shell, with sales in 1980 worth $59,510m. E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, although the largest chemical company in the United States is ranked thirty-eighth by Fortune with sales of $13,652m.



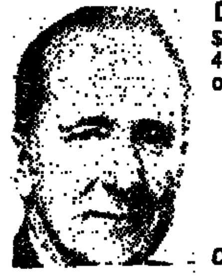
	Cash offer per share	Stock offer	Value of bid	Conoco shareholders' response
MOBIL	$105 a share for almost 51 per cent of outstanding shares	$85-worth of Mobil for at least 49 per cent of outstanding shares.	At least $8,200m	No indication so far from Mobil
SEAGRAM	$92 a share for 51 per cent of outstanding shares	None: it only wants 51 per cent of Conoco	Approx. $4,080m	Conoco shares Seagram says that 17 million shares have been tendered to it
DU PONT	$95 a share for 45 per cent of outstanding shares	1.7 Du Pont shares for each Conoco share for 55 per cent of outstanding Conoco shares. (Du Pont have been trading at about $45)	Approx. $7,500m	Du Pont says it has received tenders for 38.7m Conoco shres for cash and 5m without election of cash or stock. Together this equals more than 50 per cent of outstanding



Chairman and chief executive: Rawleigh Warner Jr



Chairman and chief executive: Edgar M Bronfman



Chairman: Edward G Jefferson

NOTE: Seagram can start purchasing shares tendered to it on Saturday: the deadlines for the Mobil and du Pont offers are not until next week. Conoco shareholders may change their minds about which offer to accept before the deadlines.

■ Stock markets
FT Ind 525.3 down 3.2
FT Gilts 64.45 down 0.41

■ Sterling
$1.8640 up 35 pts
Index 92.1 down 0.2
New York: 1.8595

■ Dollar
Index 112.0 up 0.6
DM 2.4415 up 83 pts

■ Gold
$402.50 down $1
New York: $406.20

■ Money
3 mth sterling 14[illegible]-14[illegible]
3 mth Euro $ 18[illegible]-18[illegible]
6 mth Euro $ 18[illegible]-18[illegible]

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

AB Electronics	8p to 150p
Amal Metal	21p to 253p
Atlantic Resc	10p to 298p
Hillards	20p to 325p
Hill C Bristol	17p to 145p
Husky Oil	18p to 715p
Imp Cont Gas	10p to 205p
Int Thomson	23p to 252p
Ldn Utd Inv	8p to 228p
Moss Bros	17p to 152p
Reed Int	16p to 254p
Smith Ind	8p to 363p
Union Discount	15p to 455p

Falls

Aero & Gen	15p to 335p
Barclays Bank	12p to 438p
Churchbury	10p to 665p
Grindlays Hldgs	8p to 230p
Hammerson 'A'	5p to 635p
Highlands & Low	3p to 62p
Land Secs	5p to 322p
Lloyds Bank	8p to 395p
Middle Wits	10p to 680p
Midland	7p to 323p
Nat Westminster	22p to 401p
Sothebys PB	12p to 425p
Steep Rock	8p to 202p

Rank plant to close

Rank Pullin Controls, part of the Rank Organization, is to close its factory in Brentford, Middlesex, and transfer production to its other factory in Debden, Essex.

No redundancy figures have been disclosed by the company, but a number of the two factories' combined workforce of 660 will be shed, with the Brentford plant expected to take the brunt of the cuts.

The Brentford factory owed a substantial part of its revenue to marine equipment manufacture both at home and abroad. It has not been helped by the recession and the cutbacks in Navy expenditure in the United Kingdom.

The transfer will not begin until November and is expected to be completed within eight months.

Grindlays tax charge soars

Grindlays Holdings, which controls the London-based Grindlays Bank, yesterday announced virtually unchanged pretax profits of £16.99m for the six months to June 30.

The tax charge jumped from 54.7 per cent to 72.7 per cent, so tax allowed for in the six months rose from £9.5m to £12.4m.

Part of the reason for the high tax charge was the fall in sterling value and its effect on the tax position of some "book" profits arising out of $100m subordinated loans the company raised last December.

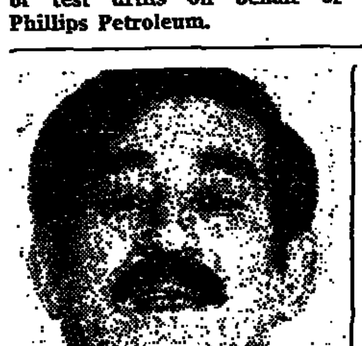
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□ ICL has won an £800,000 contract from Vickers for 10 computer systems.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Land's End oil search

Oil exploration has begun in the Western Approaches 180 miles south west of Land's End. The oil rig Chris Chenery (right) with Halogen Sea, her supply ship, has now started making the first of a number of test drills on behalf of Phillips Petroleum.



Iraqi visitor

Mr Tayeh Abdul-Karim (above), the Iraqi oil minister, is on an official visit to London at the invitation of Mr David Howell, the Energy Minister, during which he will have talks on promoting economic relations between the two countries.

£260m orders

Business worth more than £260m has been won by the City of London as a resulr o fa oneday seminar between Italian industrialists and bankers and City representatives held on the royal yacht Britannia last year.

Invisible surplus almost £23,000m

Britain's private invisible earnings reached nearly £23,000m in 1980 despite the recession and the strength of sterling last year, Sir Francis Sandilands, chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports, says in his report for 1980-81.

"The surplus on invisible trade continues to make a remarkable contribution to the country's balance of payments", he writes. Britain's gross private sector invisible earnings in 1980 were £1,500m higher than in 1979, £1,300m of which was contributed by the service industries such as civil aviation, tourism and shipping.

□ The Department of Industry has granted more than £6m assistance for mineral exploration in Britain, according to the ninth annual report issued under the Mineral Exploration and Investment Grants Act 1972.

□ Aer Lingus, the Irish Republic's national airline, lost more than £9m net before tax last year, after four years of profits.

Halliday questions

Mr Nicholas Goodison, the chairman of the Stock Exchange, will speak publicly for the first time tomorrow on what has become known as the Halliday, Simpson affair, Philip Robinson writes.

The exchange has called a press conference, ostensibly to discuss the appointment of Professor Jim Gower to conduct a thorough review of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act under which the Department of Trade authorizes unit trust groups and controls the licences of share dealers who are non-members of the Stock Exchange

The exchange said yesterday: "This is not a Halliday, Simpson press conference, but the chairman is likely to answer questions, although I do not think he will be able to say very much about it."

Joseph Sebag liquidation

Joseph Sebag, the Los Angeles-based brokerage firm, was yesterday ordered to be liquidated by a Federal judge after the authorities had alleged that improper stock trading had led to large losses for the firm. Sebag has four offices in southern California.

In London, Carr Sebag said it had had no commercial arrangements with or indeed shareholding in Joseph Sebag since October, 1980, when the company was sold to its employees and local directors.

TODAY

All clearing banks and United Kingdom exchanges closed for the royal wedding public holiday.

Sizing up job seekers the NatWest way

By Adrienne Gleeson

At the height of the school leavers' job hunting season three to four months ago, the London recruitment department of National Westminster Bank was getting anything up to 400 applications a day. "Well of course we had to weed a lot of those out at the application stage," according to Mr David McIlvenna, who is head of recruitment for the London division and also masterminds the bank's centralized recruitment services such as graduate entry, advertising and recruitment systems.

"Assuming that they had the relevant qualifications for the category of employment for which they were applying, we did it on personality. We went through the forms looking for some evidence of zip and go, some indication that they had outside interests other than the disco or the pub."

Under normal circumstances NatWest will take on some 8,000 people a year, and after allowing for retirement and for people leaving, the net result has been a small addition to the workforce in each of the past five years.

This year, however, the pattern has changed — partly because people are not leaving in their usual numbers (motherhood has been postponed, and the disenchanted cannot find greener pastures elsewhere) the total number of jobs offered is unlikely to be much in excess of 2,000. And almost all of those are likely to be jobs in the "career" category — that is, jobs for those who are likely to want and to achieve promotion, rather than for those who are simply interested in earning a living.

For this "career" category, NatWest's minimum requirements are the four "O" levels required by the Institute of Bankers from applicants for their professional training. "But most of the applicants now have "A" levels, at the least," Mr McIlvenna says.

Most of the applicants for the other category, for which there are no minimum educational requirements, have "O" levels. It is a measure of NatWest's faith in the examination system that the London division is now experimenting with a half-hour test to ensure that applicants have a reasonable level of "mental dexterity".

This year, according to Mr McIlvenna, there have been many more applicants with the required qualifications. Applications from final-year undergraduates, for instance, are around 40 per cent up on the totals for last year — when there were 4,100 inquiries, 2,800 students returned the application form, 1,020 were summoned to a first interview, 600 to a second, 250 were offered jobs, and 162 accepted them.

It is, however, a source of some mystification to both Mr McIlvenna and his colleagues in the recruitment business, that while the numbers are up, the quality, on the whole, is not. Amongst university students, in particular, the 1981 vintage is considered to be "disappointing" in comparison with the two preceding years.



McIlvenna: pillar of Nat West recruitment

Troubles of Brits working abroad

The table below is culled from figures produced in the latest edition of *Working Abroad*, Harry Brown's guide to the nuts and bolts that underlie the miseries and splendours of the expatriate experience. It shows the monthly expenditure on living costs and accommodation, of expatriates in various countries, and what multiple that is of the amount that they would have spent on achieving a comparable standard of living at home.

It is, of course, likely to date with movements in currencies, and in any case it makes various assumptions that won't be equally valid in all cases — for instance, that the expatriate will have to arrange his own accommodation, whereas in many cases that is so difficult that it will have to be done by his employer. Nevertheless, it provides a useful rough guide to the sort of income that the executive offered a position abroad ought to be looking for.

In most cases, of course, executives who are seriously considering working abroad have at least half an eye to the prospect of building up the sort of capital sum that can't be acquired by the average employee in the United Kingdom.

Working Abroad, by Harry Brown: Financial Times Business Publishing, Greystoke Place, Fetter Lane, London EC4, price £9.95.

Costs to expatriates of living abroad

Country	Costs (£) per month	As a multiple of total expenditure in UK	Country	Costs (£) per month	As a multiple of total expenditure in UK
Western Europe			South Africa	1,283	1 83
Belgium	1,056	1 51	Zaire	1,710	2 44
Denmark	980	1 40	Zambia	964	1 38
France	1 161	1 66	Asia Australasia		
W Germany	1 005	1 44	Australia	1,208	1 73
Italy	1,041	1 49	Hong Kong	1 233	1 78
Luxemborg	929	1 33	India	666	0 95
Netherlands	1 173	1 68	Malaysia	1 105	1 58
Norway	1 144	1 63	Pakistan	1,055	1 51
M.East and N Africa			Singapore	1,127	1 61
Bahrain	1,591	2 27	N America		
Egypt	1,382	1 97	Canada	807	1 15
Iraq	949	1 36	United States	1 300	1 86
Kuwait	2,108	3 01	Latin American and Caribbean		
Oman	1,620	2 31	Argentina	1,897	2 71
Qatar	1,963	2 80	Barbados	1,610	2 30
Suadia Arabia	2,501	3 57	India	666	0 95
Surdan	1 232	1 76	Malaysia	1,105	1 58
United Arab Emirates	1,748	2 50	Pakistan	1 055	1 51
Africa			Singapore	1,127	1 61
Ghana	1,256	1 79	N America		
Kenya	871	1 24	Canada	807	1 15
Nigeria	1,878	2 68	United States	1 300	1 86

*End March figures

Engineer plans will reject report

By Mark Jackson

The Goverment's plans for the education and registration of engineers are to be announced tomorrow. They will give almost complete control to the profession's establishment.

The announcement will confirm the Government's rejection of the statutory board recommended in the Finniston report 18 months ago. Instead, an engineering council is to be set up under Royal Charter with power to lay down the qualifications for engineers and to register them.

The council's 24 members, drawn from professional bodies, industry and higher education, will be appointed for the first three years by the Government, but after that will be chosen under arrangements to be worked out by the council itself.

Although the council will have control over the registration of technicians and technician engineers — non-graduates with national certificates — as well as the new register of graduate professional engineers, two thirds of its members will be chartered engineers.

Chartered engineers are all members of their professional institutions, and the decision to give them a majority represents a victory for the Council of Engineering Institutions after months of wrangling with the Secretary of State for Industry.

Industrial Estate for BL Solihull site

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

A possible new buyer has appeared for British Leyland's Solihull car plant which is due to close next spring when Rover production is moved to Cowley.

The West Midlands County Council is carrying out a feasibility study with a view to establishing an industrial estate there.

The project could be one of the first to be undertaken by the West Midlands Enterprise Board being set up by the Labour controlled council.

The Labour leader, Mr. Gordon Morgan, said yesterday "Ideally we would like to see another car manufacturer buy the plant but failing that we would like to see it turned into an industrial estate."

Last week, Mr David Gilroy Bevan, Conservative MP for Yardley who is also an estate agent, announced that a £15m. plan to buy the Solihull plant and continue car production there had been dropped. He has consistently refused to name the "prominent business leaders" who were members of a consortium backing the plan.

BL executives have been sceptical of the consortium's proposals describing the £15m. offer as "totally unrealistic". They said that the new car assembly hall and adjoining paint plant cost £31m. at 1976 prices and this was only a small portion of the whole site.

The county council recently raised a storm of protest from private industry when it pushed through a supplementary rate of 13p. in the pound — making a 48% increase for the year — and said that one of the primary reasons was to provide funds for its own industrial projects.

Higher German inflation

The annual rate of inflation in West Germany is likely to advance to 5.8 per cent this month, the highest year-to-year increase since January this year, according to a preliminary estimate issued by the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden yesterday.

In the three preceding months West Germany's inflation rate was 5.6 per cent.

The latest figures will strengthen the resolve of the German Federal Bank to keep the growth of its central bank money stock in the lower half of the four-to-seven per cent growthrate envisaged for this year.

IN BRIEF

Japanese swing into $7,000m surplus

☐ Japan's visible trade balance turned into a surplus of $7,000m (£3,763m) in the first half of 1981 from a deficit of $3,890m a year earlier.

First-half "free on board" exports rose 25.7 per cent to $72,330m while fob imports were up 6.3 per cent $65,320m.

The June visible trade surplus widened sharply to $2,580m from a $856m May surplus, and compared with a $124m surplus in 1980.

The overall balance of payments deficit in the first half of 1981 narrowed sharply to $2,140m from $11,210m a year earlier.



☐ Mr Geoffrey Armstrong (above) the BL employee relations director shot in a terrorist attack in Dublin on March 24, leaving hospital yesterday.

Japan oil cutback

☐ Japan's Petroleum Council has announced emergency measures to help the depressed domestic oil refining industry, including a continued 15 per cent production cutback through August, the International Trade and Industry Ministry said. The cutback started this month to counter a glut of oil and oil products.

Gulf steel output

☐ Steel output of the Gulf region by the 1990s will only satisfy 25 per cent to 30 per cent of regional needs which, according to estimates, will be about 11 million tons a year. At present, the Gulf consumes about 5 million tons of steel annually, of which only 11 per cent is supplied locally.

Gas exports cut

☐ Abu Dhabi has agreed to cut exports of liquefied petroleum gas to Japan by 50 per cent in the third quarter, a Ministry of International Trade and Industry official said in Tokyo, adding that similar cuts were possible for the fourth quarter.

Denmark prices up

☐ Denmark's wholesale price index, base 1968, rose 1.9 per cent in June to 324 after a 1 per cent increase in May, the statistics bureau reported in Copenhagen.

EEC wine plan

☐ In a move to help winegrowers, mostly in France, the European Commission has proposed a scheme to reduce wine surpluses that are driving down prices. The scheme would increase, from 15 per cent to 20 per cent, the amount of wine that farmers can sell to distilleries and receive EEC subsidies.

Cost-of-living rise

☐ The West German cost of living index rose a provisional 0.4 per cent in July after an 0.5 per cent rise in June, the Federal Statistics Office said.

Tokyo output

☐ Japan's preliminary industrial production index rose 2 per cent in June to a seasonally-adjusted 145.2 per cent, base 1975, from a downwards revised 142.4 per cent in May, when it fell 1.8 per cent from April, International Trade and Industry Ministry figures reveal.

EEC output rise

☐ The trend in industrial production in the European Economic Community turned slightly upwards in April, but recovery remains uncertain, the European Commission said yesterday.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday.

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

NatWest becalmed overseas

The surprisingly big rise in profits and 15 per cent dividend rise from Lloyds left the market expecting rather too much from National Westminster. Profits of £197m before tax, although up from £185m in the previous half, were £28m lower than in the first half a year ago and a 10 per cent dividend rise was not enough to prevent the shares falling 22p to 401p where the likely yield is 8.2 per cent.

The main difference between Lloyds and Natwest has been on international operations. On the domestic side the pattern has been very similar: advances remained flat during the six months, but Natwest has benefited from the rise in deposits during the second half of 1980 and widening net interest margins as rates have fallen. Control over costs has been another factor — United Kingdom staff costs were only 15 per cent higher than a year earlier — and the slowing in bad debt provisions seems to have been particulary significant on the domestic side, with the result that domestic banking profits are up by £16m to £126m over the previous half.

In contrast to Lloyds, however, international banking has been disappointing and after producing £84m in the first half of 1980, its contribution has stuck around £70m in the last two halves. More than half of group deposits and advances are now non-sterling, which is partly a reflection of weaker sterling, but NatWest still claims some overseas growth. It has clearly been at tight margins, though, and lower foreign exchange earnings than a year ago together with the poor performance from National Bank of North America are the other reasons for the unexciting result.

NatWest's leasing operations have turned in a predictably strong performance and were largely responsible for the rise from £12m a year ago to £27m in related banking services. On balance, however, the group's results have done little to change earlier expectations of about £400m for the full-year, which gives a fully taxed p/e ratio of about 5, and leaves the shares resting largely on their income merits.

Reed International

Over the worst

When Reed reported last month that profits for the year had halved it nevertheless seemed that the company had struggled back into a position where recovery was possible. But the first-quarter profits, which have almost doubled to £25.9m pretax, should not be taken as a sign that the recovery has begun. Reed itself points out that much of the recovery at home, where profits rose from £2.9m to £15.5m, was due to industrial peace, and says that after taking this into account the underlying trend is more or less unaltered.

That said, it does appear that Reed is stemming the tide of losses in the plagued paper and board and wallcovering sectors. Despite subsidised foreign competition the paper and board mills are again making money, and the impact of a weaker pound on the cost of woodpulp and fuel oil is offset by better prices for newsprint.

More positively, Reed has done well to produce UK profits almost identical to those that would have been made in the first quarter of last year. Newspapers and magazines have weathered the advertising drought and price-cutting in Fleet Street.

Now that the worst is over in Canda, Reed can also reasonably hope for a steady improvement in the overseas operations. The Quebec paper and pulp mill, the Dutch mill, and the American publishingg interests are all holding their own. Borrowings are steady at around a third of shareholders' funds but the rest of the year will show whether Reed has finally becomeaccustomed to operating at lower levels of volume.

● *Faced with dismal markets for its main product lines, Acrow has been able to do little to staunch its losses with the £2.7m pretax deficit at the halfway stage rising to a shade under £5m at the year end after redundancy costs of £785,000 taken above the line, compared with profits of £2m the year before. With the virtual collapse of the UK market, the group has switched its emphasis overseas where a 16 per cent rise in sales pushed its share up to almost two-thirds of the total. But with most of this turnover dollar or deutschemark based, and competitive pressures preventing price increases, margins have been cut to nothing by the strength of sterling.*

True to form, the chairman is again talking confidently about the current year and order books look healthier but the all-important crane market traditionally lags some way behind the construction cycle which is itself hardly looking encouraging. So the group will be doing well to break even in the current year, especially with fierce Japanese competition around. Despite the deterioration in the balance sheet — borrowings have risen to almost threequarters of shareholders' funds — the group's bankers appear to be fairly relaxed having just agreed to a £20m medium-term loan to take the pressure off the short-end of Acrow's borrowings with £25m due for repayment at the end of last year.

All the same the financial position is more comfortable than at the end of last year with £7m taken out of stocks, capital spending covered by depreciation and the cash outflow held at £2m. Which is just as well since the group's non-voting capital structure provides little scope for raising further equity when its fortunes are at their nadir. A token dividend helped the shares to close unchanged yesterday with the non-voters at 28p and 75p for the voters. In normal times for a company with such a sound business they would be an automatic buy at the prices, but these are not normal times for engineers and it will be at least a couple of years before Acrow trades itself back into favour.

Grindlays

A tax trap

Pre-tax profits of Grindlays Holdings for the six months to June are not exciting — virtually unchanged at £17.2m and below market expectations of perhaps £18m to £20m. But the striking feature of the figures is the way the tax charge has shot up from 54.7 per cent to 72.7 per cent. Caveats abound but it does seem that Grindlays has been hit by what is known as the Marine Midland syndrome. This refers to the celebrated case going back some years with Marine Midland Bank in London, which took on the Inland Revenue over the tax treatment of its subordinated loan stock and book profits thrown up at the time of a fall in the value of sterling against the dollar.

The case is still before the courts, and other important banks in London like Hambros and a number of consortium concerns are also affected. In Grindlay's case, the bank late last year raised $100m in subordinated loans. The money was made available when other loans, dating from Grindlay's 1975 crisis, came up for maurity.

Grindlay's management, which until last December had a formal management contract with Citibank, one of its main shareholders, does not seem to have been fully aware of the implications of raising those loans.

In absolute terms the tax charged to profits for the six months to June was £12.4m against £9.5m for the comparable period of 1980. At the attributable level profits for the holding company were £2.3m compared with £3.9m and earnings per share cut to 6.9p from 11.7p.

The shares, a narrow market and for long buoyed by hopes of a tidying-up operation by the company's two major shareholders, Lloyds and Citibank, fell 10p yesterday to 228, where they are still not far off the year's high of 243p.

Neither these figures nor the implications of the subordinated loan stock are likely to prove much of a prop to the stock, but one day a sorting out of the Grindlays situation is going to prove the speculators right.

Carrying coals from Newcastle

A queue of colliers anchored off the mouth of the Tyne awaiting a berth at one of the river's two coal staithes is not a sight to which Geordies are accustomed. But, with coal shipments booming, it is one which is becoming increasingly common.

"It's a sign of the times," says Mr Norman Ross, general manager of Newcastle shipowners Stephenson Clarke. "For instance, we have two oil tankers laid up in the Tyne at the moment, but we are still able to run all our other ships".

As it is ports up and down the North-east coast, from Blyth to Seaham Harbour are experiencing an unexpected, but welcome, boost in coal shipments.

At Sunderland, where the port authority says coal is "the only activity providing any satisfactory picture at the present time", in the first four months of this year coal shipments totalled 503,812 tonnes an increase of 115,103 tonnes on the same period last year, and the authority says it expects the level of shipments to be maintained.

Further up the coast, on the Tyne, nearly 2 million tonnes of coal and coke have been shipped to power stations in the south of England and continental ports this year. Like Sunderland, the Tyne's port authority says it sees no sign of coal shipments slackening.

"Exports are booming" says the National Coal Board, "and at last we are beginning to erode some of our stocks".

There are a number of factors behind the revival, but experts point particularly to the Polish situation.

According to Professor Ian Fells, professor of energy conversion at Newcastle University, Britain is profiting from a crisis in the international coal industry.

"Poland normally exports 40 million tonnes of coal a yearand at the moment she is exporting none at all," says Professor Fells. The result is that the poeple who took Polish coal in the past are now having to look elsewhere."

Professor Fells says there are no shortage of places to look, notably Australia, the United States, and South Africa, all of which produce cheaper coal than the United Kingdom. The Australians and Americans, because the bulk of their coal is open cast, and the South Africans because they have cheaper labour.

However, with Britain mining 50 per cent of Europe's coal, and an embarrassing amount of it on the surface, it is also the cheapest in Europe.

The result is that British coal and coke is now being exported to virtually the whole of Europe, including countries behind the Iron Curtain. "It is ironic," says Professor Fells, "that just as the productivity deals start to work and production improves, we cannot use all the coal we are mining.

"To sell our coal in Europe is therefore just the thing to do — although whether we are making a profit on it I don't know." Professor Fells says he suspects not, but thinks the coal board could at least be breaking even. He points out that profitable or not, exporting is sensible "as it must improve the NCB's cash flow".

The NCB admits that more than it would like is lying in stockpiles — but even here Professor Fells thinks help may be at hand. "In France, for instance, if President Mitterrand goes slow on his country's nuclear power programme they will need either oil or coal instead.

"The trouble is there is an oil-glut at the moment, and although it will last no longer than six months, or a year at most, governments can sometimes be over-optimistic."

Richard Capstick



Russian and Chinese bonds triggered early interest in collecting: part of a Chinese Imperial Government issue

Putting the market price on history

Why was Queen Victoria not amused by a Yorkshire railway tycoon? What is the connexion between Richard Nixon and the Chinese Imperial Government? How is Bernie Cornfeld linked to King Charles I? Robin Duthy explains all . . .

Luckily for the British monarchy, its survival no longer depends upon its ability to squeeze taxes out of unwilling subjects. The squeezing still goes on of course but the resentment is now directed at the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the government.

All the royal family has to put up with now is the ritual outcry from anti-monarchists when their allowances through the Civil List come up for annual review. Things were not always so, and at least in this respect the lot of a royal prince may be said to have improved over the centuries.

Great interest is now taken in all the documents of financial history and any piece with a royal connexion commands a high premium in the market. An interest-free Forced Loan of £10 issued at Hampton Court in 1625 by the Privy Council on behalf of Charles I was sold for £400 at Sotheby's last year.

This was one of his many illegal schemes to raise revenue and the bond bore no sign that it had ever been redeemed. To have been owed money by the king after he was executed in 1649 was a very doubtful asset. After violent revolutions the succeeding regimes usually repudiate the debts of their predecessors and this hazard is taken fully into account by investors.

But holders of these so-called "busted bonds" never stop agitating for repayment and have occasionally been rewarded by success in the most unlikely quarters. Even where the prospects of repayment seem the most bleak, bondholders now have a chance of being bailed out thanks to the growing demand from collectors.

There is no doubt that as well as being, in many cases, very beautiful, some bonds are particularly evocative of the period of history to which they belong. To hold a Tsarist Russian bond in one's hand and see where the coupons for interest payments have been cut off right up to a few days before the October 1917 revolution, certainly brings that event very much to life.

In their day Russian bonds looked very attractive investments. A Duke of Bedford sold several chunks of Bloomsbury in the late nineteenth century to buy Russian Railway bonds and his successor is now salvaging something from the disastrous investment by selling the bonds off to Woburn visitors.

If the financial memorabilia of beheaded monarchs and collapsed empires exert a powerful attraction on collectors, a strong market exists too for the share certificates of companies which have crashed — ranging from the South Sea Bubble episode of 1720 to the collapse of Bernard Cornfeld's Investors Overseas Services empire in the early 1970s.

A whiff of scandal usually increases demand and the involvement and final downfall of people in high places often catches the imagination of a collector. The spectacular crash in 1846 of George Hudson's railway companies in which Prince Albert was believed to have lost a large sum has helped the surviving share certificates to recover almost blue chip status, this time among collectors, which they have not enjoyed for many years.

Hudson was a Yorkshire railway tycoon who made a fortune both as a promoter of railway companies and as a manipulator of their stocks. Although remarkably uncouth, he was in constant demand among London hostesses on account of the hot financial tips he habitually gave. After the crash a cartoon appeared of Prince Albert, who had known Hudson, showing him clutching his head in his hands while being consoled in his loss by Queen Victoria.

It is clear that the available material is extremely colourful and in spite of a shaky start has the potential to develop into a strong collecting field. The problems in the early days of scripophily — as this pursuit has come to be known — centred on the Russian and Chinese bonds. These had continued to be traded on the London Stock Exchange ever since the issuing goveroments or companies originally defaulted.

Until 1975 it was possible, in many cases, to buy a £100 bond for 50p or so, the idea being that 200-1 seemed to be about the right odds that either government might eventually be persuaded or forced to honour its debts.

There would be a little flurry in the prices from time to time if a summit conference seemed to be going well or if some promising démarche, such as President Nixon's visit to China, was arranged. Then, with a settlement no nearer to being achieved, the prices would drift back to the land of the living dead.

During 1976 and after, there grew the idea that these bonds were attractive enough to command a value as collector's pieces. Hitherto, only a few enthusiasts, commonly regarded as cranks, had formed serious collections. Many fields of collecting had experienced an influx of investors during the early 1970s but the search for neglected sectors started in earnest during 1977 and 1978. Prices for bonds began to rise dangerously fast during 1979 — sometimes by 25 per cent a month.

Some speculators tried to take profits; many experienced difficulties in selling and suddenly the auctions at Sotheby's, Christie's and Stanley Gibbons started to yield set after set of disappointing prices. Confidence evaporated, the speculators departed and the serious collectors held off. The Russian and Chinese markets were naturally the hardest hit, having been those to have risen fastest.

The last twelve months have seen some real consolidation at the lower levels throughout the market. Whereas a few years ago several rare issues had fetched prices well up on the thousands of pounds, practically nobody today is prepared to spend more than £500 on a bond or share certificate. The volume of trade in the £20 to £50 range on the other hand is reported to be encouraging.

Although many of the vignettes that decorate these bonds are very fine indeed and the quality of printing superb, rarity is really the key determinant of value. Reliable reference books are beginning to appear and this will no doubt boost confidence. Confederate bonds, for example, make up one sector of the American market in which many collectors specialize, but the actual numbers known to have survived is by no means clear.

Most of the money raised by the Southerners during the American Civil War was raised in England where there was much sympathy for their cause. Of the many loans which were floated some were redeemable at the option of the lender in bales of cotton and became known as Cotton Loans. But when the Confederates lost the war the loans were of course repaid in neither cotton nor cash.

Most ot the unredeemed bonds were left in bank vaults around Europe. As a result of some complicated moves resulting from the periodic attempts made to persuade the United States Government to honour the debts, a very large number is now held by Coutts Bank in London.

What most collectors do not realize is that although many of the certificates were printed on paper with a high acid content and these have now disintegrated, a vast number running into the tens of thousands has survived. About a hundred of these bonds at a time are being sold off at auction but with such an enormous supply overhanging the market it is very unlikely that they will rise far in value over the short or medium term.

The field is inordinately complex and quite different criteria apply even in the other more promising sectors of the American market, such as mining and railroad stocks. For all the early volatility, it is now beginning to look as though the busted bond market will thrive after all.

Just as the scope for original research retains the interest of so many serious coin and stamp collectors, so the corporate sector of the bond market has given birth to a new activity known as industrial archaeology. Delving into the fortunes of defunct companies is the breath of life to these enthusiasts. With their return to the markets both here and overseas the outlook for busted bonds has greatly improved.

The author is editor of The Alternative Investment Report.

Business Diary: BBC's wedding discs on ITV

In what some may see as a clear case of wedding day jitters, the BBC is to advertise on ITV its double long-playing record of today's proceedings at St Paul's.

The advertisements, claimed to be the first on ITV for a BBC product, will be seen for the first time tonight. They will include footage from this morning's ceremony, and will be shown over the next two weeks.

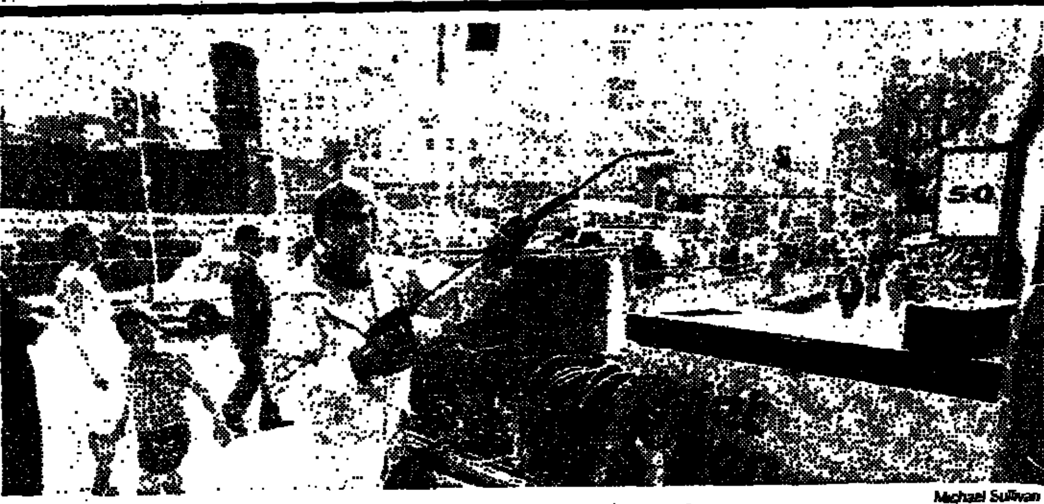
Pressing of the records also begins tonight in an effort to make the discs available from Saturday. The records, one of which is of the service and commentary and the other of the classical music played, will be sold not through shops but through the BBC's associate in this enterprise — Tellydisc, the "television direct response" mail order firm.

Thus Prince Charles and Lady Diana join the likes of the appalling Barry Manilow, the singer who has appeared on one of Tellydisc's nine previous "doubles".

Some souvenirs of the royal wedding are not selling as well as can be expected, and although the BBC's effort is several cuts above your average Charles and Di coffee mug, the corporation is clearly taking no chances.

A fifth of gross sales will go to HM the Queen's Jubilee Trust for the Disabled.

For royalists who do not watch ITV or dislike all its works, the BBC is putting out a single long-player of the wedding without the music which will be on sale in the shops.



Michael Sullivan

There was a shortage of vandals and hooligans along the royal wedding route yesterday. The Royal Wedding Jet Cleen Service, complete with mobile pressure cleaning unit, were out looking for offending graffiti to clean off buildings along the way, but they could not find any.

The Alfred Marks Group, which owns the Jet Cleen franchise operation, decided to offer a wash and brush up to properties lining the route after it occurred to them that their own three branches with a nuptial view might be daubed with anti-royalist slogans or other embarrassing inscriptions before the procession passed.

They told newspaper photographers but did not actually use their machine — here demonstrated in the shadow of St Paul's on Ludgate Hill by Bill Mullen of Enfield — because it has to be connected to the mains and could make rather a mess if used when there was really nothing for it to do.

It was on standby all day Monday and yesterday, but Jet Cleen accepted last night after being moved on several times by the boys in blue, that there were so many police deployed in the area as to render them redundant.

Cover charge

If tourist trade takings have not come up to expectations because of the scale of TV coverage of the wedding around the world, then there is at least some consolation to be found in the coverage itself.

Intelsat, the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization, told Business Diary from its Washington headquarters last night that the number of TV satellite bookings for today stands at 130 well above the previous record of 111. This was for a far less happy occasion, the attempted assassination of President Reagan.

The United Kingdom is one of the 106 countries which own and operate the Intelsat network. There will be 26 countries linked to the royal wedding by three Intelsat satellites stationed over the Atlantic, one over the Indian Ocean and a fifth over the Pacific.

Grapes of wrath

A world wine fair might seem the ideal way of promoting international conviviality, but the organizers of that event — held in Bristol earlier this month — now know better.

Half way through the fair, Business Diary learns, they had to withdraw the official catalogue and set their printers to work overnight removing offending pages because the Italian delegation had taken umbrage at its contents and threatened a walkout.

The controversy was over some frank expressions of opinion penned by Clive Coates, a British Master of Wine, in an introductory article to the catalogue.

In it he wrote: "Much still remains to be done in Italy. Techniques of production, elevage (growing) and bottling leave much to be desired. Their system of DOC (appellation control) is a mess and frequently abused . . . ."

Though Coates went on to say the potential for Italian wines was "enormous", the Italians were furious when they finally got round to reading the article. The Spaniards were not well-pleased either, because Coates added that almost the same applied to the Iberian Peninsula as to Italy.

The catalogue was produced by IPC, which is minority a shareholder in the company that stages the fair, and edited by Pamila Massingham of their publication, *Drinks International*

The Romford Anti-Theft Group, a body of traders who have combined to fight shoplifting, are clearly doing wonders for the area's morale, as well as its crime rate. The group's latest report says: "The Crime Prevention Officer also said that the number of apprehensions in Romford had dropped dramatically compared with last year".

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Banks slide on disappointing results

Celebrations for today's royal wedding got off to an early start yesterday leaving prices to close lower in light trade.

The trading floor appeared unusually empty and dealers likened the atmosphere to a Christmas eve. Equities clearly reflected the mood when, after a firm start, prices trailed off mainly on lack of follow through. Jobbers were also in a more cautious mood marking their books lower in an attempt to deter any profit taking which might develop after the good run of the last three days.

However, oils encountered some selling as did banks on the back of some disappointing half-year figures from National Westminster, down 22p at 401p, and Grindlays Holdings, 8p lighter at 230p. Better than expected trading news from Reed International lifted the price 16p to 254p but made little impression on sentiment.

In the event, the *FT* Index, after being 1.6 up at 10 am, closed 3.2 down at 525.3.

Gilts also opened cautiously after the overnight setback on the United States bond market and in an attempt to discourage profit taking after the market's recent strong run.

Dealers described selling pressure as negligible and with the pound rallying prices were able to close above their worst. In longs, falls were limited to between £½ and £¼ while at the shorter end earlier losses of £⅜ gave way to between £1/16 and £⅛.

Leading industrials spent a quiet day in the wake of Tuesday's excited flurry with ICI closing unchanged at 268p, after 270p, ahead of tomorrow's half-yearly report. Beechams and Unilever both shed 2p to 208p and 558p respectively with Fisons 3p higher at 143p, Tubes 2p at 138p and Vickers 3p at 159p, all moving against the trend.

In banks, Midland, which is due to report on Friday, slid 7p to 328p with Lloyds, having already reported 8p lighter at 295p. Barclays, reporting next month, retreated 12p to 438p. Jobbers, encountered some selling following the NatWest figures, but remained unperturbed as a big bull account had built up in the sector ahead of the announcement.

On the bid front, Ofrex Group slipped 2p to 138p still awaiting a decision from Gallaher, which wanted to counter the offer from Dennison Manufacturing.

Shares of Westbrick hardened 1p to 87p after it rejected the terms from C. H. Beazer. Paringa Mining rose 2p to 86p after news that Apollo International had increased its stake to 47.27 per cent, and Charles Hill of Bristol, where the offer from the consortium recently went unconditional, leapt 17p to 145p amid news that management changes were under way.

Thorpac made a bright start, rising 10p to 76p in first-time dealings with F and C Enterprises unchanged at 13p partly paid. But East of Scotland, where 30 per cent of the shares were left with the underwriters opened at a 2p discount over the offer price of 64p.

Disappointing trading news also clipped 2p from City Offices at 96p and 1p from Benjamin Priest at 34p, while trading losses clipped 7p from Norton & Wright at 38p.

In shipping, the warning on future profits lopped 3p from British & Commonwealth before rallying to close unchanged at 323p. Recent warnings on profits knocked another 15p from Aeronautical & General at 358p while Ladbroke hardened 7p to 166p ahead of next week's profits news.

Sotheby Parke Bernet relinquished 12p at 425p after comment, along with Christies Int 4p at 194p.

But recent comment was still good for 10p on Hillards at 298p.

Engineers saw Bootham Engineering tumble 12p to 188p after news of trading losses and the decision not to pay a dividend, with Dowty losing 5p to 240p after a recommendation to switch into Smith Industries, 8p higher at 363p. Amalgamated Metal rose 21p to 253p in a thin market, but Amalgamated Power lost 2p to 139p despite the news that NEI, 1½p down at 78½p, had increased its stake to 40.5 per cent.

Electricals staged an initial flurry, supported by the news of a £25m grant for aid to developers in the optical fibre industry, but failed to hold onto the earlier gains. GEC on 746p, Racal on 425p, and Plessey on 348p all reverted to unchanged with BICC the exception rising 2p to 257p.

Equity turnover on July 27 was £101.376m (12,574 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Charles Hill Bristol, Reed Int, Ofrex Group, Nat West Bank, Ladbroke, Burmah, Barclays Bank, Norton & Wright, Midland Bank, Grand Met, Grindlays, Atlantic Assets, BP, Chubb, Plessey, Boots and Ultramar.

Traditional options: Dealers reported further calls in Woodside Pet on 9½p, Premier on 7½p and Palliser Res on 35p.

Traded options: Dealings fell to a low ebb with only 614 contracts recorded of which 40 were made up of puts. ICI attracted 123 calls ahead of tomorrow's half-yearly news.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Acrow (F)	148.9(146.8)	4.98*(2.02)	—(3.98)	0.75(1.5)	—	0.75(3.0)
Bootham Eng (I)	3.83(3.94)	0.08*(0.22)	—(—)	—(5.5)	—	—(11.5)
Cawdaw Ind (F)	11.56(14.63)	0.94*(0.12*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Centreway (F)	21.1(28.03)	0.07*(1.37)	2.0(57.4)	4(6)	—	5(10)
City Offices (I)	—(—)	0.75(0.67)	1.38(1.43)	1.3(1.3)	1/10	—(3.1)
Forminster (F)	13.6(14.5)	1.52(1.74)	16.02(17.87)	2.5(2.5)	—	4.2(4.2)
Greycoat Ests (F)	0.89(0.69)	0.34(0.24)	2.34(2.4)	0.37(0.32)	—	0.37(0.32)
Grindlays Hldgs (I)	—(—)	16.9(17.3)	6.9(11.7)	1.2(1.2)	1/10	—(4.12)
Mt Charlotte (I)	5.91(5.79)	0.14(0.1)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(0.7)
Norton & Wright (F)	6.59(7.45)	0.04*(1.24)	3.01(9.67)	0.5(3.18)	5/10	1.0(4.47)
NatWest (I)	—(—)	197(225)	60.0(78.3)	9.6(8.7)	28/8	—(21.0)
Lon & Gartmore (F)	—(—)	0.34†(0.32†)	2.24(1.72)	1.5(1)	9/10	1.5(1)
Ben Priest (F)	41.9(49.9)	0.93*(3.17)	9.04*(13.6)	0.7(5.1)	2/10	2.39(6.79)
Rexmore (F)	36.87(39.84)	0.94*(0.89)	11.9*(8.1)	0.5(3.45)	2/10	1.0(4.9)
Reed Int (1st qrt)	400(352)	23.1(11.8)	16.8(6.5)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Temple Bar Inv (I)	—(—)	1.5(1.55)	—(—)	2.5(2.5)	30/9	—(7.7)
Vantona (I)	49.3(53.4)	1.91(1.42)	6.7(4.9)	3(3)	1/10	—(8.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=loss. †=gross revenue.

Vantona boosts profits by 35pc

By Our Financial Staff

The hard-pressed textile industry had some reason to brighten up yesterday when the Vantona Group unveiled a healthy 35 per cent increase in first-half profits from £1.42m to £1.91m.

But the underlying trend is still not all that encouraging, although conditions in household textiles have not worsened. Turnover during the trading spell fell from £53.4m to £49.3m. The announcement left the shares unchanged at 131p.

The board say they have endeavoured to concentrate on securing an increased share of a generally static market. The difficulties, according to Mr Davoud Alliance, chief executive, have been compounded not only by the perennial problem of cheap imports, but also by some home producers selling at uneconomic prices. "If we tried to match them we would finish up selling our stock at a loss," he said.

Vantona's business, selling uniforms to the Post Office and the Army, has not been hit by a cutback in expenditure, but there are orders which should flow through in the second half of the year.

Margins have noticeably improved, mainly as a result of tight controls and trimming product ranges, while the interest bill shows a sharp drop from £1.2m to £676,000, which the board say is not only a result of lower interest charges but also an efficient use of working capital.

Vantona, which in the past has drawn tributes from textile unions for avoiding any large redundancies, says productivity is improving in many areas so that it will be able to take advantage of any upturn in demand, when it comes.

The interim dividend is being maintained at 4.2p gross.

Subelectro drops quotation plan

By Philip Robinson

Subelectro, a video games maker, has abandoned plans to come to the unlisted securities market—just two days before dealings were due to start in the shares.

In an unprecedented move, issuing house Tring Hall Securities announced late yesterday that it had decided that the company would not apply for permission to deal in the shares.

The decision to abort was taken yesterday morning by Mr D. W. F. Tulloch, the chairman, and his wife Georgina, whose ordinary share stake after the flotation would have been worth a combined £1.65m at the 55p offer price.

It is understood that the jobbers have refused to take the 1.3 million shares they were being offered as part of the launch, and the Tring Hall institutions who had said they would take the remaining 4.1 million shares subsequently turned them down.



Mr D W F Tulloch, chairman of Subelectro.

Tring says that happened in the light of adverse and unjustified press comment and the recent unsettled state of the USM. It is intended that the company will renew its application for the quotation at an appropriate time when the full potential of the company can be afforded proper recognition.

"Tring believes that Subelectro is a sound company with good growth prospects and remains of the view that it will enjoy a good reception in the market in the future," it states. When the prospectus for the issue was launched a week ago, Tring said it expected a premium of between 5p and 7p to be placed on the shares on Thursday.

Subelectro made no profit forecast and figures showed that the average weekly sales of its machines had gone down from 198 in May to 95 in June, but were 110 for the first two weeks of July.

Last March another of Tring's issues, Euroflame Holdings, had to delay its application to the USM because a profit forecast, given by its chairman, did not appear in the prospectus.

Vehicle side causes Centreway losses

By Margareta Pagano

Centreway, the Birmingham-based holding company, yesterday blamed its vehicle distribution branches for the swing to losses and the halved dividend payment last year.

The group lost £71,000 in the year to March against pretax profits of £1.37m last time. Sales fell by £7m to £21m. The final gross dividend is 5.7m, making a total for the year of 7.14p, compared with 14.2p in the previous year. The shares gave up 5p to 120p on the news.

Mr Anthony Cross, the chairman, said Centreway's eight vehicle distribution branches accounted for the losses. Three lossmaking branches have now been closed and the rest are believed to be trading profitably.

On the motor distribution side the group holds franchises for Citroën, Volvo and Toyota, and present trading indicates that August sales are better than expected, he added.

Costs of closing the branches are covered by the £284,000 extraordinary item. Over the year Centreway cut its workforce by 20 per cent to 800 employees. Interest charges took £416,400 against £292,300. But the vigorous action taken over the year has helped reduce stock levels, now lower by £2.4m at £2.2m, and total borrowings are down by £1m to £1.5m, leaving the group's gearing ratio at about 33 per cent.

Pretax profits from the footwear division fell to £147,000 from £632,000.

Improvement at Mount Charlotte

Mount Charlotte Investments, who predicted better trading when it announced a £2.8m rights issue last month, yesterday reported pretax profits up from £104,000 to £140,000 for the 28 weeks to July 12. This was after charging heavier interest of £413,000, against £331,000 last time. Turnover improved from £5.79m to £5.91m.

Mount Charlotte operates hotels and catering establishments.

Forminster maintains payout despite fall

Pretax profits of Forminster dropped 11 per cent to £1.5m over the year to April 30, on turnover down from £14.6m to £13.6m. The dividend of the ladies and children's outerwear group was held at 6p gross.

Earnings per share dipped from 17.8p to 16.02p. The CCA net profit was £751,000.

Half-time tumble for Lornex

Lornex, the Canadian base-metal mining company in which Rio Tinto-Zinc has a 53 per cent interest, saw half-year operating profits slump to C$28.2m (£12.4m) from C$71.7m. The decline was caused by lower prices for copper, silver and molybdenum and by lower production of molybdenum. Earnings per share were C$1.95, compared with C$5.05.

Westbrick again asks shareholders to wait

Mr J. W. Sutherland, chairman of Westbrick Products, has written to shareholders reiterating the board's view that a price of 75p per share offered by C. H. Beazer (Holdings) in no way reflects the value of Westbrick. Detailed advice will be sent to shareholders after the formal offer document has been issued. Holders are strongly advised to ignore offer documents.

Business appointments

Granada TV financial controller

Mr Harry Coe has joined Granada Television as financial controller.

Mr D Fleming, an energy consultant, has been appointed to the board of directors of City and Foreign Investment Company.

Mr James W. Cook has been appointed finance director of IPC Business Press and joins the company and its main board on September 1. Mr Cook was previously director of finance at Unigate.

Dr G. B. Lawson has been appointed technical director of Joseph Crosfield & Sons in succession to Mr A. S. Jones, who has joined Unilever's Plantations Group as technical head designate.

Mr Roger Young, investment director of Henry Ansbacher and Company, has been appointed a director of Henry Ansbacher Holdings.

Mr Eric C. Sayers has retired as chairman of Daport after 25 years of service with the group. Mr Jack Russell succeeds as chairman and remains chief executive of the group.

Mr Keith Haslewood has been appointed sales director of Winpharm, a division of Sterling-Winthrop Group.

Benjamin Priest plunges into red

By Our Financial Staff

Benjamin Priest, the West Midlands manufacturer of fasteners and forgings, crashed into the red to the tune of £935,000 last year. This compares with a profit of £3.1m the previous year.

Not only did the traditional engineering business feel the brunt of the recession, but the group also came badly unstuck with a local government contract.

At the end of the day, shareholders have to settle for a final dividend of 1p gross, making a total of 3.42p compared with 9.705p. Turnover for the trading period fell by £8m to £41.9m.

Mr Charles Wardle, the chairman, said: "We were badly hit by destocking, particularly in the automotive industry which accounts for 30 per cent of our business".

In fact, the group's trading profit from its engineering activities fell from £4m to £591,000 as many of its domestic markets came virtually to a standstill. Export business went ahead only at the expense of diminished margins.

To make matters worse, the group undertook a £1m order to build two warehouses for a London borough, sub-contracting work which sparked off a labour dispute resulting in a loss on the contract of £327,000. The company handling this work will cease trading.

There are extraordinary charges of £1.2m which include the cost of various rationalization activities and factory closures.

Mr Wardle said that the results of this reorganization are unlikely to be felt before the second half of the current year.

On the stock market the shares fell 3p to 34p.

Cawdaw losses soar to over £900,000

Textile group Cawdaw Industrial Holdings went deeper into the red in the year to March 31, as all its activities felt the brunt of the recession.

A loss of £125,000 for the previous 12 months accelerated to £944,000 as sales slipped by over £3m to £11.5m.

Not surprisingly, shareholders are asked to forsake a dividend, as in 1980. Late last year Illingworth Morris and Mrs Pamela Mason sold their near-34 per cent stake in the company.

On the stock market the shares, sensing some recovery hopes, went 2p better at 21p.

The board pointed out that no divisional operation had emerged unscathed from the year. Two of the dye houses were closed, involving heavy employee compensation, closure and reorganization costs. Lack of demand caused unacceptable trading losses but the Hawick weaving unit maintained full-time working and sold half its output to North America. The kitchen furniture side kept up its share of the depressed market, particularly in the south of England.

Overall, trading conditions are poor, but improving slowly. Cawdaw made a profit of £400,000 in 1979.

Loss at Norton & Wright

Norton & Wright, the lottery ticket maker, yesterday revealed losses and a slashed dividend in the year to March. It lost £43,400 compared with pretax profits of £1.24m last time. Sales, however, are only marginally down at £6.6m against £7.4m.

The group is paying a final gross dividend of 0.7p making a total of 1.42p against 6.3p gross in the previous year. The shares dropped 7p to 38p on the news, the year's low.

Norton & Wright says the pretax loss comes after writing off stock of about £85,000 rendered obsolete as a result of factory reorganization and product rationalization. The £327,000 extraordinary item covers reorganization costs less the profit of £115,000 from the sale of land and a tax credit of £141,000.

This leaves a net item of £71,000. After a tax credit of £212,000, attributable profits are £169,000 against £543,000 last time.

Rexmore dividend slashed

After a year of closures and reorganization, the losses reported yesterday by Rexmore, the Liverpool-based fabric maker and distributor, came as no surprise and matched group forecasts made in April.

Rexmore lost £942,000 in the year to March, against pretax profits last time of £892,000. Sales dropped by £3m to £36.8m. Nevertheless, shareholders are getting a token final dividend of 0.7p gross, against 4.92p last time. This makes a total for the year of 1.42p, compared with 7p gross. The shares held steady at 27p, 2p off the year's high.

In April this year, Rexmore announced a rights issue to raise £820,000 and said that measures taken should help to return the group to profits this year. Yesterday, Mr Abraham Rosenblatt, chairman, said that first-quarter trading was profitable and according to budget. He added that disposals and stock reductions had helped to reduce borrowings. Stocks have fallen from £9.2m at the last year-end to £5.6m, and borrowings are down from £5.3m to £4.1m.

Rexmore is left with only profitable businesses and the group expects to return to profits this year.

Shortfall at WE Norton

By Marareta Pagano

W. E. Norton, the machine tool merchant, yesterday revealed its second consecutive full-year loss—and only the second in its history—but slightly less than those forecast earlier.

Losses of £930,100 in the year to March compare with the £246,800 lost last time. Sales fell by £5m to £17.6m. This year the group has again decided not to pay a final dividend. The half-year payment was also omitted. The last gross dividend was the 0.5p paid in mid-1980.

Mr Walter Norton, chairman, said the loss came after charging compensation paid to former directors of the company and of a subsidiary. This includes related legal costs and redundancies amounting to £164,000.

The extraordinary credit of £73,300 comes from compensation for the loss of an agency by a subsidiary.

Commodities

COPPER was firm.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £921.50-22.50 a metric ton: three months, £948.50-49.00. Sales, 5,050. Cash cathodes, £916.50-17.50: three months, £940-40.50. Sales, 100 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £917-17.50: three months £945.50-44.00. Settlement, £917.50. Sales, 14,975 tons. Cash cathodes, £913-12.50: three months, £935.50-36.00. Settlement, £912.50. Sales, 100 tons.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7,725-35 a tonne: three months £7,650-55. Sales 335 tonnes. High grade, cash £7,725-35: three months £7,650-55. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £7,670-80: three months £7,650-52. Settlement, £7,680. Sales 460 tonnes. High grade, cash, £7,685-90: three months, £7,650-52. Settlement, £7,690. Sales, five tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, Sm33.04 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £455-56 per tonne; three months £456-56.50. Sales 5,725 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £456-56.50: three months £456.50-57.00. Settlement £456.50. Sales, 7,500 tonnes.

ZINC was barely steady after firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash £478-79 per tonne; three months £488.50-89.00. Sales, 1,725 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £484-85: three months £494-95. Settlement, £485. Sales, 5,425 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £215.05 ($400) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quietly steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 448.90p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 834.60): three months 464.45p (872.40c): six months, 481.20p (911.90c): one year 513p (980c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 449-50p: three months 464-65p. Sales 28 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 447.50-48.0p: three months, 463-63.5p. Settlement, 448p. Sales, 36 lots.

ALUMINIUM was firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash, £661.50-62.50 per tonne: three months, £683-83.50. Sales, 4,500 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £653-55: three months £675-76. Settlement, £655. Sales, 5,750 tonnes.

NICKEL was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,300-10 per tonne; three months, £3,330-34. Sales, 96 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,290-3,300: three months £3,328-30. Settlement, £3,300. Sales, 582 tonnes.

RUBBER was easier (pence per kilo): Sept, 64.30-64.60: Oct, 64.80-65.00: Oct-Dec, 65.40-65.60: Jan-March, 68-68.10: April-June, 71-71.10: July-Sept, 73.90-74.10: Oct-Dec, 77-77.10: Jan-March, 80-80.10: April-June, 82.90-83.10. Sales, 436 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were slightly easier. Spot 62.75-64.00. Cifs: Sept, 62.25-63.25: Oct, 63.75-64.75.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 1,120-1,132: Sept, 1,142-1,145: Nov, 1,123-1,125: Jan, 1,121-1,123: March, 1,110-1,115: May, 1,111-1,115: July, 1,112-1,125. Sales, 6,657 lots including 57 options.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—July, 1,120-1,130: Sept, 1,134-1,135: Dec, 1,173-1,174: March, 1,191-1,192: May, 1,196-1,198: July, 1,200-1,205: Sept, 1,211-1,218. Sales: 2,516 lots. ICCO prices: daily (July 27), 97.11c: indicator price (July 28), 5 day average, 95.89c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £5 lower at £225; the "whites" price was £4 lower at £241. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 223.80-224.00: Oct, 219.80-219.95: Jan, 217.50-217.75: March, 218.60-218.75: May, 218.75-219.00: Aug, 219-219.50: Oct, 219.25-220. Sales: 6,785. Barely steady. ISA prices (July 27): daily, 16.77c; 15-day average, 16.45c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was very quiet (£ per tonne): Aug, 135.10-136.50: Oct, 136-136.50: Dec, 140-140.40: Feb, 143-144: April, 145-146: June, 144-147.50: Aug, 145-150. Sales: 18 lots.

WOOL.—NZ crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, unquoted: Oct, 400-412: Dec, 405-408: Jan, 406-411: March, 415-418: May, 425-429: Aug, 435-440: Oct, 438-442: Dec, 438-443: Jan, 438-442. Sales: 24 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Aug, £112.75: Sept, £113.80: Oct, £116, trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: Aug, £116.75, trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £108.25 paid east coast.

MAIZE.—French: July, £130: Aug, £125, trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: Aug-Sept, £95.50.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Sept, £101 east coast: Nov, £104.50 east coast paids. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was easy: Sept, £96.60: Nov, £100.60: Jan, £104.65: March, £108.35: May, £111.90. Sales: 185 lots. WHEAT was easy: Sept, £104.10: Nov, £107.80: Jan, £111.80: March, £115.70: May, £119.10. Sales: 202 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S. East	—	£104	£91
S. West	—	—	£92
W. Mids	—	—	£91
N. West	—	—	£93

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 28.—GB cattle 87.51p per kg lw (+1.56): UK sheep 130.80p per kg est dcw (+11.37): GB pigs 67.83p per kg lw (—0.49). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 10.4 per cent, average price, 86.19p (+1.03): Sheep numbers up 3.2 per cent, average price 130.48p (+14.22): Pig numbers up 2.7 per cent, average price 67.92p (—0.55). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 9.9 per cent, average price 90.98p (+2.82): Sheep numbers up 16.7 per cent, average price 122.75p (+17.55): Pig numbers down 47.4 per cent, average price 66.58p (—0.75).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($/US per tonne).—July, 296-97: Aug, 295.75-96.00: Sept, 299-99.30: Oct, 302.50-03.00: Nov, 305.50-06.00: Dec, 310.50-11.00: Jan, 313.50-15.00: Feb, 316.50-17.00: March, 320.21. Sales: 715 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £81: Feb, £100: April, £111.50. Sales: 881 lots of 40 tonnes each.

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange.—In home-produced a steady market, with 1's, 2's and 3's the best feature. In imported markets steady, with prices slightly easier for forward shipment. Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
1's	6.20 to 6.50	6.00 to 6.50
2's	5.30 to 5.50	5.10 to 5.30
3's	4.60 to 4.70	4.50 to 4.80
4's	4.10 to 4.40	4.10 to 4.40
5's	3.75 to 3.90	3.65 to 3.90
6's	2.70 to 2.85	2.70 to 2.85
7's	2.40 to 2.50	2.40 to 2.50

Imported prices (in £)	Current Arrivals
French 1's	5.70 to 5.95
2's	4.75 to 4.90
3's	4.40 to 4.60
4's	4.00 to 4.10

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%; up to £50,000 10%, over £50,000 11%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980, 81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
110	100	ABI Hldgs 10% Culs	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	66	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	1.4	3.1	18.5	42.9
200	92½	Bardon Hill	198	—	9.7	4.9	9.6	11.7
104	88	Deborah Ord	102	—	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.6
125	88	Frank Horsell	100	—	6.4	6.4	9.0	21.7
110	39	Frederick Parker	63	—	1.7	2.6	28.3	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
113	59	Jackson Group	109	—	7.0	6.4	3.4	7.7
130	103	James Burrough	129	—	8.7	6.7	9.4	11.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	304	+2	31.3	10.3	4.2	10.7
59	50	Scruttons "A"	58	—	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.3
224	191	Torday Limited	191	−1	15.1	7.9	7.3	12.6
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	77	−1	15.0	19.5	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	38	—	3.0	7.9	5.8	9.3
103	81	Walter Alexander	98	−1	5.7	5.8	5.4	8.6
263	181	W. S. Yeates	244	—	13.1	5.4	4.6	9.4

Wall Street

New York, July 28.—The stock market retreated in a generally featureless session, as investors continued to look for signs that interest rates would decline.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 6.47 points to finish at 939.40. Declines led advances nine to five as volume narrowed to 38,000,000 shares from 39,610,000 yesterday.

The market improved briefly after Chemical Bank lowered its broker loan rate to 19½ per cent from 20½ per cent.

Merger candidates again were the focus of the market's attention. Conoco was the most actively traded stock, and closed up 2⅞ at 90⅞ on volume of more than one million shares.

Du Pont, one of Conoco's suitors, said it received more than 50 per cent of Conoco's shares under its tender offer. It edged up ⅛ to 45⅛.

Seagram, another suitor, said it would purchase Conoco shares tendered to it even if Du Pont acquired more than 50 per cent of Conoco's stock. It closed unchanged at 54⅛. Mobil, the third suitor, slipped ⅛ to 30⅞.

	July 28	July 27		July 28	July 27		July 28	July 27
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]	PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	43
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Airlines	15	15	Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Foods	32	32	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	5	Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Tel Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	32	Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]	Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]	SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia Pacific	25	[illegible]	Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	33	[illegible]	Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]	Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	33	Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grace	[illegible]	49	Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlntic Richfield	[illegible]	50	Gt Atlntc & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]	Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	37	[illegible]	Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]

Discount market

Money markets had a pretty quiet day. The Bank of England gave help on a large scale.

Progress tended to be rather slow. Secured balances during the morning were found at rates between 12 per cent and 12½ per cent. The close looked rather tight, and final balances were taken in the range of 12½ per cent to 13 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Foreign exchange markets closed on a quiet note after a thin day's business. Holiday considerations kept the volume of trading in sterling extremely modest and after trading within a $1.8555-1.8635 range the rate against the dollar eventually rested at $1.8640, a gain of 35 points compared with Monday's close of $1.8605. The trade weighted index after opening at 91.9 rallied to 92.1 at the final calculation but was still below Monday night's close of 92.3.

Dealers were unwilling to open fresh positions in sterling particularly as most overseas centres will be operating today.

The dollar also spent a quiet session but ended on a firm note helped by the Federal decision to maintain high United States interest rates. Against the Deutschemark the dollar improved to 2.4415 from 2.4332. Swiss francs retreated at 2.1130 (2.1135) along with the French franc 5.6025 (5.7880).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) July 28	Market rates (close) July 28	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8540-8660	$1.8635-8645	.70-.80c disc	1.90-2.00c disc
Montreal	$2.2730-2900	$2.2850-2860	1.55-1.65c disc	3.65-3.80c disc
Amsterdam	5.04-07½fl	5.05½-06½fl	½c prem-par	2¼-1¾c prem
Brussels	74.15-60f	74.30-40f	64-74c disc	115-125c disc
Copenhagen	14.20-28k	14.25-26k	420-520ore disc	1110-1280ore disc
Dublin	1.2430-2500p	1.2465-2480p	10-30p disc	60-80p disc
Frankfurt	4.52½-56½m	4.54½-55½m	¾-¼pf prem	2¼-1¾pf prem
Lisbon	120.70-121.70e	121.30-60e	15-50c disc	140-305c disc
Madrid	182.00-183.30p	183.00-30p	35-65c disc	165-220c disc
Milan	2256-68lr	2265-67lr	30-32lr disc	86-89lr disc
Oslo	11.35-42k	11.40½-41½k	205-85ore prem	505-365ore prem
Paris	10.78-84f	10.81-82f	8½-7½c disc	18-19c disc
Stockholm	9.65-70k	9.69-70k	55ore prem-25ore disc	165-70ore prem
Tokyo	435-45y	441½-42½y	275-235y prem	840-795y prem
Vienna	31.85-32.05sch	32.00-05sch	9-4gro prem	23-13gro prem
Zurich	3.93-96½f	3.94-95f	2¼-1¾c prem	5½-5c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.2 at 92.1.

Other Markets

Australia	1.6220-1.6370
Bahrein	0.6985-0.7015
Finland	8.4355-8.4755
Greece	109.75-111.75
Hongkong	10.6390-10.6790
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5240-0.5270
Malaysia	4.3710-4.4010
Mexico	44.90-46.40
New Zealand	2.2220-2.2420
Saudi Arabia	6.3140-6.3440
Singapore	3.9905-4.0205
South Africa	1.7530-1.7870

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	92.1	−31.8
US dollar	112.0	+5.4
Canadian dollar	87.0	−18.5
Schilling	111.7	+22.0
Belgian franc	105.2	+9.2
Danish kroner	85.8	−11.3
Deutsche mark	116.4	+38.2
Swiss franc	135.3	+82.5
Guilder	107.9	+14.0
French franc	82.7	−11.5
Lira	57.5	−55.7
Yen	137.3	+31.2

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4920-1.4940
† Canada	1.2260-1.2263
Netherlands	2.7135-2.7175
Belgium	39.85-39.90
Denmark	7.6660-7.6710
West Germany	2.4410-2.4420
Portugal	65.10-65.30
Spain	98.20-98.30
Italy	1214.00-1215.00
Norway	6.1200-6.1250
France	5.8000-5.8050
Sweden	5.2050-5.2100
Japan	237.30-237.50
Austria	17.17-17.20
Switzerland	2.1130-2.1140

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8155-0.8158

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.2035	+0.99	+1.87	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.89798	−0.27	+0.61	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.51756	−1.08	−0.20	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.99473	−0.01	+0.87	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80101	−0.43	+0.45	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.690607	+0.17	+1.05	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1253.63	−0.74	+0.14	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 19¼-18¾; seven days, 19¼-18¾; one month, 19¼-19; three months, 18¹³⁄₁₆-18¹¹⁄₁₆; six months, 18¹³⁄₁₆-18¹¹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $403.00 (an ounce); pm, $401.50 close, $402.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $413-416 (£221-223.50).
Sovereigns (new): $100-102 (£53.25-54.25).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 13 Low 12¼

Week Fixed: 12¾-12½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13¼	2 months	13⅛
3 months	13⁵⁄₃₂	3 months	13³⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	13⅞-13¹¹⁄₁₆	3 months	14⅜
3 months	13¹⁵⁄₁₆-13¾	4 months	14⅞
4 months	13⅞-13¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	14⅜
6 months	13¾-13⅝		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14¾-14½	7 months	14¼-14
2 months	14⅝-14⅜	8 months	14¼-14
3 months	14⅝-14⅜	9 months	14½-14¼
4 months	14½-14¼	10 months	14½-14¼
5 months	14½-14¼	11 months	14½-14¼
6 months	14¼-14	12 months	14½-14¼

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	14⅝-14½	6 months	[illegible]
3 months	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	[illegible]

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13⅛	3 months	[illegible]
7 days	13½	6 months	[illegible]
1 month	14⅛	1 year	[illegible]

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 12¾ Close 13½

1 week	13¾-13⅝	6 months	[illegible]
1 month	[illegible]	9 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	12 months	[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 15¹⁄₁₆-15¼ 6 months [illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 13%

F. H. Tomkins to acquire Essanbee

F. H. Tomkins is acquiring the capital of Essanbee products—a fastener distributor—for £100,000, payable in 540,540 ordinary shares. Net assets being acquired total £230,000.

Stock Exchange Prices

Lack of interest

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 24. Dealings End, Aug 7. § Contango Day, Aug 10. Settlement Day, Aug 17

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
100$^{25}_{32}$	93$^{9}_{16}$	Exch	12¼% 1981	99¾	..	12.782	13.092
93$^{3}_{16}$	88	Treas	8½% 1980-82	97¾	..	8.697	13.490
96¾	81¾	Treas	3% 1982	96	• ..	3.125	10.647
102¼	90½	Treas	14% 1982	100¼	..	13.965	13.486
96⅞	85¾	Treas	8¼% 1982	95¾	-⅛	8.651	13.653
96	85¾	Exch	9¼% 1982	94⅞	-⅛	9.749	14.159
95¼	84⅝	Exch	8¾% 1983	94¼	-⅛	9.286	13.330
91⅜	76½	Exch	3% 1983	91½	• ..	3.279	8.918
99$^{7}_{16}$	85¾	Treas	12% 1983	96½	-⅛	12.435	14.493
94½	84¼	Treas	9¼% 1983	93¼	-¼	9.922	13.244
102¾	94¼	Exch	13½% 1983	99⅝	-¼	13.690	14.174
94$^{7}_{16}$	84⅛	Exch	10% 1983	92½	-¼	10.809	13.793
83	76⅝	Fund	5½% 1982-84	81¼	..	6.903	11.563
97$^{7}_{16}$	86½	Exch	11¼% 1984	93⅜	•-⅛	12.000	14.242
104$^{5}_{16}$	94½	Exch	14% 1984	99⅛	-¼	14.124	14.359
82¼	68¾	Exch	3% 1984	81	..	3.703	10.813
99⅝	88	Treas	12% 1984	93½	-⅛	12.830	14.600
109¼	97⅞	Treas	15% 1985	101⅝	•-⅛	14.760	14.403
98⅞	91⅞	Exch Cv	12% 1985	93½	-⅛	12.875	14.698
76	68$^{15}_{16}$	Treas	3% 1985	74⅝	-⅛	4.019	11.376
96$^{1}_{16}$	90	Treas	11½% 1985	90⅞	-⅛	13.691	14.644
103¼	89½	Exch	12¼% 1985	92½	-⅛	13.244	14.627
97⅞	89⅞	Exch	11¾% 1986	90¾	•-⅛	12.949	14.598
69$^{15}_{16}$	68¼	Treas	3% 1986	68¾	..	4.364	11.667
97⅞	90⅛	Treas	12% 1986	90¾	-⅛	13.223	14.713
MEDIUMS							
89⅞	78⅛	Treas	8½% 1984-86	82	-⅛	10.366	13.610
105¾	90⅝	Exch	13¼% 1987	96½	-⅛	13.616	14.334
81¼	70¼	Fund	6½% 1985-87	76½	-⅛	8.673	12.772
99⅝	89⅞	Treas	12% 1987	91⅝	-⅛	13.510	14.777
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	75¾	-⅛	10.234	13.466
65¾	54⅞	Trans	3% 1978-88	63	-½	4.778	10.758
98	80½	Treas	11½% 1989	82¾	•-⅛	13.764	15.235
65¼	57¼	Treas	5% 1986-89	62¼	-½	8.152	12.718
104¼	89⅛	Treas	13% 1990	92	-1	14.205	14.770
95⅞	87⅛	Exch	12½% 1990	89⅜	-⅛	14.484	15.407
82	69½	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	74⅛	-½	11.280	13.527

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
A — B							
209	117	AAH	206	+3	12.6	6.1	7.2
200	96	AB Electronics	150	+8	1.8	1.2	..
79	35½	AE PLC	37	+1½	..e	..	..
289	132	AGB Research	289	+7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	12	AI Ind Prod	23	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
296	161	APV Hldgs	246	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
71	48	Aaronson Bros	52	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
88	42½	Acrow	57	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	25	Do A	25	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65	28	Advance Serv	59	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	142	Adwest Group	158	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
428	109½	Aeron't & Gen	358	-18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	15	Aero Needles	19	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	295	AKZO	460	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
70	30	Allen W. G.	44	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
155	65	Allied Colloids	144	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36½	24⅛	Allied Plant	29	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
323	222	Amal Metal	253	+21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
142	51¼	Amal Power	139	b +2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39½	22½	Amber Day	22½	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
183	82	Amstrad	161	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
108½	53¼	Anderson Strath	87½	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
94	60	Anglia TV 'A'	87	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11½	7$^{25}_{32}$	Anglo Amer Ind	£11	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37½	22½	Aquascutum 'A'	29	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	34	Arenson Hldgs	42	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
131	35½	Argyll Foods	122	+3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
117	80	Arlington Mtr	83	• +1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
295	166	Ash & Lacy	289	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
93	45	Ass Biscuit	69	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
298	178	Ass Book	296	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
158	85	Ass Brit Food	152	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
118	45	Ass Comm 'A'	54	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
150	38½	EIS	136	..	5.7	4.2	8.0
803	415	Electrocomps	738	..	13.9	1.9	19.2
11¼	7	Electrolux 'B'	£10½	..	73.4	7.0	11.0
122	86	Electr'nic Rent	109	-1	6.2	5.7	17.4
276	152	Elliott B.	152	..	11.4	7.5	7.4
144	108	Ellis & Everard	132	+1	9.3	7.0	13.3
29½	13¾	Ellis & Gold	26¾	+¼	3.1	11.5	8.1
103	20	Elson & Robbins	23	..	..e	..	..

[illegible]

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
70	28	Medminster	63	..	4.4	7.0	7.3
250	98	Menzies J.	228	-2	5.4	2.4	11.4
320	156	Metal Box	166	..	15.3	9.2	14.6
54½	35½	Metalrax	43	..	3.1	7.3	7.0
38	14	Mettoy	17	..	0.1	0.8	..
121	65	Meyer M. L.	69	..	4.3	6.2	..
110	48	Midland Ind	83	..	3.7	4.5	..
165	121	Milletts Leis	123	..	9.9	8.1	12.1

[illegible]

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
348	193	Assam Frontier	193	..	14.3	7.4	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	455	+2	7.1	1.6	..
378	262	McLeod Russel	265	-2	10.7	4.0	..
332	263	Moran	268	..	4.6e	1.7	..
158	93	Surmah Valley	93	..	3.2	3.5	..
263	133¼	Warren Plant	210	+2	14.3	6.8	

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	6.8	19.3	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31½	..	500	15.9	..
25½	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£23	+½	150	6.5	8.6
353	170	Imp Cont Gas	205	+10	11.4	5.6	9.6
185	93	Milford Docks	118	+2	0.7	0.6	..
193	82	Nesco Inv	165	..	10.0	6.0	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (153)	153
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	29
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£103¾
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	86+1
Chloride Group 7½% Cum Pf	1 prem
Comtech 10p Ord	13+½
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-95 (Par)	£90-½
East of Scot Onshore 25p Ord (64)	62
F and C Enterprise Tst 10p Ord	13
Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (140)	136
Memec 10p Ord (140)	213-8
Mid Kent Wtr 9% Red Pf 1987 († b)	£8
Mid Southern Wtr 9% Rd Pf 1986 (†)	£98
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	99
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	111+3
Sund Sth Shields Wtr 8% Rd Pf 1987 (†)	£93½
Treasury 2% Index Linked 2006 (†1)	£34-⅛
Utd Computer Technology 50p Ord (£1)	98+1

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	166
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	353-15
Extel (176)		35 prem

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Law Report House of Lords

Britons subject to UK laws at sea

Regina v Kelly and Others
Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Roskill
[Speeches delivered July 28]

The House of Lords, construing for the first time since its enactment a provision of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, held that United Kingdom criminal law extended to acts of British subjects when passengers on foreign ships on the high seas, and that the courts had power to try such persons for such acts by virtue of section 686(1) of the 1894 Act, although the Criminal *Damage Act, 1971, does not have* extraterritorial effect.

Their Lordships dismissed appeals by three convicted persons, William Robert Kelly, David James Murphy and Steven Paul Avison, from the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Stocker, and Mr Justice Glidewell) (*The Times*, October 25, 1980; [1981] 2 WLR 112) which had dismissed their appeals from Judge Stroyan, QC, at Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court, who had convicted and sentenced them for acts of vandalism in damaging and destroying fittings on the foreign ship, the Danish motor vessel Winston Churchill, under section 1(1) of the 1971 Act. The House affirmed the convictions.

Section 686(1) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, provides: "Where any person, being a British subject, is charged with having committed any offence on board any British ship on the high seas or in any foreign port or harbour or on board any foreign ship to which he does not belong, or, not being a British subject, is charged with having committed any offence on board any British ship on the high seas, and that person is found within the jurisdiction of any court in her Majesty's dominions, which would have had cognizance of the offence if it had been committed on board a British ship within the limits of its ordinary jurisdiction, that court shall have jurisdiction to try the offence as if it had been so committed."

Mr R. M. Stewart, QC and Mr C. S. A. Rich for the three defendants; Mr David Robson, QC and Mr Brian Forster for the Crown.

LORD ROSKILL, with whose speech Lord Wilberforce, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Fraser and Lord Keith agreed, said that on October 16, 1979, all three defendants faced charges of criminal damage committed on board the Danish motor vessel the Winston Churchill, when upon the high seas, in November, 1978, contrary to section 1(1) of the Criminal Damage Act, 1971.

Unusually, written demurrers were signed on their behalf at the outset of the trial, averring that the crown court ought not to take cognizance of the indictments, since the offences there charged were not committed within the jurisdiction of the court. After elaborate legal argument, the judge overruled the demurrers, holding that the court possessed the requisite jurisdiction.

The defendants thereupon pleaded guilty to the three counts and each was sentenced to a period of community service and ordered to pay £300 compensation. They appealed on the issue of law in the demurrers to the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) which dismissed the appeal but certified the point of law of general public importance: "Whether the English criminal law, and more particularly the Criminal Damage Act, 1971, extends to the acts of British subjects when passengers on foreign ships when on the high seas and whether the English courts have power to try such persons for such acts by virtue of *section 686(1) of the Merchant* Shipping Act, 1894, or any other rule of law".

His *Lordship* did not think the question as formulated was susceptible of a monosyllabic answer; but it was plain that the central question intended to be raised was whether by reason of section 686(1) of the 1894 Act, the crown court had jurisdiction to try the defendants, all British subjects, for the offences on a foreign ship on the high seas. Of course their behaviour was disgraceful; but they must not be convicted unless the law of this country clearly provided that the crown court had jurisdiction.

The argument founded on section 686(1) was twofold. First, that the subsection did not extend the *ambit of English or, indeed,* Scottish criminal law; it was not an offence-making section. It was concerned only with establishing a venue for the trial of those whose offences committed outside the United Kingdom were otherwise justiciable under the criminal law of England or Scotland.

Second, it was said that even if the subsection did not have the overall effect contended for by the Crown, the defendants, being passengers on the Winston Churchill "belonged" to her and were therefore in any event not within the subsection.

The defendants' argument started from the admitted fact that the Criminal Damage Act, 1971, did not have extraterritorial effect. A British subject who did an act outside England and Wales which if done in England and Wales would constitute an offence against that Act, was not liable to prosecution and conviction here for that act so done outside.

It was submitted, the basic rule was clear and section 686(1) did not on its true construction render a British subject who did an act of criminal damage on a foreign vessel on the high seas liable to prosecution and conviction in England for an offence against the 1971 Act, since it was conceded that that Act had no extraterritorial effect.

Section 686(1) must, therefore, be construed as concerned only with venue and with those offences committed abroad which were otherwise justiciable here.

Examining the submissions first by reference only to the language of the subsection and without regard to its genealogy, *section 686(1) was directed* to two classes of persons: First, British subjects and second, non-British subjects. It was directed to those British subjects who committed offences which his Lordship took to mean who did acts which if done in England and Wales or Scotland would be offences against the respective criminal law of those countries, either on board a British ship or the high seas, or in any foreign port or harbour, or on board any foreign ship to which they did not belong.

It was further directed to non-British subjects who committed offences on a British *ship* on the high seas, but the House was presently concerned only with that part of the subsection which affected British subjects on foreign ships.

Pressed to say what disciplinary control there could be over miscreant British subjects on board foreign ships, counsel for the defendants was constrained to say that their offences would fall to be dealt with by the courts of the country to which the vessel *belonged* in accordance with the law of the vessel's flag.

But that was hardly a satisfactory form of control of miscreants returning to the United Kingdom on a foreign ship, and were the flag to be one of what was today called "convenience" the power of control and punishment would be likely, in most cases, to be for all practical purposes non-existent.

His Lordship found it difficult to believe that Parliament in 1894 could have intended that result. It seemed much more likely that the underlying intention was to enable miscreant British subjects on foreign ships to be dealt with in the courts of the place where they were "found", the offending acts which they had done outside the jurisdiction being treated as offences committed within the jurisdiction of the court where they were found.

It was the reiterated emphasis in the subsection on the word "offence" which pointed the way to its correct construction. First, regard must be had to the acts *alleged to constitute the offence.* The offenders were then to be tried in the relevant part of her Majesty's jurisdiction as if those acts had been committed on a British ship within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts within which the offenders were found.

All the indications were that the intention of the relevant part of section 686(1) was directed to ensuring that the offenders were swiftly brought to justice wherever they might be found. The subsection applied equally to *Scotland as to England and Wales.*

The Crown would have to show in each case that the acts done constituted an offence against the relevant criminal law. His Lordship accordingly had reached the same conclusion as the trial judge and the Court of Appeal on the construction of the subsection.

It had been argued that the genealogy of the subsection supported the view contended for on behalf of the defendants that if statutes beginning with the Offences at Sea Act, 1536, and others up to 1849 were regarded, *there was much to be said in* favour of the view that the relevant parts were concerned only with venue and not with creating offences.

A different pattern emerged with the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1855, section 21, and section 11 of the 1867 Act; each of which contained indications of a change of policy designed, his Lordship thought, to enable persons to be tried in any court in any part of her Majesty's jurisdiction for offences committed in the several circumstances dealt with in those sections as if those offences had been committed within the jurisdiction of such court.

In 1894 that policy was taken *one step* further by the provisions enacted in section 686(1). That subsection was not confined to *offences created by the 1894 Act.* It was entirely general in character and designed, like the two earlier sections of the 1855 and 1867 Acts to extend the territorial aspect of the criminal law to the various classes of persons mentioned in the section, including British subjects on foreign ships to which they did not belong.

The second submission was that the defendants as passengers "belonged to the ship" and were therefore in any event without the subsection. That argument was founded on *The Fusilier* ((1865) 34 LJ (Adm) 24) and on section 458 of the 1854 Act, now replaced by section 511 of the 1894 Act. In their context of entitlement to life salvage, the words were construed as including passengers as well as crew, a decision obviously sensible in that context.

Mr Stewart argued that similar words in the same Act should be given the same meaning and that when Parliament used the same words in section 686(1) after *The Fusilier*, it must be taken to have intended that the same meaning be given to that phrase as had previously been given to similar words in section 458 of the 1854 Act.

In his Lordship's view that argument was weakened by a number of considerations. First, the context in which the phrase appeared in section 686(1) was wholly different from that of the subsection construed in *The Fusilier*. Second, successive editions of Temperley's Merchant Shipping Acts in a note to section 686(1) had questioned, rightly, whether the reasoning in *The Fusilier* had any application to the phrase when used in that subsection.

His Lordship did not believe that anyone using ordinary language would for one moment describe the defendants here as "belonging" to the Winston Churchill. The submission was unsound and failed.

His Lordship would answer the certified question by saying that "by virtue of section 686(1) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the crown court had jurisdiction to try the appellants for the several offences against the Criminal Damage Act, 1971, with which they stood charged".

The appeals should be dismissed and the convictions affirmed.

Solicitors: Collyer-Bristow for D. E. Brown, Newcastle upon Tyne; Park Nelson & Doyle Devonshire, for Molineux McKeag & Cooper, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Queen's Bench Division

Mortgage valuers liable to purchasers

Yianni v Edwin Evans & Sons
Before Mr Justice Park
[Judgment delivered July 28]

Valuers who prepared valuation reports for building societies for the purpose of ascertaining whether a property would provide sufficient security for a loan to mortgage applicants were under a duty of care to such applicants. *His Lordship held* that a sufficient relationship of proximity or neighbourhood existed such that in the valuers' reasonable contemplation carelessness on their part in making the valuation might be likely to cause damage to the applicants who entered into a *mortgage agreement* in reliance upon the valuation.

In an action in the Queen's Bench Division on the trial of liability only, Mr Justice Park held that the defendants, Edwin Evans & Sons, a firm of valuers and surveyors of 251/253 Lavender *Hill, Battersea, London,* who made an admittedly negligent valuation of 1 Seymour Road, *Hornsey, London,* for the Halifax Building Society, were in breach of their common law duty of care to the *society's* mortgage applicants, the plaintiffs, Mr and Mrs George Yianni, who relied on the valuation in entering into a mortgage agreement with the society in respect of the property without obtaining an independent surveyor's report.

Mr Robert Johnson, QC and Mr Malcolm Stitcher for the plaintiffs; Mr Richard Fernyhough for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE PARK said that the question in broad terms was whether surveyors who in a valuation report on a dwelling house for a building society negligently misrepresented its value were liable to purchasers who, in reliance upon the statement as to its value, purchased the house and in consequence suffered damage.

In 1975, cracks appeared in the house which was then owned by a property company. *The company* obtained surveyors' reports and builders' estimates as to the cost of remedial works. The estimates of £6,600 and £8,550 did not include the cost of underpinning to prevent subsidence which was the cause of the damage.

The company claimed against their insurers for the cost of the works and the insurers instructed surveyors to investigate the claim. The surveyors recommended that the insurers should not accept liability as the subsidence had occurred before the inception of the policy and that it would be uneconomic to carry out the necessary remedial works.

In 1975 the property was sold to the plaintiffs' landlord who bought it for £7,250 and had repairs and redecoration done before offering it for sale to the plaintiffs for £15,000. The plaintiffs wished to buy the property but needed a loan of £12,000

They had not previously bought a house nor had they engaged in mortgage transactions. They consulted a solicitor who was an agent for the *Halifax Building* Society, and he informed them that they could apply to the society for an advance. Accordingly the plaintiffs applied to the society's branch at Finsbury Pavement, London.

By section 25 of the Building Societies Act, 1962, the directors of a building society had imposed upon them the duty to make arrangements for the valuation of properties offered as securities for advances. The arrangements had to be such as might *reasonably be expected to ensure*, inter alia, that there would be made available to every person in the society who had to assess the adequacy of any security, an appropriate report as to the value of any freehold estate comprised in the security and as to any *matter likely to affect the value* thereof.

Subsection (2) provides: "... the reference to an appropriate report, in relation to any freehold or *leasehold estate, is a reference* to a written report prepared and signed by a competent and *prudent person who — (a) is* experienced in the matters relevant to the determination of the value of the estate, and (*b*) is for the purposes of that paragraph not disqualified by virtue of the following provisions of this section for reporting on that estate".

Section 30 provides: "Where a building society makes to a member an advance for the purpose of its being used in defraying the purchase price of freehold or leasehold estate, the society shall be deemed to warrant to the *member that the* purchase price is reasonable, unless, before any contract requiring the member to repay the advance *is* entered into, the society gives to the member a notice in writing in the prescribed form stating that the making of the advance *implies* no such warranty.".

The plaintiffs were informed that they would have to pay £33.30 for the surveyors' report.

The society's branch manager sent to the defendants, who had carried out previous valuations *for the society, a document* entitled *Instructions to Valuer*, which referred to the provisions of section 25. From that document it could safely be assumed that the defendants were aware of the purpose for which the report was required.

The mortgage application form which the plaintiffs had completed suggested that applicants who wanted a survey for their own information and protection should consult a surveyor on their own account. The plaintiffs *considered doing so but after* making inquiries as to the cost, decided that it was more than they could afford.

The decision not to obtain an independent report was not unusual as evidenced by Mr Hunter, the chief surveyor of the *Abbey National Building Society.* He found, on spot checks since 1975, that out of the total applications received by his society, fewer than 10 per cent of mortgagors had their own independent surveys.

Spot checks conducted by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors also found that the proportion was as low as 10 to 15 per cent. Thus for the plaintiffs to have obtained their own survey would have been quite exceptional.

The defendants' representative duly inspected the property according to the building society's instructions and a report was prepared. The valuation of the property was £15,000. The defendants' confidential observations, to enable society directors to assess the adequacy of the property as security for an advance was that it was suitable for maximum lending; in other words, suitable for an advance of 80 per cent of the purchase price, which was £12,000.

The directors of the society decided to accept the surveyors' recommendation and notified the plaintiffs that they were willing to advance £12,000.

But the defendants' report and valuation was the result of a grossly incompetent and negligent survey. None of the serious faults which had been discovered in 1975 were disclosed in it. Those faults seriously affected the value of the property. Notwithstanding the *repairs and redecoration effected* by the plaintiff's previous landlord, the property was worth little more than its site value.

After the true value of the property had been discovered, the defendants, by their solicitors, admitted that in inspecting the *property they were negligent* in that they failed to notice that it had been subject to subsidence; that they failed to take proper steps to ascertain whether the property had been subject to subsidence; and in reporting to the society that the property was *suitable for maximum lending.*

The building society also wrote to the defendants making it clear that if they had been aware of the subsidence the matter would have been investigated and an advance would certainly not have been made.

Returning to the narrative: after receiving the valuers' report, the society sent the plaintiffs forms stating their willingness to advance £12,000. They enclosed an explanatory booklet which the plaintiffs did not read which informed prospective mortgagors that the *society did not accept* liability for the accuracy of valuations.

The booklet also said that the valuers' report was confidential information for the use of the society in determining whether an advance should be made and, if *so, how much*; and that if the plaintiffs require a survey they should instruct an independent surveyor and they recommended the plaintiffs to do so.

Also enclosed with the forms was a statutory notice in the form prescribed by schedule 1 to the Building Societies Rules, 1962 (SI 1962 No 1936), which informed the plaintiffs that in the event of the society making an advance to assist them in the purchase of the property, the making of the advance would not imply any warranty by the society that the purchase price was reasonable.

The plaintiffs accepted the society's offer.

The defendant submitted that in accepting the offer on those terms, the plaintiffs placed no reliance on the valuation.

His lordship was satisfied that the statement that the society were willing to advance £12,000 on the security of the property served to confirm in the plaintiffs' minds that the house was worth at least that amount.

Long after completion had taken place cracks were discovered which surveyors found were caused by subsidence. The surveyors considered that the end wall of the house would have to be rebuilt and the remaining walls underpinned at an approximate cost of *£8,000*.

A claim was made to the plaintiffs' insurers who referred the *matter*, by chance, to the same firm of surveyors who had previously made an investigation on behalf of the property company. They recommended that the insurers should not accept responsibility for the damage since the underpinning which they had previously recommended had not been carried out.

By 1978 the cost of repairing the property had risen to £18,000.

Guided by the passages of Lord Justice Denning, as he then was, in *Candler v Crane, Christmas & Co* ([1951] 2 KB 164), the speeches of the House of Lords in *Hedley Byrne & Co Ltd v Heller & Partners Ltd* ([1964] AC 465), and *Anns v Merton London Borough Council* ([1978] AC 728), his Lordship concluded that in the present case a duty of care arose if on the evidence a court was satisfied that the defendants knew the valuation of the property would be passed on to the plaintiffs who, notwithstanding the building society literature and notice under section 30, in the defendants' reasonable contemplation would place reliance on the correctness of the valuation in making a decision to purchase the property and enter into a mortgage agreement with the building society.

The defendants were surveyors and valuers. It was their profession and occupation to survey and make valuations of property *and to make reports. Their duty* was a duty to use care in making their reports and to use care in the work which resulted in reports. The report in the present case had to be directed to the value of the property and to matters likely to affect its value.

The defendants therefore knew that the directors of the society would use the report to assess the adequacy of the property as security for the loan

The present case did not concern the contents of the entire report, it concerned that part of the report which said that the property was suitable security security for a loan of £12,000. The defendants knew that that part of the report would have to be passed on to the plaintiffs, since the reason for the plaintiffs' application to the society was to obtain a loan of £12,000.

Accordingly the offer of the advance confirmed the plaintiffs' view that the property was sufficiently valuable to cause the society to advance security on 80 per cent of its price. Such a belief was not unreasonable.

The defendants submitted that it was unreasonable for the plaintiffs to rely on the valuation report rather than an independent report. But they did not challenge the evidence of Mr Hunter that in very few cases did mortgage applicants seek a survey.

The defendants as surveyors dealing with many valuations for building societies were aware of the fact.

His Lordship therefore came to the conclusion that the defendants owed a duty of care to the plaintiffs because, to paraphrase *the words of Lord Wilberforce in Anns* (at p 751) there was a *sufficient relationship* of proximity such that in the reasonable contemplation of the defendants, carelessness on their part might be likely to cause damage to the plaintiffs.

In the circumstances the plaintiffs were not guilty of contributory negligence in failing to obtain an independent survey. Their failure to do so was due to the fact that, like many thousands of mortgage applicants, they *relied on the skill and judgment* of the defendants to make a competent valuation of the property.

For those reasons the defendants were liable for damages to be assessed.

Solicitors: Michael Vorsis & Co; Reynolds Porter, Chamberlain.

Residental property by Baron Phillips

Conversion with plenty of living space

"Were you born in a barn?" used to be the plaintive cry to anyone leaving doors open. But these days it seems people actually want to live in barns and are prepared to pay a handsome price either for a building which needs restoring and modernizing or one which has already been converted.

The attraction of such buildings is obvious. You can get a treat deal of living space with some traditional barns covering 5,000 sq ft at ground floor level alone. But for most people a barn offers pretty exteriors set in rural surroundings with space inside to let their imaginations run riot.

Like other farm buildings, such as windmills, oast houses and stables, prices will depend very much on condition and location.

Although it sounds like a case of teaching your grandmother to suck eggs, prospective buyers should consider the amount of work and its cost before buying any derelict building.

Ensure you have the property surveyed before signing any contract. There is nothing worse than discovering some structural fault which will cost you an additional £10,000 to put right just when you have exhausted your funds.

I have always believed that buildings of this nature are for the skilled builder rather than an ardent "do-it-yourself" fan.

But if the thought of being up to your neck in mortar does not deter you from finding a barn, or other farm buildings, in need of restoration then you might do no better than to contact London and country agents Humberts.

The agents say they have noted increasing demand for converted barns in Wiltshire, Dorset and Somerset. Mr Michael Bruges, Humberts' Chippenham-based residential partner, believes that barns represent a good investment to both the private buyer as well as the responsible developer.

"These properties possess enormous character, are usually in pleasant and mature surroundings and therefore attract strong interest", Mr Bruges comments. He says his office has witnessed a steady demand for good condition old or period properties.

Unfortunately, just because a barn is in need of total modernization, do not think it can be acquired for a snip. Humberts have several unconverted barns on their books and none of them is cheap.

Probably the cheapest building on offer through Humberts is Littlecourt Barn at South Wraxall, Wiltshire. It is for sale at around £30,000 and the agents say the unconverted building will provide four bedrooms and two reception rooms, but this is subject to planning permission.

The fifteenth-century St Catherine's Barn, near Bath, is exceptionally large covering 5,000 sq ft and the agents believe it has enormous scope for conversion. The proposed scheme is to turn the building into two houses for sale at £35,000 and £45,000 respectively.

Of course, the question everyone asks is what the property is likely to be worth when it has been converted? This will depend on how much time and money the owners spend on the barn, together with the quality of work.

To give an indication of how much a converted barn is worth, Humberts quote the example of Whatley Manor Barn which was bought a few years ago for £30,000 and then extravagantly converted to provide three reception rooms, three bedrooms, with bathrooms ensuite, together with a self-contained flat. The property was sold recently for nearly £100,000.

If you are interested in finding a barn either converted or in need of modernization you should contact any of the main country agents, especially those with extensive rural practices.

Humberts will be only too pleased to send you a list of their properties. Contact either the Sherbourne or Chippenham offices.

A Georgian rectory in Carleton Rode, near Norwich, is on sale through Jackson-Stops & Staff for around £150,000. Set in 12 acres, the rectory has four reception rooms, five main bedrooms, four secondary bedrooms and a self-contained flat.

Renovation of Fountain House in Park Lane, London, is now complete and Hampton & Sons are offering the first phase of 24 flats, with three or four bedrooms, at prices ranging from £390,000 to £555,000.

The Norwich office of Savills is selling a sixteenth-century thatched cottage at Shotesham All Saints for £72,500. The property has five bedrooms and three reception rooms.

If making your own wine appeals, then Bernard Thorpe & Partners have a Sussex property with a vineyard for £89,500. Whiteoaks in Battle Road, Hailsham, dates back 400 years and the timbered property has four bedrooms.

Braxtons are seeking around £300,000 for a Georgian mansion in five acres of landscaped grounds. Hintsland House, Crawley Down offers six reception rooms, six bedrooms and three bathrooms.



Originally bought a few years ago for around £30,000 Whatley Barn (top) has been lavishly converted and recently sold for about £100,000 through Humberts. The same agents are selling St Catherine's Barn, near Bath, (bottom) which they expect to be converted into two homes selling for £35,000 and £45,000.

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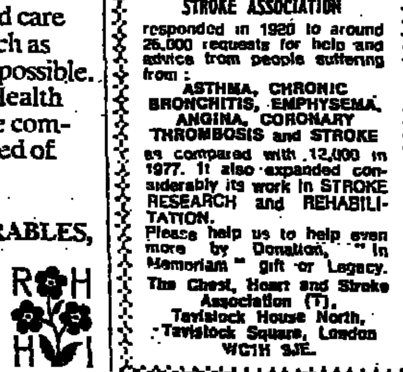
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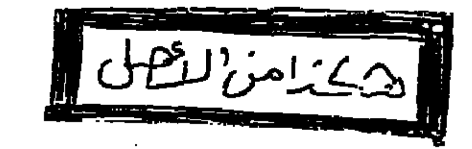
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Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, St. Hugh's College, Oxford OX2 6LE. Applications (12 copies) should be received by Tuesday 8th September.



هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

Wedding day toast from Give Us a Clue: Back row — Roy Kinnear, Lionel Blair, Brian Murphy, Derek Griffiths. Front row — Sandra Dickinson. Joyce Blair, Michael Aspel, Ruth Madoc, Anna Dawson. (ITV, 5.00).

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.00 Tom and Jerry cartoon; 7.15 Bugs Bunny cartoon; 7.40 News and weather.

7.45 THE ROYAL WEDDING: The live coverage begins. Tom Fleming is the commentator for the entire coverage. Reporting team: Angela Rippon, Michael Wood, Eric Robson, John Craven, Gillian Miles, Donny MacLeod, Kay Alexander, Eve Pollard, Ian Wooldridge, Barbara Griggs. Includes a visit to the Prince of Wales's old command HMS Bronington, to Balmoral Castle and Caernarvon Castle.

9.45 What's happening outside Buckingham Palace, Clarence House, along the route, and at St Paul's.

10.20 The Queen and the rest of the Royal Family leave the Palace.
10.30 The Prince of Wales leaves.
10.35 Lady Diana leaves Clarence House in the Glass Coach.
10.40 The Royal Family arrives at St Paul's.
10.50 The Prince arrives at St Paul's.
10.55 Arrival of Lady Diana.
11.00 The Marriage Service (for details, see page 15).
12.20 The Prince of Wales and the Princess leave St Paul's.
12.25 The rest of the Royal Family leave.
12.40 The bride and groom arrive at the Palace.
12.45 Arrival of the Queen.

1.20 The Prince and Princess appear on the balcony with the Royal Family.

1.45 News: 2.00 Beautiful People: South-west Africa wildlife film.

3.30 Nationwide Royal Wedding Special: The Prince and Princess leave Buckingham Palace for Waterloo station at the start of their honeymoon.

5.05 Disney Time Special: Penelope Keith with film clips, including Fantasia and Disney's latest full-length cartoon, The Fox and the Hound; 5.50 News: with Kenneth Kendall.
6.05 Tom and Jerry cartoon:

6.10 Film: The Sound of Music (1965) Yet another BBC TV screening of this famous film about the von Trapp family.

9.00 The Royal Wedding: An edited version of today's ceremonials which are estimated to have been seen by 750 million people. The commentator is Tom Fleming.

10.00 News: with Kenneth Kendall.
10.20 Shoestring: Repeat screening of one of these films about the crime reporter of a West Country radio station (Trevor Eve). It's the one about the exploits of a round-the-world yachtsman who is not so far away as he would like other people to believe. With Michael Medwin.
11.13 News headlines.
11.15 Cosmos: Carl Sagan looks at the history of our preconceptions and ideas about the heavenly firmament.
12.05 Weather forecast.

BBC 1 variations: BBC CYMRU/WALES 5.5-5.15 pm Hoddiw. 5.15-5.40 O dro i dro. 5.40-5.50 Wales today. 6.05-6.10 Tom and Jerry. 12.05-1210 am News. Close. SCOTLAND 6.05-6.10 pm The Scottish News. 12.05-12.10 am News. Close. NORTHERN IRELAND 6.05-6.10 pm Northern Ireland News and Sport. 12.05-12.10 am News. Close. ENGLAND 6.05-6.10 pm Regional News Magazines. 12.20 am Close.

BBC 2

6.30 Open University: Pressure *Die Casting; 6.55 Piano Development; 7.20* Kinetics of a Gas Reaction.

7.45 Film: Son of Paleface (1952) Comedy western with *Bob Hope, Jane Russell,* Roger Rogers (and, of course, Trigger).

9.20 Play School: Joyce Thomsett's story Mr Josh Jolly and the Flag.

9.45 THE ROYAL WEDDING: *Identical live* coverage to the one on BBC 1 with an important difference: BBC 2 will carry a full service of sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

12.55 Hugo the Hippo: *Cartoon film about the hippos that saved* Zanzibar from the sharks. The singing voices are provided by *Marie and Jimmy Osmond and* Burl Ives. The sultan's voice is that of Robert Morley.

2.10 A Musical Railway Celebration: Film about the world's first passinger train service — from Liverpool to Manchester. With Colin Welland and Fivepenny Piece (r).

2.45 Glorious Goodwood: Main race of the day is the Sussex Stakes, with its £50,000-plus winner's prize (4.05). We also see the 3.00 and 3.30.

4.15 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 9.20 am; **4.40 Film: The Great** *Balloon Adventure:* (1978) Katharine Hepburn is the eccentric lady who helps a young lad and his friend to fly a circus balloon. With Kevin McKenzie, Dennis Dimster.

6.05 A Stylish Affair: A Royal Wedding day Party edition of Six Fifty-five Special. The guests include Norman Parkinson, who has taken many memorable pictures of the Royal Family.

6.40 Hocus Pocus it's Magic: Astonishing tricks, performed by some of the world's foremost magicians. See a 3,500lb car vanish; 7.55 News.

8.00 A Man of the Black Mountains: Don Howarth's *film, shot in Wales,* is about sheep farmer Trevor Powell and a summer round-up of his flock.

9.00 Film: The Reivers (1970) Film version of William *Faulkner's last novel* — about a hired hand, at the turn of the century, who takes the boss's brand-new car and sets off in search of adventure with his employer's grandson, and a stableman. With Steve McQueen, Sharon Farrell.

10.50 The 20th Century Remembered: Part two of the Lord Boothby interview. It takes in his unhappy marriage, his hush-hush wartime mission to buy small arms, and the affair of the blocked Czech assets over which he says he was framed.

11.25 Louis Armstrong Anniversary Concert: The great jazz musician died 10 years ago. This is a tribute to him, filmed in London, and featuring the Midnite Follies Orchestra. Ends at 12.15 am.

Thames

7.30 am THE ROYAL WEDDING: Andrew Gardner and Selina Scott draw back the curtain on the day's spectacular happenings. *Completing* Independent Television's line-up of reporters and commentators are Alastair Burnet, Ronald Allison, Sandy Gall, Jon Snow, Peter Sissons, Judith Chalmers, Leonard Parkin, Carol Barnes, Martyn Lewis. 10.20 From now until 1.45 pm the time-table will obviously be the same as the one on BBC 1 and BBC 2. As well as the *pictures* from cameras on the ground, aerial pictures will be transmitted from the Goodyear airship *Europa, 1,000 ft up over London* (Alastair Stewart is the airborne reporter). Alastair Burnet and Ronald Allison will take viewers through the whole of the wedding ceremony at St Paul's.

1.45 Film: High Society (1956): Comedy, with good songs, about *a society wedding.* A *musical* remake of The Philadelphia Story. Starring Bing Crosby and Grace Kelly (they sing True Love), Frank Sinatra, Celeste Holm and Louis Armstrong.

3.45 Honeymoon Departure: The Prince and Princess of *Wales leave Buckingham Palace* for Waterloo Station.

5.00 Give Us a Clue: Charades, with Michael Aspel.

5.45 News; Including edited highlights from the Royal *Wedding.* 6.15 *Crossroads:* Arthur Brownlow hears a secret from Kevin Banks.

6.45 Coronation Street: Hilda Ogden's pride doesn't permit her to grovel to Annie Walker and her colour-TV set, much as she wants to see the Royal Wedding in style. Then Fate takes a strange turn.

7.15 Film: Saturday Night Fever (1977). The film that made a star of John Travolta who plays the disco dancer Tony Manero. *It's a tough love story, set in* Brooklyn. Karen Lynn Gorney plays his girl-friend. Music by the Bee Gees.

9.30 The Royal Wedding. And news. *Highlights* of today's spectacular event in London.

10.30 The Knowledge: A second screening of Jack Rosenthal's unusual comedy about four men who want to be London cabbies. With Michael Elphick (of Private Schultz), Mick Ford, Jonathan Lynn, David Ryall, Maureen Lipman and — as the men's examiner — the busy Nigel Hawthorne (r). 12.05 *Close. Dilys Powell* reads a poem.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

CHOICE



Selina Scott: Royal Wedding reporter (ITV, 7.30 am).



Wynford Vaughan-Thomas: Royal Wedding commentator (Radio 4, 7.30 am).



Julie Andrews: The Sound Of Music (BBC 1, 6.10 pm).





Bavarian Royal Wedding of 1568: (Radio 3, 9.05 am, 5.00 pm and 9.55 pm).

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am Today.
8.40 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.55 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.05 A Royal Marriage. On Tuesday March 10, 1863, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, The Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) married the Danish Princess Alexandra.†
9.45 The Royal Wedding (details as Radio 2).†
1.00 pm The World at One.
2.00 The Archers.
2.15 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: "The Wonderful O" by James Thurber.†
3.50 Through My Window (2) Clare Francis.
4.00 In the Path of Belloc.
4.45 Story Time: Five Short Stories by Anton Chekov (3): "The Cobbler and the Devil".
5.00 P.M.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 The Year in Question.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint.
7.45 Old Herbaceous by Reginald Arkell.†
8.45 File on 4.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather:
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The Lord of the Rings (21).†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Rain Forest" (13).
11.15 A Day to Remember: Richard Burton looks back on the celebrations during the marriage day of HRH the Prince of Wales and the Lady Diana Spencer.
12.00 News; Weather.

VHF
6.25 am Weather.
5.50 PM (continued).
11.00 Study on 4.
11.30 *Open University:* The School of Rhetoric; Biography and Social History.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice:† anon, Clementi, Michael Haydn; records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Mozart, Dohnanyi; records.
9.00 *News.*
9.05 Bavarian Royal Wedding of 1568:† Part 1 (music includes Lassus: Te Deum a 6).
10.05 This Week's Composer:† Ravel; records.
11.15 Music for Organ: † Recital: Bach, Frank Martin, Dvorak, Hindemith
12.00 Scottish Chamber Orchestra † Concert Part 1: Haydn, Mozart.
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Concert † Part 2: Bartok.
1.35 Shura Cherkassky† Piano recital: Schumann, Brahms, Rachmaninov, Britten and Liszt, with encores by Chopin and Sinding.
3.30 Roussel:† A Netherlands radio recording of Symphony No 4, Op 5.
4.00 Choral Evensong† in King's College Chapel, Cambridge.
4.45 One Pair of Ears: Review.
5.00 *Bavarian Royal Wedding* of 1568:† Part 2.
7.00 Emil Gilels:† Piano works by *Beethoven and Brahms; records.*
7.30 Prom for the Royal Wedding† (see panel)
7.55 Six Continents.
8.15 Proms 81† Part 2.
9.15 Scientifically Speaking: John Maddox talks to Professor John Fitch.
9.55 Bavarian Royal Wedding of 1568:† Part 3.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 English Madrigals† by Lisley, Morley and Johnson; record †

VHF Open University
5.55-6.55 am Cognitive Psychology; Drama and Society; Analysing the Analyses: 2. 11.15 pm-12.35 am Science as a *Social Institution;* Signal Statistics; Brecht as a Political Poet; Curriculum Design *and Development.*

Tonight's Prom

7.30 Radio 3. Stravinsky — Les Noces (The Wedding).
8.15 Radio 3. Mendelssohn — Incidental *Musical to* A Midsummer Night's Dream. BBC Symphony Orchestra, under *Rozhdestvensky. Soloists:* Janet Price, Jennifer Smith, Pamela Priestley-Smith (sopranos); Cynthia Buchan (mezzo), Philip Langridge (tenor), Michael Rippon (bass-bar).

Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones.†
7.30 *THE ROYAL WEDDING.†*
7.30 Terry Wogan joins the crowds outside Buckingham Palace.
9.45 Richard Burton sets the scene as the Royal processions prepare to leave Buckingham Palace for St. Paul's Cathedral.
10.35 Lady Diana's procession leaves Clarence House.
11.00 The Marriage Service.
12.20 The Bride and Bridegroom leave St. Paul's Cathedral for the return *journey to Buckingham Palace,* followed by The Queen's procession.
1.20 The Balcony Appearance with the celebrations in London and around the world.
2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News, 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Listen to the Band.† 8.45 Alan Dell. 9.15 Among Your Souvenirs.† 10.00 Stop the World. 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.00 Brian Matthew † from midnight. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles in Trafalgar Square. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell.
7.00 Not the Nuptials. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

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6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. News Summary. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Brain of Britain *1981.* 9.00 *World News.* 9.05 WS SBS R4 Live coverage of the Wedding. 11.45 Interlude. 12.00 World News. 12.05 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm *In praise of God for Love and Marriage.* 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four hours: News Summary 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Alistair *Cooke's American Collection* 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company 7.45 Theme and Variations. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary 8.30 Prince Charles and Lady Diana's Wedding. 9.15 Moment Musical. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Paperback Choice 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 One in Ten 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Prince Charles and Lady Diana's Wedding. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 *The Other Clubs.* 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Assignment 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 My Music! 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV
No variation.

Southern
As Thames except: 12.05 am Weather, followed by Peter Tims reflects.

Granada
As Thames except: 12.05 am Making of Don Giovanni. 12.35 Closedown.

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: Starts 7.25 am-7.30 Good Word. 12.05 am Marriage. 12.10 Closedown.

Westward
As Thames except: 12.05 am Faith for Life. 12.11 Closedown.

HTV West
No variation.

Channel
As Thames except: 12.05 am Epilogue followed by Closedown.

Grampian
As Thames except starts: 7.25 am-7.30 First Thing. 12.05 am Reflections. 12.10 Closedown

Scottish
As Thames except: 12.05 am Late Call 12.10 Closedown.

Yorkshire
No variation.

Ulster
No variation.

Border
No variation.

Anglia
As Thames except. 12.05 am Retrospect. followed by Closedown

Entertainments Guide

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Conditions force people to riot, councillor says

From Staff Reporters, Liverpool

Lady Simey, chairman of Merseyside Council Police Committee, said yesterday after another night of violence in the Toxteth area of Liverpool that conditions there were so bad that people ought to riot.

"I have been saying for years that conditions are not tolerable", she said in a local radio interview. "I would regard people as apathetic if they didn't riot."

Lady Simey, who prefers not to use her title, was speaking after a night of sporadic violence in which 26 police officers were hurt badly enough to need hospital treatment. Many more received cuts and grazes.

Two of the injured policemen were still in hospital last night.

A total of 21 people, 11 of whom were black, were arrested. They appeared before Liverpool magistrates during the day charged with offences including throwing a petrol bomb at a police constable, possessing offensive weapons, damaging police vehicles, assault and using threatening behaviour.

All were remanded, 13 of them in custody.

The violence in which they were alleged to have been involved had continued until well after dawn, for the second day in succession. Up to 400 police officers were called to Toxteth as mobs of black and white youths threw petrol bombs and other missiles in Upper Parliament Street. Several cars were overturned and set on fire.

But the worst trouble was centred on flats in St Nathaniel Street. One witness said: "About a hundred police moved in. A television set was thrown from a balcony. It hit a policeman and he fell to the ground."

Firemen also handled a blaze at a workmen's hut, but they were unable to reach some blazing cars because of the crowds. A fire engine that was called to a fire in a basement was stoned.

Missiles, including pans of boiling water, were hurled at police officers from balconies and windows during some ferocious fighting.

Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, said last night in reply to Lady Simey's remarks, that he was surprised that a politician in such a responsible position should speak as she had.

He added that from now on his men would get tough with what he called the criminal element among the rioters.

He was out to break up the gangs, and innocent people should "get off the streets".

He said: "There is a criminal element hell bent on making life difficult for the community in which they live. There has been a build up of young people determined to harass and attack the police.

"But we have a responsibility to police the area. We are responsible for law and order."

Lady Simey, however, said that police handling of the riots was "out of control". Mr Oxford, she said, had too much power.

Earlier, she had met Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, who are in the second week of their secondment to Merseyside in the wake of last month's riots.

Paul Conroy, aged 19, was in hospital last night with a broken back, after being pinned against a wall by a police Land-Rover and then beaten about the body during the Toxteth violence, according to eye-witnesses.

They said Mr Conroy was injured after throwing a brick at a police vehicle. His mother, 51-year-old Mrs Mary Conroy, of Langton Road, Wavertree, Liverpool, said: "It seems Paul had one drink too many and got caught up in the riots."

Merseyside police said a complaint was being investigated.



By courtesy of ITV

Relaxed and sparkling, the Prince and Lady Diana share a happy moment with ITV last night. Television interviews, page 2

Report clears senior police in Yorkshire

From Ronald Kershaw, Wakefield

Senior officers of West Yorkshire Police have been cleared by Sir Philip Knights, Chief Constable of the West Midlands, of improper conduct and disclosure of information.

In a report to West Yorkshire Police Committee yesterday, Sir Philip said he had found no evidence of any kind to support such allegations.

Afterwards Mr Ronald Darrington, chairman of the police committee, expressed on behalf of the committee "our regret for the distress caused to senior officers as a result of an inquiry into what has proved to be a series of totally unsupported rumours".

Mr Darrington refused to enlarge on his statement except to say that the inquiry arose after complaints to the Director of Public Prosecutions from within the police force. Apart from Mr Ronald Gregory, the West Yorkshire Chief Constable, who was cleared in an interim statement last month, the names of other officers against whom allegations were made were not revealed. Mr Gregory did however say that only two other senior officers had been under investigation.

Mr Gregory said the investigation had served to illustrate how susceptible police officers were to complaints of this nature.

He said: "In any other organization this would have been dismissed before it began. It is a pity further inquiry could not have been made before the investigation was announced."

Although the names of the other officers will remain secret, it is understood that they were not in the forefront of the so-called Yorkshire Ripper inquiries from which it is understood the allegations originated.

Mr Darrington said the police committee had a duty to ensure that any such allegations were fully and impartially investigated. It was because of that duty that Sir Philip had been asked to carry out his investigation at the request of HM Inspector of Constabulary.

Sir Philip had reported fully and the committee had unanimously accepted his report.

Mr Kenneth Davidson, who was chairman of the West Yorkshire Police Committee when the investigation started, said it had been carried out in accordance with the Police Act.

The lack of detail in the statement makes it unlikely that the public thirst for information will be assuaged.

The investigation was mounted after the police committee's three "appointed members" consulted with HM Inspector of Constabulary. "Appointed members" are empowered to act between police committee meetings.

All that was revealed at the time, the beginning of April, was that "certain allegations" had been made against senior officers. Although the "appointed members" met Sir Philip all steadfastly refused to discuss the matter even with committee colleagues. No terms of reference for the investigation were ever revealed.

At the time, opponents of the secrecy said it was unfair to all senior officers

Life imprisonment twice over for gunman

By a Staff Reporter

"Joe the Greek", the gunman whose ruthless armed raids seriously wounded two people and earned him the title of one of Britain's most wanted criminals, was sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment twice over at the Central Criminal Court.

Mr Iordanis Vratsidis, aged 28, of Balcombe Street, Marylebone, was described by Mr James Miskin, Recorder of London, as a "very, very dangerous man".

He was one of seven prisoners involved in an abortive escape bid from the Old Bailey earlier this month and was convicted of: attempting to murder a woman cashier during a robbery for £2,000 at a north London bank; attempting to murder the manager of a supermarket in Marylebone; and robbing the staff of a car sales firm in West London of £10,000 during raids in 1978 and 1979.

Mr Allen Green, prosecuting, said that Vratsidis, whose family live in Greece, fled from England but was arrested at Rome airport in the summer of 1979 when an X-ray scanner picked out a Webley revolver in his luggage. Later a firearms expert, Mr Brian Arnold, was able to say with certainty that bullets fired at the scene of the robberies had been fired from the same gun.

He had taken part in armed raids with George Wilkinson, who was jailed for 15 years at an earlier hearing. The court heard Vratsidis had carried a revolver and Wilkinson a sawn-off shotgun, but it was Joe the Greek who fired the bullets.



In a robbery on the National Westminster Bank at Finchley Road, St John's Wood, London, he fired at Mrs Roma Taylor, seated behind a glass window. A piece of metal lodged in her skull.

Mr Stephen Topping who was shot while assistant manager of a supermarket in Melcombe Street, Marylebone, had to undergo an emergency operation and lost part of his liver and a lung.

A former cabin boy, Vratsidis was born in Russia. He is 5ft 4ins tall. He is said to be clever at disguising himself in wigs, and false beards and a good chess player.

In all he was convicted on five charges and was sentenced to life imprisonment for each of the attempted murders, and 22 years imprisonment for the other offences.

The jury, on the direction of the judge, acquitted him of two other robberies.

BL wedding day protest

Continued from page 1

afford to grant an extra day off."

☐ Most of British industry will be celebrating the royal wedding today with a holiday, according to major employers organizations (Baron Phillips writes).

The Confederation of British Industry said that it had decided today was not a statutory holiday and had told its members to make up their own minds as to whether or not they close for the day.

And despite the economic gloom which hangs over the country, it appears a majority of CBI members will be giving their employees a day off.

The only exceptions are companies that operate a continuous production line, or where there are urgent orders to fulfil.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer, St Paul's Cathedral, 11.

Exhibitions

Royal wedding souvenirs, Design Centre, Haymarket, 9.30 to 9; royal wedding dresses of the past, Museum of London, London Wall, 10 to 6; Imperial collection, crown jewels and regalia of 15 countries, Central Hall, Westminster, 10 to 7; princely paintings from Mogul India, British Museum, 10 to 5; RAF Museum, Hendon Aerodrome, Colindale, 10 to 6; Jakovshavn, town in Greenland, Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, London, 10.30 to 6.

Wedding parties

☐ Music, bands, choirs, fire-eaters, visits by members of Monty Python team, tree-planting, Pond Square, Highgate, from 2.30; Millman Street, Camden, 3; Havering Street, Stepney, 3; Paternoster Square, City, 9; "Rock and Royal", children's entertainment, clowns, jugglers, Crystal Palace Concert Bowl, 1.30 to 8; Carnival Parade, Paignton, Devon, 8.

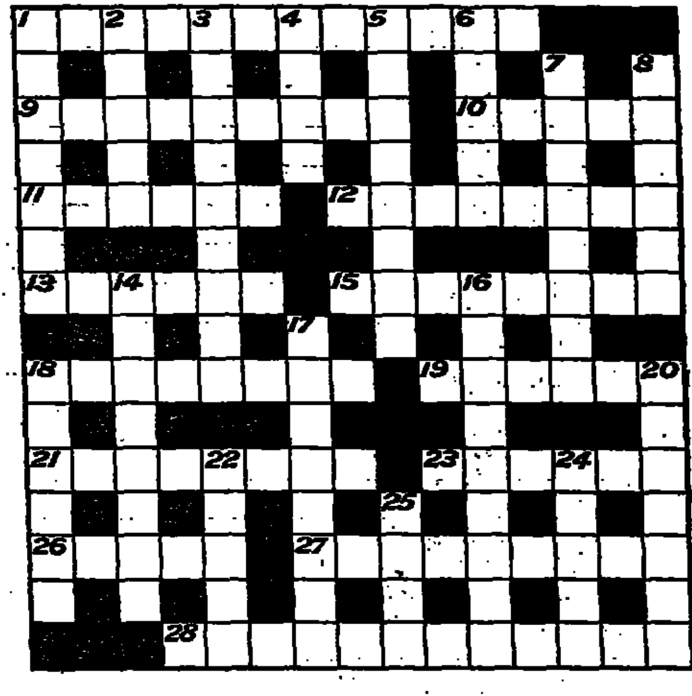
Fireworks

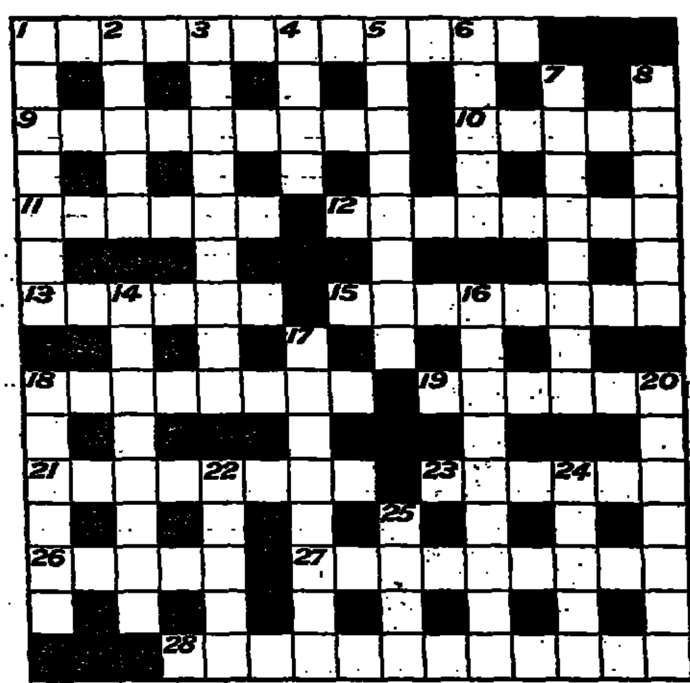
☐ Seafront, Paignton, from 9.45 pm; Cowal Jetty, Dunoon, Argyle, 10.30 pm.

Motorcycle displays, stunt driving, music and bonfire, Tredegar House, Newport, Gwent, 6 to 10.

Hot air balloons, recreation ground, Great Pulteney Street, Bath, from 5.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,590





ACROSS

1 "What a world of happiness their harmony foretells" (Poe) (7, 5).
9 Omar's "Guests Star- ——— on the Grass" — like confetti? (9).
10 Ship's timbers from the principality (5).
11 The country happy in Latin style (6).
12 Force to accept money? How original! (8).
13 It's clear one gets married quietly in a hat (6).
15 Detail is arranged by one who seeks perfection (8).
18 Beaten by kind hearts (Tennyson) (8).
19 Church ceremonies appear wise between us (6).
21 What gives a so-called cardinal a good view? (8).
23 Free entry to French-style ball or marriage-feast (6).
26 Many a theatre cat following a star (5).
27 A call to battle by Conan Doyle's professor? (9).
28 Future king no coot, say the Cockneys (4, 8).

DOWN

1 Festive occasion was put on canvas (7).
2 Lady with whom Burlington Bertie had a banana (5).
3 No reason for such knowledge in teaching (9).
4 Dress for a queen in much of the UK (4).
5 Source of gold a doodler maybe dreamed of (8).
6 Many sheep in Sussex (5).
7 Nanny's first in pigtail-making (8).
8 A trail followed — to the throne? (6).
14 The Bard's true minds thereby united (8).
16 Country accepts a pupil, as this did a royal one (9).
17 Used for racing — not rounding up cattle (5-3).
18 Like the icy contents of 18 *ac*, losing nothing (6).
20 Foreigner is in a way outstanding (7).
22 Directions a girl has to follow (5).
24 Young Lochinvar came "to ——— at our 23" and ran off with Ellen (5).
25 Mute witness of Tara's 12 glory (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,589



Travel in London

Trains: Mainly normal. Inter-city slightly reduced, with business trains most affected. Modified commuter service.

Underground: First trains about 5.30 am. Normal Saturday service, with extra trains on Central and Northern lines. Aldwych and Shoreditch stations closed all day.

Buses: Sunday service. Extra buses to and from wedding route area but not through it. Buses normally passing through closed area diverted around it.

Parking: Yellow lines and parking meters operate. Many National Car Parks open (between £2 to £5 for eight hours). For NCP information, telephone 01-606 5894.

Bridges: Waterloo Bridge closed from 4 am. Westminster Bridge closed from 12 noon westbound and 2 pm eastbound.

Streets: Ludgate Hill and St Paul's area closed. Farringdon Street and New Bridge Street closed north to south from 8 am. Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill closed for crossing from 8 am. Pedestrians can cross route at Ludgate Circus before 10 am.

Many streets closed from 4 am, reopening in City area about 1 pm and in Westminster area after 4 pm.

Roads

Many roads throughout the country will be closed for celebratory street parties.

London and South-east: Through traffic should use A406 North Circular Road, A205 South Circular road or inner and outer ring routes signposted by AA.

Midlands: One lane of A5 closed just north of Atherstone, near Hinckley. Further south on A5, temporary signals at Paulerspury, between Towcester and Stony Stratford. M6, all traffic sharing one carriageway between junctions 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Wolverhampton). Junction 10 (Walsall) shut.

North: A1, from junction G at Carville to junction H, Chester-le-Street intersection, all traffic on one carriageway. Two-way traffic on M6 between junctions 37 and 38 near Kendal.

Wales and West: M4, several lanes closed between junctions 24 (A449/Midlands) and 25 (Newport). M5, outside lanes of both carriageways closed between junction 22 (A38/Burnham on Sea) and junction 23 (A38/Bridgwater).

Anniversaries

Benito Mussolini born, Dovia, 1883. William Wilberforce died London, 1833; Robert Schumann, Endenich, Germany, 1856; and Vincent van Gogh, Anvers-sur-Oise, 1890.

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The Times list of best-selling books

Hardback

Their Royal Highnesses	Anthony Holden	Weidenfeld	£7.95
Noble House	James Clavell	Hodder	£8.95
Lord God Made Them All	James Herriot	Joseph	£6.95
Debrett's Book of the Royal Wedding	Hugo Vickers	Debrett's	£8.95
Monty: The Making of a General	Nigel Hamilton	Hamish Hamilton	£12
In Search of the Dark Ages	Michael Wood	BBC	£8.95
Benningfield's Countryside		Allen-Lane	£8.95
Test Match Special	Peter Baxter	Queen Anne Press	£8.95
Readers' Digest Encyclopaedia of Garden Plants and Flowers		Hodder	£12.95
Cosmos	Carl Sagan	Macdonald	£12.50

Paperback

Not the Royal Wedding		Sphere	£1.95
Official Souvenir for the Royal Wedding		Pitkin	£1.95
Graffiti 3	Nigel Rees	Allen and Unwin	£1.25
Let's Parler Franglais	Miles Kington	Penguin	95p
Official Royal Wedding Programme		Pitkin	50p
Girl in a Swing	Richard Adams	Penguin	£1.50
Born to be Queen	Sylvie Krin	Penguin	95p
Joyce by herself and her friends	Joyce Grenfell	Futura	£1.25
Delia Smith's Cookery Course 3	Delia Smith	BBC	£4.25
Betty Foster's Adapting to Fashion	Betty Foster	Macdonald	£1.99

The Times list, which is being published weekly, is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops throughout the United Kingdom and on verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

More paperbacks than ever are being bought, according to statistics from the Book Marketing Council. In the first quarter of this year, 2.1 per cent more paperbacks were bought than at the same time last year. Adult paperbacks had an average price of £1.23 and children's 75p.

John and Maureen Prime's bookshop at King's Lynn will sponsor a poetry reading by Brian Patten at the Guildhall of St George tomorrow night, as part of the thirty-first King's Lynn Festival. The Barrow poets will also give two programmes on Friday for children at 2.30 and for adults at 10.15.

Grace Hallworth, the teacher, will tell West Indian folk tales at the National Book League's children's books of the year exhibition at Book House, Wandsworth, tomorrow. Admission is free.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: County championship, 11.0 to 6.30, unless stated: Derbyshire v Gloucestershire, at Derby; Kent v Essex, at Canterbury; Lancashire v Middlesex, at Southport; Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire, at Hinckley; Somerset v Glamorgan, at Taunton, 11.30 to 7; Surrey v Sussex, at Guildford; Worcestershire v Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire, at Derby; Yorkshire v Warwickshire, at Scarborough. Tour match: Hampshire v Sri Lankans, at Bournemouth.

Racing: Meetings at Goodwood, 3, including Sussex Stakes at 4.5, Redcar, 3.15, and Doncaster, 6.15.

Tennis: British junior championships, at Eastbourne.

Canoeing: World racing championship, at Nottingham.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Belgium Fr	81.25	77.25
Canada $	2.33	2.24
France Fr	11.12	10.62
Germany DM	4.71	4.47
Greece Dr	113.00	107.00
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lir	2310.00	2210.00
Japan Yn	464.00	438.00
Netherlands Gld	5.24	4.98
Portugal Esc	124.00	118.00
Spain Pta	185.50	176.50
Sweden Kr	10.06	9.56
Switzerland Fr	4.10	3.88
USA $	1.91	1.84

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

London: The *FT* Index fell 3.2 points to 525.3.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.47 points to 939.40.

The papers

The Daily Mirror says today of the royal wedding: 'It has the power to unite the disunited across the nation and—through television—the world. Just for today. It is the stuff of which fairy tales are made. And as in fairy tales are mede."

Corriere Della Sera of Milan, said that the wedding "makes the English forget their troubles", and L'Occhio has a front-page invitation, "Come with us to the wedding of a King".

The Birmingham Post, in an editorial today on the new Toxteth rioting, says Lady Simey "is like a child with a box of matches". Young black people are undoubtedly under-privileged, the paper comments, but "there is a feeling that they are able to get away with offences for which the ordinary citizen would be dealt with severely".

TV top ten

Week ended July 19, 1981

Figures in end column show individuals viewing, in millions.

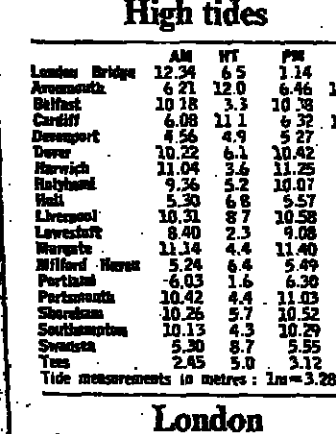
1	Coronation Street (Wed), Granada	15.10
2	Coronation Street (Mon), Granada	14.75
3	Tales of the Unexpected, Anglia	13.45
4	Crossroads (Tues), ATV	12.55
5	The Video Entertainers, Granada	12.40
6	Crossroads (Wed), ATV	12.35
7	Misfits, Yorkshire	12.05
8	Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here, Myself, Thames	11.85
9	Where There's Life . . ., Yorkshire	11.70
10	Quincy, ITV	11.60

JICTAR

Weather

The general situation: a ridge of high pressure will build over the country as a weak trough clears SE areas. S areas of England will start cloudy but apart from a little rain in the SE at first it will be dry, turning brighter with a little afternoon sunshine.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY

b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central England, East Anglia: Occasional light rain in places at first, becoming brighter in afternoon; wind NE light to moderate; max temp 19 to 20C (66 to 68F).

Midlands, SW England, S Wales: Rather cloudy at first, becoming brighter; wind NE light to moderate; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

E, NW, Central N, NE England, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, N Ireland: Dry sunny intervals developing; wind N, light to moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, mostly dry; wind NE light; max temp 18C (64F).

NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Dry, rather cloudy at times, few sunny intervals; wind NW moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Outlook for tomorrow, and Friday: Dry with sunny periods and near normal temperatures.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): wind variable becoming N light; sea smooth. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind N moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises: 5.19 am. Sun sets: 8.54 pm. Moon rises: 3.17 am. Moon sets: 7.45 pm. New moon: July 31.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.34	6.5	1.14	6.7
Avonmouth	6.21	12.0	6.46	12.4
Belfast	10.18	3.3	10.38	3.5
Cardiff	6.08	11.1	6.32	11.5
Devonport	4.56	4.9	5.27	5.1
Dover	10.22	6.1	10.42	6.2
Harwich	11.04	3.6	11.25	3.8
Holyhead	9.36	5.2	10.07	5.4
Hull	5.30	6.8	5.57	7.0
Liverpool	10.31	8.7	10.58	8.9
Lowestoft	8.40	2.3	9.08	2.4
Margate	11.14	4.4	11.40	4.5
Milford Haven	5.24	6.4	5.49	6.6
Portland	6.03	1.6	6.30	1.9
Portsmouth	10.42	4.4	11.03	4.5
Shoreham	10.26	5.7	10.52	5.9
Southampton	10.13	4.3	10.29	4.4
Swansea	5.30	8.7	5.55	9.0
Tees	2.45	5.0	3.12	5.1

Tide measurements in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm 26C (79F); min 7 pm to 7 am 18C (64F). Humidity: 7 pm, 51 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 8.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,020.4 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	17	63	Guernsey	s	19	66
Birmingham	f	23	73	Inverness	c	18	64
Blackpool	f	21	70	Jersey	s	23	73
Bristol	c	23	73	London	f	25	77
Cardiff	c	22	72	Manchester	c	21	70
Edinburgh	r	16	61	Newcastle	f	21	70
Glasgow	c	16	61	Ronaldsway	c	18	64

Lighting up time

London 9.24 pm to 4.51 am
Bristol 9.33 pm to 5.1 am
Edinburgh 9.56 pm to 4.43 am
Manchester 9.40 pm to 4.51 am
Penzance 9.40 pm to 5.18 am

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R (July 30): 1.31-1.42; NW; 65N; ESE. Cosmos 236R: 22.41-22.47; W; 60NNW; ENE. (July 30): 1.57-2.0; WNW; 45SSW; SSW. Cosmos 956R: 23.9-23.15; NNW; 60ENE; SE*. Ops 2 (July 30): 2.42-2.44; WNW*; 35 WNW; NNW. Intercosmos 14R (July 30): 3.56-4.5; WSW; 40NW; NNE. Cos 2nd stage (July 30): 1.37-1.46 SW*; 40WNW; N. Big Bird: 23.57-23.58; W; 10W; WNW. Titan 3D (July 30): 1.59-2.0; N*; 40N; NNW.

LONDON: Cosmos 185R (July 30): 3.13-3.21; WNW; 35SW; S*. Cosmos 236R (July 30): 1.57-2.0; WNW; 50WSW; WSW. Cosmos 956R: 23.10-23.15; NNW; 60E; SE*. Ops2 (July 30): 2.42-2.43; NW*; 25NW; NNW. Intercosmos 14R (July 30): 3.56-4.4; WSW; 30NW; N. Cos 2nd stage (July 30): 1.37-1.45; WSW*; 30WNW; N. Big Bird: 22.26-22.28; ESE*; 35NE; N. Titan 3D: (July 30) 1.59-2.0; NNW*; 25NNW; NNW.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University, Birmingham.

Resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	11.8	—	20	68	Sunny
Bridlington	8.6	—	24	75	Sun pds
Skegness	7.1	—	24	75	Sun ints
Cromer	9.4	—	23	73	Sun pds
Gorleston	11.7	—	21	70	Sunny
Lowestoft	9.3	—	20	68	Sun pds
Clacton	2.5	—	21	70	Cloudy
S COAST					
Folkestone	13.1	—	22	72	Sunny
Hastings	12.2	—	21	70	Sunny
Eastbourne	13.1	—	22	72	Sunny
Worthing	6.7	—	22	72	Sun ints
Littlehampton	7.0	—	25	77	Sun pds
Bognor Regis	7.6	—	21	70	Sun ints
Hayling Is	4.9	—	21	70	Sun ints
Ryde	5.8	—	25	77	Sun ints
Sandown	5.4	—	21	70	Sun ints
Shanklin	6.6	—	25	77	Sun ints
Bournemouth	6.3	—	23	73	Sun ints
Poole	6.6	—	26	79	Sun ints
Weymouth	8.9	—	24	75	Sun pds
Exmouth	9.4	—	23	73	Sun pds
Torquay	13.6	—	23	73	Sunny
Falmouth	14.0	—	24	75	Sunny
Jersey	14.0	—	24	75	Sunny
Guernsey	14.0	—	22	72	Sunny
W COAST					
Douglas	3.8	—	20	68	Cloudy
Morecambe	3.4	—	20	68	Cloudy
Blackpool	4.1	—	21	70	Cloudy
Southport	4.4	—	22	72	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	—	—	21	70	Cloudy
Prestatyn	2.7	—	22	72	Cloudy
Anglesey	4.6	—	20	68	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	8.3	—	19	66	Sun ints
Scilly Isles	6.7	—	19	66	Sun ints
Tenby	12.5	—	22	72	Sunny
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	—	.20	15	59	Rain pm
Wick	4.7	.02	19	66	Showers
Stornoway	0.4	.04	16	61	Showers
Kinloss	3.5	.02	21	70	Rain
Dyce	3.6	.01	21	70	Rain
Tiree	0.3	.03	15	59	Drizzle
St Andrews	5.1	.08	20	68	Showers
Dunbar	2.1	.03	20	68	Rain
Abbotsinch	—	.09	18	64	Rain
Prestwick	1.1	.20	18	64	Rain

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunderstorms.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	24	75	Cologne	c	17	63	Lisbon	s	30	86	Rhodes	s	26	79
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Copenhagen	s	20	68	Los Angeles	s	22	72	Riyadh	f	44	111
Alexandria	f	29	84	Corfu	s	28	82	Luxembourg	f	20	68	Rome	s	25	77
Algiers	s	29	84	Dublin	c	21	70	Madrid	s	34	93	Salzburg	c	16	61
Amsterdam	s	22	72	Dubrovnik	s	23	73	Majorca	s	27	81	Seoul	c	30	86
Athens	s	29	84	Faro	s	29	84	Malaga	s	28	82	Stockholm	th	21	70
Bahrain	s	38	100	Florence	f	28	82	Malta	s	27	81	Strasbourg	s	22	72
Barcelona	s	25	77	Frankfurt	f	20	68	Melbourne	r	19	66	Sydney	r	10	50
Beirut	s	30	86	Funchal	c	23	73	New York	c	26	79	Tangier	s	32	90
Belgrade	c	18	64	Geneva	s	22	72	Milan	s	25	77	Tel Aviv	s	29	84
Berlin	c	17	63	Gibraltar	s	24	75	Moscow	s	31	88	Tenerife	s	28	82
Biarritz	s	27	81	Helsinki	f	22	72	Munich	f	16	61	Tokyo	f	29	84
Boulogne	s	20	68	Hongkong	r	25	77	Nairobi	c	19	66	Toronto	r	15	59
Bordeaux	s	26	79	Innsbruck	f	16	61	Naples	f	26	79	Tunis	f	[illegible]	82
Brussels	f	21	70	Istanbul	s	27	81	Nice	s	25	77	Valencia	s	28	82
Budapest	c	20	68	Jeddah	s	41	106	Oslo	f	22	72	Venice	s	24	75
Cape Town	c	17	63	Johannesburg	s	18	64	Paris	s	23	73	Warsaw	f	22	72
Casablanca	s	24	75	Las Palmas	s	27	81	Reykjavik	c	11	52	Zurich	s	21	70